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Welfare Work Outside Working Premises

THE encouragement of the appropriate authorities, in co-operation with unofficial bodies, to provide and develop certain welfare facilities for workpeople outside their employment but in relation to it is one of the functions of the Safety, Health and Welfare Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

This work originated during the early stages of the recent war when the imposition of controls on labour, the establishment of new factories, the recruitment for industrial employment of large numbers of women workers not used to factory conditions, the transfer of workers away from home and other war-time developments made it necessary for the Ministry to concern itself more closely with the welfare of the workpeople than would be necessary for a normal working population employed near their homes. When power to direct persons to work was taken by Defence Regulation in May, 1940, it was clear that, if workpeople were to be directed to employment which they were not to have an unfettered right to leave, special steps would have to be taken to ensure that the conditions were satisfactory. Accordingly, the power to direct men and women to employment away from their homes was not exercised without proper regard for their welfare, including accommodation, travelling and feeding. In March, 1941, when the Essential Work Orders were introduced and the right of the workpeople on scheduled work to leave their employment was restricted, provision was made that, before a firm could be permanently scheduled under an Essential Work Order, the Minister must take such steps as were reasonably practicable to satisfy himself that the recognised terms and conditions of employment were in operation at that firm and that satisfactory welfare provision existed or was being made.

In June, 1940, the administration of the Factories Acts was transferred from the Home Office to the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to link up the promotion of good working conditions inside the factories more closely with the arrangements for regulating labour in war-time and for promoting the welfare of workpeople outside the factories. At the same time the Factory and Welfare Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service was set up. It comprised an Administrative Department, with the Factory Inspectorate, concerned with safety, health and welfare in factories, and a new Welfare Department charged with the duty of developing welfare facilities for war workers outside the factories. The task of organising and supervising this latter work was undertaken by Regional Welfare Officers,

one of whom was appointed to the staff of the Regional Controller in each of the Ministry's eleven regions. To assist Regional Welfare Officers, Local Welfare Officers were attached to the staff of Regional Offices and were also appointed to work in areas where the needs of war workers were greatest. Eventually, these Local Welfare Officers—now known as District Welfare Officers—numbered about 120.

In June, 1940, the Minister appointed a Factory and Welfare Advisory Board, over which the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry now presides. The Board includes individuals specially connected with the interests of workers and employers and with voluntary organisations. Its function is to advise the Minister on welfare questions and to assist in developing and stimulating safety, health and welfare arrangements inside the factory, and lodging, feeding and other welfare arrangements outside the factory. The Board meets usually at three-monthly intervals.

In the following paragraphs a description is given of the various phases of the Ministry's welfare work outside working premises.

Reception and Accommodation of Transferred Workers

Before workers are transferred from one area of employment to another through the machinery of the Ministry or with its approval, arrangements are, if necessary, made by Welfare Officers for their reception and accommodation. Information about the journeys and about facilities available on arrival is given to such workers before they leave their home areas. If necessary they are met on arrival and in some districts, where accommodation cannot be found immediately, the Ministry provides reception hostels where the workers can spend a short time until lodging or hostel accommodation is available. When, in 1947, the billeting organisations of Local Authorities came to an end, it became necessary for Welfare Officers to undertake to a greater extent than before the work of searching for and recording lodging accommodation available for workers. These activities are, however, conducted solely for workers transferred through the machinery, or with the approval, of the Ministry and do not extend to the finding of lodgings or other accommodation for their wives and families.

The widespread housing shortage has brought about a dearth of private lodgings and consequently, in order to meet the accommodation needs of transferred workers, the Ministry has had to supplement lodgings by the provision of hostels. In many areas hostels are managed by the National Service Hostels' Corporation Ltd., which is a non-profit making body—

sponsored by the Ministry and financed by the Exchequer. The Corporation was originally set up to meet the requirements of workers transferred for war work, but in view of the post-war needs of the export and basic industries and the shortage of housing its functions have been extended for a further five years. It provides hostel accommodation, in areas where lodgings are not available, for workers transferred through the machinery of the Ministry or with its approval to work to which priority is given under current Government policy. A number of the hostels which were opened during the war have been left in being for this purpose and other hostels, usually converted military camps, are provided as necessary to cater for the workers concerned and for trainees in Government Training Centres. The Corporation also manages on behalf of the National Coal Board a number of hostels for coal miners. Accommodation is normally provided on a "single" basis only, although in some cases special provision has been made for married couples, both at work, to live together in a hostel. The present standard charges in industrial hostels are 35s. a week for men and 30s. a week for women, covering two full meals a day (three on Sundays), lodging, and recreational and general welfare facilities. In hostels where the accommodation provided is below the normal standard of industrial hostels, the charges are 30s. a week for men and 25s. a week for women. These charges represent only a proportion of the total cost of providing board and accommodation, the deficit being met by the Exchequer.

In addition to providing accommodation for British transferred workers, the Ministry has had to meet the need for hostel accommodation for certain special groups of foreign workers. Generally speaking, this need has been met by extending hostel accommodation on similar lines to that provided for British transferred workers. The placing of members of the Polish Resettlement Corps in civilian employment led to a demand for hostel accommodation. All Polish Resettlement Corps camps under military control have been reviewed; those which were in reasonable condition and which were located in good employment areas have been converted into civilian hostels. Thirty-seven hostels have been opened by the National Service Hostels' Corporation for Poles placed in civilian employment and these provide about 8,250 places.

The recruitment on a large scale of "European Volunteer Workers" from the Displaced Persons camps in Europe for employment in the undermanned industries also made large demands on hostel accommodation. The majority are accommodated in ordinary industrial and miners' hostels where they live with British workers on equal terms and pay the usual rates. Those placed into agricultural employment are for the most part accommodated in the agricultural hostels set up and managed on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. A number of European Volunteer Workers have been placed in residential employment, for example in hospitals, and some in employers' hostels, particularly in the textile industries. European Volunteer Workers are encouraged to find their own private lodgings because by doing so they do not only relieve the pressure on hostel accommodation but also have greater opportunities for becoming assimilated into the life of the community. A large number of foreign workers have now found their own private accommodation. Nevertheless, the need for hostel accommodation remains acute, and in July, 1949, the National Service Hostels' Corporation was running (in addition to miners' hostels) 102 hostels for industrial workers, providing some 37,000 places.

When it began, the scheme for recruiting Displaced Persons for employment in this country included a provision for bringing to the country at the Government's expense certain categories of dependants whom the foreign workers were prepared to maintain. In July, 1947, the recruitment of Displaced Persons with dependants ceased and thereafter volunteers were accepted only if they declared themselves to be single and without dependants. Up to that time the Ministry was committed to bringing to this country approximately 3,500 dependants, the great majority of whom were women and children. Since private accommodation was likely to be available for only some of these dependants, it was necessary for the Ministry to set up special hostels to accommodate the remainder. Three dependants' hostels have been opened and have a total capacity of 1,200 places, plus approximately 100 cots for babies. At the present time only about 30 dependants have still to be brought to this country under the scheme.

In managing these hostels the National Service Hostels' Corporation has been confronted with some novel problems. For example, whereas industrial hostels usually have to cater for persons who go to work each day, in the dependants' hostels provision had to be made for residents who remain there all the time. While so far as possible these hostels have been set up in areas where substantial numbers of European Volunteer Workers are employed, they are not easily accessible to all the foreign workers whose dependants are accommodated there. Arrangements have, therefore, had to be made so that the heads of the families can visit the dependants' hostels and stay there for short periods. Special facilities have also had to be provided for feeding and tending the very young children. As regards education, the children of school age are wherever possible encouraged to attend local British schools; but in two of the hostels where such an arrangement has not been possible for the majority of children, the Local Education Authorities in the areas concerned have instituted special classes within the hostel premises. A number of the women dependants have been eager to undertake employment in order to supplement the family income; and in order to enable them to do so, special arrangements have been made for them to leave their children in the custody of other residents during working hours.

The weekly charges at dependants' hostels are 21s. for an adult dependant and 7s. 6d. for children under the age of 16 years. If a European Volunteer Worker is not able to meet the full charges for maintaining his dependants, the National Assistance Board will on application consider his means and assess the amount he can reasonably be expected to pay. European Volunteer Workers are encouraged to secure accommodation for their families otherwise than in hostels. The dependants' hostels are regarded as the halfway-house in this process and 680 dependants have now gone out from hostels into private accommodation. Some 1,600 have gone direct into private accommodation without first passing through the dependants' hostels.

In order to provide family accommodation for members of the Polish Resettlement Corps relegated to civilian employment whose dependants are living apart from them in camps run by the War Department and the National Assistance Board, it was decided to try to set up "Polish Housing Estates" where Poles and their dependants could live as family units and cater for themselves. Likely sites, usually those which have been used for Service camps or for hostels, are reviewed regionally by representatives of this Ministry, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Works and the National Assistance Board. Where premises are thought to be suitable for conversion and there are good prospects of long-term employment for Poles in the area, the Local Authority is invited to set up a Housing Estate there to be occupied partly by Polish families, and partly by local British residents on the Authority's waiting lists for housing. Up to the end of July, Local Authorities had agreed to run 33 Estates and in one case the Ministry of Works agreed to run the Estate. Nine other sites were still under consideration.

Welfare of European Volunteer Workers

Since the Ministry is responsible through its machinery for the recruitment and placing of European Volunteer Workers, it has an implied responsibility for looking after their welfare in much the same way as it did in the case of the British workers who were transferred away from their homes during the war. While of course the European Volunteer Workers are encouraged as much as possible to stand on their own feet once they have arrived in this country, the Ministry is concerned to ensure that they shall have the right opportunities for settling down in Great Britain and for becoming assimilated into the British population. For foreign workers employed in some industries other Government Departments or organisations take full responsibility (for example, the Ministry of Agriculture in the case of European Volunteer Workers employed on the land). The Ministry of Labour is also responsible for bringing to the attention of other Government Departments and public authorities the needs of the foreign workers for social services (for example, hospital treatment) which it cannot itself provide. The Ministry's responsibility is discharged through its usual welfare machinery and the "field work" is performed by Regional Welfare Officers, who are assisted by District Welfare Officers and Welfare Officers stationed at Employment Exchanges.

The Ministry's welfare organisation is responsible for arranging the provision of sea transport and the reception and movement of parties of European Volunteer Workers from ports of embarkation on the Continent to the holding hostels in this country and then on to the employment areas. The foreign workers are escorted on the various stages of their journey by members of the Ministry's staff, some of whom are European Volunteer Workers themselves, and by members of the Women's Voluntary Services. On arrival at the holding hostels, where the workers remain until interviewed and placed in employment, the European Volunteer Workers are medically examined, registered by the appropriate civilian authorities and issued with ration books, identity cards and Police Certificates of Registration. A minimum of essential clothing and foot-wear is provided in order to ensure that no European Volunteer Worker is prevented by lack of suitable clothing from accepting employment as soon as it is offered. The clothing is drawn mainly from Government surplus stocks, and, under the direction of Welfare Officers, members of the Women's Voluntary Services undertake its distribution. A travelling allowance of £1 is paid to the European Volunteer Workers on arrival in this country, and, while residing at the holding hostel before being placed in employment for the first time, each of them receives pocket money at the rate of 5s. a week.

A number of offers of assistance in connection with the welfare of European Volunteer Workers have been received by the Ministry from voluntary organisations and the practice has been to put these organisations in touch with Regional Welfare Officers, who give information as to the areas in their regions where substantial numbers of European Volunteer Workers are employed. The organisations in their turn inform Regional Welfare Officers of the welfare facilities which they can provide in those districts, and this information is then passed on to the European Volunteer Workers. When the European Volunteer Workers are placed in employment, Welfare Officers put them in touch with societies and individuals interested in their welfare and eager to assist them. The type of arrangements varies according to the circumstances in each area. It has, for example, sometimes been possible for Welfare Officers to assist with the foundation of clubs for European Volunteer Workers living in particular districts. In many cases European Volunteer Workers are welcomed as members of local British organisations. The great majority of the national groups found amongst European Volunteer Workers have their own associations, some of which were founded by the established colonies of their compatriots in this country. As is to be expected, Welfare Officers

are consulted by European Volunteer Workers on a wide variety of personal problems, many of which arise from ignorance of the language and of British habits. In helping to solve these problems Welfare Officers have received helpful co-operation from both British voluntary societies and the foreign national organisations.

It is generally recognised that personal religion plays an important part in the life of the European Volunteer Workers and it has been necessary to ensure that they have adequate religious ministrations in this country. Arrangements have been made for two bodies to act on behalf of, and at the request of, the Ministry in organising spiritual ministrations to the European Volunteer Workers either through British churches or through such branches of foreign churches as exist or have been formed in this country. One organisation is the Foreign Workers' Committee of the British Council of Churches, which is concerned with those European Volunteer Workers of Protestant and Orthodox Faiths, and the other is the Catholic Committee for European Volunteer Workers, which is concerned with those of Roman and Greek Catholic Faiths. These two bodies keep in touch with Regional Welfare Officers concerning the local needs for the spiritual care of European Volunteer Workers and arrange for such pastoral visits and services as are necessary. In order to supplement the number of ministers working in this field, the Ministry has arranged for a number of European Volunteer Workers, who were formerly clergymen in their own countries, to take up employment with the two Church Committees for the purpose of undertaking full-time religious work amongst the European Volunteer Workers.

In view of the importance of enabling European Volunteer Workers to gain an elementary knowledge of English as soon as possible, Local Education Authorities are asked to provide facilities for the teaching of English and English subjects to European Volunteer Workers. Where there is an unfulfilled need for English or other classes, it is the duty of Welfare Officers, in consultation with H.M. Inspectors of Education, to ask Local Education Authorities to make such provision as is necessary. Local Education Authorities have been helpful in making arrangements for English classes under the same conditions as for British residents who participate in further education schemes. In some districts classes are held at evening institutes, but where there is sufficient demand and suitable arrangements can be made, facilities are provided in the hostels where European Volunteer Workers are accommodated. Valuable assistance has also been given by voluntary organisations, particularly the Women's Voluntary Services, in organising informal English classes for the European Volunteer Workers.

Provision of Child Care Facilities for Mothers in Employment

In the country's present economic difficulties, it has been necessary to ensure that women who wish to undertake employment in industries vital to the production for essential home needs or for export shall as far as possible not be prevented from doing so because they cannot make arrangements during working hours for looking after their children. Local Authorities have therefore been encouraged to provide child-care facilities such as day nurseries, play centres, nursery schools and classes where they are required on labour supply grounds. Local Authorities providing facilities of this kind are grant-aided for such services by the Health and Education Departments. The function of this Ministry is to advise these Departments on the need for additional child-care provision on labour supply grounds. This duty devolves to a large extent on Welfare Officers in the Regions, who watch for any signs of unfulfilled needs and report them to the proper quarter. Local Authorities have also been asked when preparing new child-care schemes to consult with Regional Offices about the labour supply need in the areas concerned. The Ministry is concerned with this question only to the extent of ensuring that women who wish to take employment are not prevented from doing so because of the lack of facilities. The Local Authorities themselves decide the sort of care to be provided and undertake the organisation and management of the various child-care schemes.

Feeding of Workpeople outside their Place of Employment

As part of its general welfare responsibility the Ministry has an interest in ensuring that adequate feeding facilities exist for workers to get meals—particularly mid-day meals—away from their homes and lodgings. The Ministry, acting through the Welfare Officers, keeps in close touch with the Ministry of Food and with Local Authorities to ensure that Civic Restaurants are as far as possible provided and kept in being, where they are necessary to meet the needs of workpeople who are unable to travel home for their mid-day meal or to get it at their place of employment. The provision of canteen facilities inside premises which are subject to the Factories Acts is the responsibility of Factory Department working through its Factory Inspectors and Canteen Advisers.

Daily Travel Arrangements

Welfare Officers of the Ministry keep in close touch with transport authorities and their Consultative Committees on questions affecting the facilities available for workpeople who have to travel some distance to and from their work. Where extended facilities or the deflection of existing routes are likely to be necessary, for example, when new factories are opened up or fresh sources of labour are drawn upon, the transport authorities are notified so that arrangements can be made well in advance. This work was particularly necessary during the war, but in recent years the number of problems needing the attention of Welfare Officers has been considerably reduced.

The Staggering of Holidays

In 1945 the Catering Wages Commission presented to the Minister a report in which attention was drawn to the difficulties and social ills resulting from the concentration of people taking holidays away from home in late July and August. It was pointed out that the popular habit of taking holidays away from home at these peak times caused a considerable degree of inconvenience and discomfort to the public, and had serious disadvantages for the transport authorities and the catering and holiday industries as a whole. As the number of people able and willing to take holidays away from home had increased in recent years, chiefly as a result of the introduction of holidays with pay, the discomfort and disappointment experienced during July and August were likely to increase rather than diminish in the future unless holidays were spread over a longer period. In the short holiday season there was little incentive to the individual hotelier and boarding-house keeper in the holiday resorts to improve standards of service or accommodation, and higher prices had to be charged during the peak periods than would be necessary if steps were taken to stagger holidays more evenly over the whole summer period and thereby improve the economic conditions under which the holiday industries operated.

The principal causes of the concentration of holidays in July and August were:—

- The shutting down of factories completely for a week or more at the peak period instead of spreading the holidays of their employees over the summer period;
- The attraction of the August Bank Holiday, which resulted in the selection of a holiday period in which it was included;
- The desire of people with children to take their holidays during school vacations;
- The belief that August was the best month so far as the weather was concerned; and
- The feeling that holiday attractions were usually at their best in August.

The Commission recommended that urgent action should be taken by the Government to secure the spreading of holidays by voluntary means over the period of June to September.

As a result of the Commission's report and recommendations, two Standing Committees—one for England and Wales under the Chairmanship of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service and one for Scotland under the Chairmanship of a Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland—were appointed in 1946 to stimulate and co-ordinate action to encourage greater staggering of holidays. On these two Committees are represented employers' and workers' organisations, local authorities, and the road and rail transport industry. In addition, representatives of the Government Departments concerned attend meetings as required. Since their appointment the Committees have met at intervals and have advised on the lines of policy to be adopted by the Ministry in securing a greater staggering of holidays. At the beginning of the Ministry's work in this field the initiative rested with Regional Controllers, who were asked to encourage the staggering of holidays on lines appropriate to the varying needs of different areas. Conferences have accordingly been held with employers and trade unions, local authorities, local trades councils, local transport groups, chambers of commerce and other bodies. An annual national publicity campaign has been conducted through the media of posters, leaflets, films, the press and broadcasting. In 1946 and 1947 "Holiday Bulletins" were also issued, giving details of attractions provided by many holiday resorts during the whole period of June to September. The special arrangements made as a result of these activities have included the holding of town holidays in the non-peak periods on the lines of the traditional Lancashire "Wakes Weeks", and the organised staggering of holidays by sections of certain industries and by individual firms and organisations. In February, 1948, the Standing Committee for England and Wales agreed that the time had come when more initiative for promoting staggering of holidays should come from the various interests concerned. Regional Controllers are, therefore, no longer required to initiate local action but keep the position under review and take appropriate steps as occasion offers to ease difficulties and secure improvements. The activities of the Ministry are at present chiefly centred on the work of publicising the need for staggered holidays.

A certain amount of progress has been made in the past three years, but it is clear that to bring about any effective change in the traditional and deeply ingrained habits of the community will take a long while. Some of the practical obstacles are, however, gradually being overcome. For example, the present regulations regarding school holidays permit leave of absence from school for up to two weeks in the educational year to be granted in order to enable the pupil to accompany his or her parents on their annual holiday. As regards examinations, it is planned that as from 1950 onwards they should be completed by May of each year, so that there should then be no difficulty from an educational point of view in parents arranging family holidays in June. It is now felt that the cause of staggered holidays might be furthered by substituting for the Whit Monday Bank Holiday a fixed Bank Holiday on the second Monday in June and for the present August Bank Holiday a Bank Holiday on the first Monday in September and this has been recommended by the Standing Committee. Such changes would, it is thought, reduce the incentive to take holidays at the present peak periods and would provide counter attractions at the beginning and end of the holiday period. Consideration is now being given by the various interests concerned to these proposals, which will require legislation if they are to be put into force.

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 274 to 290.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose by 21,000 (9,000 men and 12,000 women) during June, the number at the end of the month being 22,157,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 8,000, manufacturing industries fell by 5,000 and other industries and services rose by 18,000. 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 16,000 from 23,209,000 to 23,193,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 263,643 to 243,041 between 13th June and 11th July. There was a fall of 13,557 in the case of males and of 7,045 in the case of females. The number fell in all the Regions except Scotland.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 109 at the end of July. The corresponding figure for the end of June, when account is taken of certain changes arranged

with retrospective effect, was also 109 as compared with 108 at the end of May. The increase of one point since the end of May arises from the fact that the index is quoted to the nearest whole number. The actual rise was only fractional.

The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the month resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £133,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of about 607,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workers employed in the iron and steel industry, the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, in cinema theatres, and in the manufacture of heavy chemicals.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during July in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was approximately 24,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 265,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 59, and, in addition, 13 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the largest number of workpeople during the month was that of dock workers in London.

The loss of time in January to July, 1949, averaged 170,000 working days a month. This compares with monthly averages of 162,000 days in 1948, 203,000 in 1947 and 180,000 in 1946.

Retail Prices

At 12th July the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 111, the same figure as at 14th June.

APPOINTMENT OF BOARDS OF CONCILIATION FOR THE RAILWAY SERVICE

On 9th July the Minister of Labour and National Service invited the Railway Executive, the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the Railway Clerks' Association and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions to participate in the joint consideration of present problems relating to salaries, wages and conditions of service in the industry arising from recent meetings between the Railway Executive and the trade unions. To assist the parties the Minister proposed to appoint a Board of Conciliation consisting of five members, the terms of reference of which were to include a provision that, failing a settlement on any point, the Board were to make recommendations which the parties agreed beforehand to accept. The Railway Executive and three of the unions accepted the proposal in its entirety, but on 14th July the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions advised the Minister that, whilst their Railway Sub-Committee would be prepared to appear before a Conciliation Board and give evidence concerning their wage agreement in respect of railway shopmen, they were not prepared to agree beforehand to accept the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation. In the light of this, the Minister informed the other parties concerned that, subject to their views, he proposed to amend the terms of reference of the Conciliation Board so as to limit them to the conciliation and salaried grades covered by the Machinery for Negotiation for Railway Staff, 1935. The Railway Executive, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Railway Clerks' Association agreed to participate in the discussions with the terms of reference so limited, but the National Union of Railwaymen pressed for the original terms of reference to be retained.

After consideration of the views of both the Confederation and the National Union of Railwaymen, the Minister decided to adhere to his amended proposal and on 19th July he appointed a Board of Conciliation with the following terms of reference:—

- (1) To assist the Railway Executive and the railway trade unions in the consideration of the present problems relating to salaries, wages and conditions of service in respect of the

conciliation and salaried grades covered by the Machinery of Negotiation for Railway Staff, arising from recent meetings between the Railway Executive and the trade unions.

- (2) To endeavour to promote an early settlement by negotiations between the parties on such problems.
- (3) Failing a settlement on any point, to make recommendations, which the parties agree beforehand to accept, and to report.

The members of the Board are Sir John Forster, K.B.E., K.C. (Chairman), Sir Harold Barton, Mr. Charles Murdoch, J.P., Mr. A. J. Espley and Mr. John Brown.

On 29th July the National Union of Railwaymen reported to the Minister in accordance with the provisions of the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, that a dispute existed between themselves and the Railway Executive in respect of the rates of wages and conditions of service of their members employed in railway workshops. Under the provisions of the Order it was necessary for the Minister to take action on this report, and after consideration of the steps open to him to promote a settlement of this dispute he decided, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 (3) of the Order, to appoint a Board of Conciliation.

The members of the Board appointed to consider the problems arising in respect of the conciliation and salaried grades have agreed to serve on this Board of Conciliation. The terms of reference are:—

- (1) To assist in the consideration of the problems relating to wages and conditions of service of railway shopmen arising from recent meetings between the Railway Executive and the trade unions.
- (2) To endeavour to promote an early settlement by negotiation.
- (3) Failing a settlement on any point, to make recommendations and to report.

To enable this action to be taken, the Minister has, under Article 2 (4) of the Order, postponed reference of the dispute to the National Arbitration Tribunal.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

THE Digest, which is prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, provides industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic

situation in the United Kingdom. Where available, pre-war figures are given as well as those for the war years, which were not then published for security reasons. Monthly figures are given for the last two years.

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

- POPULATION • EMPLOYMENT
- FUEL AND POWER • RAW MATERIALS
- MANUFACTURED GOODS • BUILDING
- AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
- EXTERNAL TRADE • MERCHANT SHIPPING
- INLAND TRANSPORT
- FINANCE • WAGES AND PRICES

Definitions of Items and Units employed in the Digest 6d. (7d. post free)

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 13th JUNE, 1949: ANALYSIS FOR REGIONS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Duration of Unemployment and Ages of Unemployed

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 231) figures were given analysing the number of insured persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain at 13th June, 1949, according to age and the duration of the last spell of registered unemployment. A corresponding analysis is given below, in summary form, for each Region and Development Area including Merseyside and the Scottish Highlands, which were added to the Schedule of Development Areas on 4th March, 1949. The figures for the Scottish Highlands are included with those for the original Scottish Development Area. Similar analyses for June and December, 1948, were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1948 (page 261), and February, 1949 (page 45), respectively.

The Table shows that continuous unemployment of more than six months' duration is experienced by relatively few men under 40 years of age. In five Regions, over 80 per cent. of the men who at 13th June had been unemployed for more than six months were over 40 years of age, and in four other Regions the proportion was between 75 and 80 per cent. In Scotland, however, the proportion was considerably lower—69 per cent.—and the incidence of prolonged unemployment among younger men was correspondingly higher.

Prolonged unemployment was heavily concentrated in the Development Areas. The total number of men who had been unemployed for more than six months was 58,839, of whom 42,665 were in the North-Western and Northern Regions, and Scotland and Wales, and within those Regions 34,328 were in the Development Areas.

In all Regions and Development Areas the men whose unemployment had been of short duration were, in the main, much younger than those whose unemployment had lasted longer. In Scotland (where the average age of unemployed men was lowest) 36.3 per cent. of the men who had been unemployed for 8 weeks or less were over 40 years of age, while the corresponding proportions for the "8-26 weeks" and "over 26 weeks" categories were 47.7 per cent. and 69.3 per cent. respectively. There was a similar gradation in all the other Regions and Areas.

Among women there was practically no long-term unemployment in the South and Midlands. Of the 8,264 women who had been unemployed for more than six months, 2,395 were in Wales and 1,978 in Scotland, the great majority being in the Development Areas in those two countries.

Comparison with the published figures for December, 1948, shows that there was a decrease during the six months of about 45,000 males wholly unemployed, approximately two-thirds of it being a decrease in the number who had been unemployed for 8 weeks or less. There was little change in the number who had been unemployed for more than 26 weeks.

There was also a decrease of about 19,000 in the number of females wholly unemployed. As in the case of males, there was a considerable decrease in the number who had been unemployed for 8 weeks or less, but there was a slight increase in the number who had been unemployed for more than 26 weeks. There were decreases in all Regions except the Midland, the heaviest decreases being in the London and South-Eastern and North-Western Regions.

Numbers Unemployed at 13th June, 1949: Analysis for Regions and Development Areas

Area and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	Males								Females							
	Number				Per Cent.				Number				Per Cent.			
	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total
Great Britain																
8 or less	9,753	41,891	39,589	91,233	10.7	45.9	43.4	100.0	7,674	19,869	12,359	39,902	19.2	49.8	31.0	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	2,256	14,186	24,446	40,888	5.5	34.7	59.8	100.0	1,398	6,670	5,337	13,405	10.4	49.8	39.8	100.0
Over 26	849	12,754	45,236	58,839	1.4	21.7	76.9	100.0	330	3,264	4,670	8,264	4.0	39.5	56.5	100.0
Total	12,858	68,831	109,271	190,960	6.7	36.1	57.2	100.0	9,402	29,803	22,366	61,571	15.3	48.4	36.3	100.0
Regions																
London and South-Eastern																
8 or less	1,967	8,348	8,900	19,215	10.2	43.5	46.3	100.0	1,708	4,362	3,086	9,156	18.7	47.6	33.7	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	247	2,239	4,641	7,127	3.5	31.4	65.1	100.0	124	553	751	1,428	8.7	38.7	52.6	100.0
Over 26	48	1,144	4,396	5,588	0.9	20.5	78.6	100.0	12	168	334	514	2.3	32.7	65.0	100.0
Total	2,262	11,731	17,937	31,930	7.1	36.7	56.2	100.0	1,844	5,083	4,171	11,098	16.6	45.8	37.6	100.0
Eastern																
8 or less	269	1,308	1,570	3,147	8.5	41.6	49.9	100.0	275	666	370	1,311	21.0	50.8	28.2	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	58	420	903	1,381	4.2	30.4	65.4	100.0	39	117	160	316	12.4	37.0	50.6	100.0
Over 26	21	262	979	1,262	1.6	20.8	77.6	100.0	9	29	87	125	7.2	23.2	69.6	100.0
Total	348	1,990	3,452	5,790	6.0	34.4	59.6	100.0	323	812	617	1,752	18.4	46.4	35.2	100.0

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Numbers Unemployed at 13th June, 1949: Analysis for Regions and Development Areas—continued

Area and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	Males								Females								
	Number				Per Cent.				Number				Per Cent.				
	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	
Southern																	
8 or less	393	1,488	1,621	3,502	11.2	42.5	46.3	100.0	456	1,108	818	2,382	19.2	46.5	34.3	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	80	406	1,112	1,598	5.0	25.4	69.6	100.0	69	308	263	640	10.8	48.1	41.1	100.0	
Over 26	13	322	1,146	1,481	0.9	21.7	77.4	100.0	16	122	183	321	5.0	38.0	57.0	100.0	
Total	486	2,216	3,879	6,581	7.4	33.7	58.9	100.0	541	1,538	1,264	3,343	16.2	46.0	37.8	100.0	
South-Western																	
8 or less	357	1,771	2,340	4,468	8.0	39.6	52.4	100.0	380	968	632	1,980	19.2	48.9	31.9	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	59	478	1,410	1,947	3.0	24.6	72.4	100.0	69	296	264	629	11.0	47.0	42.0	100.0	
Over 26	17	298	2,064	2,379	0.7	12.5	86.8	100.0	14	109	243	366	3.8	29.8	66.4	100.0	
Total	433	2,547	5,814	8,794	4.9	29.0	66.1	100.0	463	1,373	1,139	2,975	15.6	46.1	38.3	100.0	
Midland																	
8 or less	405	2,366	2,498	5,269	7.7	44.9	47.4	100.0	449	1,144	629	2,222	20.2	51.5	28.3	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	27	410	1,133	1,570	1.7	26.1	72.2	100.0	11	113	128	252	4.4	44.8	50.8	100.0	
Over 26	9	182	1,372	1,563	0.6	11.6	87.8	100.0	—	13	47	60	—	21.7	78.3	100.0	
Total	441	2,958	5,003	8,402	5.2	35.2	59.6	100.0	460	1,270	804	2,534	18.2	50.1	31.7	100.0	
North-Midland																	
8 or less	193	881	1,065	2,139	9.0	41.2	49.8	100.0	216	393	229	838	25.8	46.9	27.3	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	24	230	693	949	2.5	24.3	73.2	100.0	20	66	92	178	11.2	37.1	51.7	100.0	
Over 26	6	119	956	1,081	0.6	11.0	88.4	100.0	8	23	55	86	9.3	26.7	64.0	100.0	
Total	223	1,230	2,716	4,169	5.3	29.5	65.2	100.0	244	482	376	1,102	22.2	43.7	34.1	100.0	
East and West Ridings																	
8 or less	401	2,373	2,222	4,996	8.0	47.5	44.5	100.0	416	1,094	673	2,183	19.1	50.1	30.8	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	62	576	1,394	2,032	3.1	28.3	68.6	100.0	20	205	230	455	4.4	45.1	50.5	100.0	
Over 26	19	439	2,362	2,820	0.7	15.6	83.7	100.0	7	71	202	280	2.5	25.4	72.1	100.0	
Total	482	3,388	5,978	9,848	4.9	34.4	60.7	100.0	443	1,370	1,105	2,918	15.2	46.9	37.9	100.0	
North-Western																	
8 or less	1,803	6,934	6,555	15,292	11.8	45.3	42.9	100.0	988	3,190	2,433	6,611	14.9	48.3	36.8	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	445	2,421	3,933	6,799	6.6	35.6	57.8	100.0	151	995	973	2,119	7.1	47.0	45.9	100.0	
Over 26	222	2,409	7,486	10,117	2.2	23.8	74.0	100.0	39	383	797	1,219	3.2	31.4	65.4	100.0	
Total	2,470	11,764	17,974	32,208	7.7	36.5	55.8	100.0	1,178	4,568	4,203	9,949	11.8	45.9	42.3	100.0	
Northern																	
8 or less	1,079	4,701	3,400	9,180	11.8	51.2	37.0	100.0	790	1,833	849	3,472	22.8	52.8	24.4	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	294	1,719	2,410	4,423	6.6	38.9	54.5	100.0	168	892	567	1,627	10.3	54.8	34.9	100.0	
Over 26	107	1,513	5,963	7,583	1.4	20.0	78.6	100.0	26	371	523	920	2.8	40.3	56.9	100.0	
Total	1,480	7,933	11,773	21,186	7.0	37.4	55.6	100.0	984	3,096	1,939	6,019	16.4	51.4	32.2	100.0	
Scotland																	
8 or less	1,962	8,267	5,823	16,052	12.2	51.5	36.3	100.0	1,022	3,311	1,799	6,132	16.6	54.0	29.4	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	686	3,788	4,075	8,549	8.0	44.3	47.7	100.0	275	1,775	1,190	3,240	8.5	54.8	36.7	100.0	
Over 26	294	3,980	9,640	13,914	2.1	28.6	69.3	100.0	65	804	1,109	1,978	3.3	40.6	56.1	100.0	
Total	2,942	16,035	19,538	38,515	7.7	41.6	50.7	100.0	1,362	5,890	4,098	11,350	12.0	51.9	36.1	100.0	
Wales																	
8 or less	924	3,454	3,595	7,973	11.6	43.3	45.1	100.0	974	1,800	841	3,615	26.9	49.8	23.3	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	274	1,499	2,740	4,513	6.1	33.2	60.7	100.0	452	1,350	719	2,521	17.9	53.6	28.5	100.0	
Over 26	93	2,086	8,872	11,051	0.8	18.9	80.3	100.0	134	1,171	1,090	2,395	5.6	48.9	45.5	100.0	
Total	1,291	7,039	15,207	23,537	5.5	29.9	64.6	100.0	1,560	4,321	2,650	8,531	18.3	50.6	31.1	100.0	
Development Areas																	
All Development Areas																	
8 or less	4,514	17,907	13,197	35,618	12.7	50.3	37.0	100.0	2,790	7,464	4,167	14,421	19.3	51.8	28.9	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	1,441	7,609	9,280	18,330	7.9	41.5	50.6	100.0	838	4,176	2,704	7,178	10.9	54.1	35.0	100.0	
Over 26	620	8,459	25,249	34,328	1.8	24.6	73.6	100.0	215	2,388	2,994	5,979	3.8	42.7	53.5	100.0	
Total	6,575	33,975	47,726	88,276	7.4	38.5	54.1	100.0	3,843	14,028	9,865	27,736	13.8	50.6	35.6	100.0	
North-Eastern																	
8 or less	924	4,279	2,996	8,199	11.3	52.2	36.5	100.0	661	1,584	721	2,966	22.3	53.4	24.3	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	262	1,594	2,137	3,993	6.6	39.9	53.5	100.0	134	808	519	1,461	9.2	55.3	35.5	100.0	
Over 26	95	1,422	5,462	6,979	1.3	20.4	78.3	100.0	24	346	492	862	2.8	40.1	57.1	100.0	
Total	1,281	7,295	10,595	19,171	6.7	38.0	55.3	100.0	819	2,738	1,732	5,289	15.5	51.8	32.7	100.0	
South Wales and Monmouthshire																	
8 or less	751	2,869	2,834	6,454	11.6	44.5	43.9	100.0	765	1,503	710	2,978	25.7	50.5	23.8	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	221	1,247	2,214	3,682	6.0	33.9	60.1	100.0	386	1,175	612	2,173	17.8	54.0	28.2	100.0	
Over 26	77	1,819	7,711	9,607	0.8	18.9	80.3	100.0	112	972	932	2,016	5.6	48.2	46.2	100.0	
Total	1,049	5,935	12,759	19,743	5.3	30.1	64.6	100.0	1,263	3,650	2,254	7,167	17.6	50.9	31.5	100.0	
West Cumberland																	
8 or less	76	184	137	397	19.1	46.4	34.5	100.0	53	81	47	181	29.3	44.7	26.0	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	18	65	96	179	10.1	36.3	53.6	100.0	28	53	23	104	26.9	51.0	22.1	100.0	
Over 26	10	58	284	352	2.8	16.5	80.7	100.0	1	21	20	42	2.4	50.0	47.6	100.0	
Total	104	307	517	928	11.2	33.1	55.7	100.0	82	155	90	327	25.1	47.4	27.5	100.0	
South Lancashire																	
8 or less	40	190	216	446	9.0	42.6	48.4	100.0	48	173	167	388	12.4	44.6	43.0	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	11	82	230	323	3.4	25.4	71.2	100.0	9	115	68	192	4.7	59.9	35.4	100.0	
Over 26	8	132	860	1,000	0.8	13.2	86.0	100.0	3	53	113	169	1.8	31.3	66.9	100.0	
Total	59	404	1,306	1,769	3.3	22.9	73.8	100.0	60	341	348	749	8.0	45.5	46.5	100.0	
Merseyside																	
8 or less	1,237	4,370	3,292	8,899	13.9	49.1	37.0	100.0	463	1,482	1,106	3,051	15.2	48.6	36.2	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	390	1,688	1,906	3,984	9.8	42.4	47.8	100.0	69	482	495	1,046	6.6	46.1	47.3	100.0	
Over 26	195	1,738	3,574														

EARNINGS OF COAL MINERS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1949

A Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the first quarter of 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 first quarter of 1949 produced 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 Table.

Earnings of Coal Miners in First Quarter of 1949

	Under-ground		Surface		All Workers	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Earnings per Man-shift worked (all ages):						
Cash Earnings	35	4.9	23	7.3	32	6.9
Value of Allowances in Kind	1	7.0	1	4.0	1	6.3
Total	36	11.9	24	11.3	34	1.2
Average Weekly Earnings per Wage-earner (all ages):						
Cash Earnings	181	9	132	1	170	7
Value of Allowances in Kind	8	1	7	5	8	0
Total	189	10	139	6	178	7

Similar figures are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 30s. 3.5d. in Bristol and Somerset and 30s. 11.6d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 38s. 8.6d. in Nottinghamshire and 38s. 11.3d. in Leicestershire. The average weekly earnings ranged from 160s. 9d. in Lancashire and Cheshire and 163s. 6d. in Bristol and Somerset to 204s. 1d. in Nottinghamshire and 207s. 10d. in South Derbyshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers in collieries in Great Britain during the quarter amounted to 35s. 6d. per man-shift worked and 186s. 5d. per week.

Similar figures for the fourth quarter of 1948 and for the year 1948 were given on page 233 of the issue of this GAZETTE for July.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Revision of Pottery Regulations

On 21st January the Minister of Labour and National Service published draft Regulations, entitled The Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations, 1949, and gave notice, in accordance with Section 129 of the Factories Act, 1937, and the Second Schedule to that Act, of his intention to make Special Regulations as in that draft (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 52). Certain objections were made to the draft Regulations and the Minister has now, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Second Schedule, directed an Inquiry to be held, and has appointed Mr. Eric Sachs, K.C., as Commissioner for this purpose. The Inquiry will be held in public and any objector, and any other person who in the opinion of the Commissioner is affected by the draft Regulations, may appear at the Inquiry either in person or by counsel, solicitor or agent.

In accordance with the Factories Act (Conduct of Inquiries) Rules, 1938 (S.R. & O. 1938 No. 586), the Inquiry will be opened at such time and place as may be fixed by the Commissioner, and not less than three weeks' notice of the time and place so fixed will be published by the Commissioner in due course. It is intended to hold the Inquiry in Stoke-on-Trent during or shortly after the week commencing 19th September. Communications for the Commissioner may be addressed to Mr. J. L. Edwards, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, who will be acting as Secretary for the Inquiry.

Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1949

The Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1949,* which received the Royal Assent on 3rd May, amends the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938, in certain respects and provides for matters consequent upon the amendments.

The amendments are generally similar in scope to the corresponding amendments applied to the factory legislation in Great Britain by the Factories Act, 1948 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for April and August, 1948, pages 114 and 265). The principal provisions of the Act of 1938 which have been amended include those relating to the medical supervision of young persons in factories and certain other employments; the power of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance of Northern Ireland to require arrangements for medical inspection in specified cases of apprehended risk of injury to health; the power of courts of summary jurisdiction for preventing or removing danger in factories; the giving of notice of occupation of a factory or the use of mechanical power; the provision of seats; and administration and enforcement, including the duties of appointed factory doctors (hitherto known as examining surgeons).

* 13 Geo. 6. Ch. 6. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

Most of the sections of the new Act are to come into force on 1st September, 1949; but the amended requirements for the provision of seats are not to operate until 1st September, 1951.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY

The Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Tizard, G.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S., to advise the Lord President of the Council in the exercise of his responsibility for the formulation and execution of Government scientific policy, have issued their Second Annual Report, reviewing the work of the Council during the twelve months from 12th March, 1948. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7755), price 3d. net (4d. post free).

During the year the Council studied the position of higher technological education, and embodied their recommendations on this subject in a special Report. Their conclusions were that the primary need was for more men who had reached University Honours Degree standard in fundamental science to be given post-graduate education in applied science, and that this need could be met in this country only by Universities. As short-term measures, they were of opinion that the need might be met by the expansion of existing University Departments of applied science and that immediate consideration should be given to the possibility of sending up to 100 men a year for full courses at the best technological institutions abroad. As a long-term policy, the Council recommended that colleges of applied science should be set up, with independent governing bodies but closely welded into Universities, and providing education up to Honours Degree standard in both fundamental and applied science. They further recommended that the encouragement of higher education in the applied sciences should be entrusted to the University Grants Committee and that all possible steps should be taken to strengthen the links between industry and departments of applied science at the Universities.

The Council state that they were consulted by the Ministry of Labour and National Service about the Ministry's proposals in regard to the National Service of men graduating in science or engineering in 1949. These proposals were that no such graduates should any longer be deferred but that, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, deferment should be granted to men directly employed on certain highly important and urgent Government projects (such as atomic energy research), so long as they remained satisfactorily so employed. The Council came to the conclusion that there was no compelling reason for differing from the proposals of the Ministry.

Consideration was given by the Council to the technique commonly known as Time and Motion Study. They say that numerous reports have been received concerning the improvements in industrial efficiency to which the technique can lead, but that, on the other hand, there have been criticisms that the standards of measurement on which it is frequently based are arbitrary and not clearly defined. The Council recommend that a scientific investigation of the validity of Work Study techniques should be carried out as soon as possible. They note that the Nuffield Foundation have agreed to sponsor such work, and, further, that interested bodies, such as the British Institute of Management, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Trades Union Congress, and representatives of industrial management, will be kept informed of the progress of the investigation, and that full account will be taken of the experience of representative bodies which have already employed such techniques. The Council think it possible that harm may have been done by unqualified or semi-trained persons claiming expert knowledge in this field.

Other matters considered by the Council during the year were measures for increasing food production, the maintenance of overseas scientific relations, and developments in Government organisation for scientific research.

In concluding their Report, the Council lay special emphasis upon the importance of applying science in the most efficient manner possible as a basic condition of the nation's future prosperity. They believe that the higher level of productivity in the United States and the considerable industrial prosperity of certain European countries are largely due to the greater importance which these countries attach to the employment in industry of men who have received an education of University standard in technology.

EDUCATION IN 1948

The Report for 1948 of the Minister of Education and statistics of public education for England and Wales have been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7724) under the title "Education in 1948", price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 9d. post free).

In the introduction to the Report the Minister says that as a result of the increase in the birth-rate there is likely to be, by the end of 1953, a million more children to be educated than there were at the beginning of 1947. He adds that the provision of new schools must keep pace with the growth of housing estates, large classes must be reduced in size as soon as possible, and the nation's productive effort must be supported and stimulated by a substantial increase in the facilities for technical education.

The Report states that the biggest single task facing the primary and secondary schools during 1948 was to provide an extra year of education for nearly 400,000 children as the result of the raising of the school-leaving age in 1947 from 14 to 15 years. On the whole, the extra year was a success. The results were seen in an increased maturity and poise, the growth of independence and

resourcefulness, and a greater confidence in speech among the boys and girls concerned. In several areas school leavers showed a more thoughtful and critical attitude towards the question of employment. The boys particularly benefited from a year in which they could develop powers of leadership, while girls showed an improvement in manner and appearance which may mean that their extended school life helped them to meet more easily the difficulties of adolescence.

The school population at maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (other than special and nursery schools) in England and Wales was 5,356,351 in January, 1948, an increase of 322,076 on January, 1947. This was mainly due to the raising of the school-leaving age. There was also an increase of 9,197 in the number of pupils aged 15 and over, and an increase of 4,683 in the number aged 17 and over. The number of 5-year olds rose from 479,767 in 1947 to 545,729 in 1948. This last increase is the first sign of the effect on schools of the rise in the birth-rate.

With the object of strengthening the structure of further education the Minister established early in the year the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce to advise on the whole range of national policy for the development of education in relation to industry and commerce (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1948, page 195). The Report refers to the general acceptance of the view that skilled workers should be trained to be efficient and adaptable and to have a sense of responsibility. Young workers in employment, it is stated, are learners who should, during their training period, receive organised instruction both in the practice of their employment and its technology, and in general education. During 1948, employers released 190,000 of their young employees for day-time further education, compared

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Payment of Contributions during Holiday Weeks

The Ministry of National Insurance remind employers that they should stamp an employee's national insurance card as usual for any holiday week for which the employee is paid wages, whatever the amount, or for which he receives holiday pay of more than 20s. out of funds provided entirely or partly by the employer. The employee must stamp his own card at the non-employed (Class 3) person's rate for any other holiday week or any week when he stays away from work and is not drawing benefit.

Contributions Paid Late or Unpaid

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949. The Regulations relate to contributions which are paid late or not paid at all, and specify the circumstances in which and the times when these contributions are to be treated as paid for the purpose of any right to benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

Copies of the preliminary draft of these Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 1d. net (2d. post free). Written objections to the Regulations were required to be sent before 23rd August to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 6 Curzon Street, London, W.1.

As it was considered a matter of urgency that the provisions of the draft Regulations should come into operation without delay, Provisional Regulations entitled The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Provisional Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1411), were made on 27th July by the Minister of National Insurance in conjunction with the Treasury. The Provisional Regulations are in the same terms as the draft Regulations and came into operation on 1st August. They further amend the National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations, 1948 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1948, page 268, and July, 1949, page 235).

Sickness Benefit and Long-term Medical Certificates

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations, 1949.

These regulations will amend the National Insurance (Medical Certification) Regulations, 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1948, page 230), by extending from eight weeks to thirteen weeks the intervals at which a medical certificate, in the form of a Special Intermediate Medical Certificate, may be given in cases of prolonged illness and by enabling such certificates to be given even though the sick person is being examined or treated by the doctor at more frequent intervals. This will cut down some of the routine certification work which is a source of much complaint by doctors. It will also reduce the number of times the patient has to send documents to the local National Insurance Office. The Committee will consider objections to the Regulations which are sent before 26th August to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 6 Curzon Street, London, W.1. Copies of the preliminary draft of the Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

Pending the submission of a report on the draft Regulations, the Minister of National Insurance on 29th July made Provisional Regulations entitled The National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1460). These Regulations are in the same terms as the draft Regulations and came into operation on 4th August.

with 167,500 in 1947. These figures include not only skilled workers requiring technical education, but others whose educational needs are more general in character. Although accommodation continued to be inadequate for the growing demand for further education, the movement for new building, which had begun in the previous year, gained momentum during 1948. Technical colleges and schools of art continued during the year to provide courses of professional level for the resettlement of ex-Service men, and also courses under the Vocational Training Scheme, arranged at the request of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Close co-operation was maintained between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour and National Service in giving effect to the provisions of the Employment and Training Act, 1948. H.M. Inspectors of Schools and Inspectors of the Central Youth Employment Service were jointly inspecting and reporting on the Service. A panel of H.M. Inspectors was established to advise the Central Youth Employment Executive on subjects of common interest to the schools and the Service. The two Ministries co-operated in the production of books and films dealing with vocational guidance. The demand for adult education continued to expand during the year; the number of students was 152,000, compared with 138,000 during the previous year.

Other matters dealt with in the Report include the training and supply of teachers, buildings and supply, school health and other special services, scholarships and other awards, information service and external relations, education in Wales and Monmouthshire, and the work of museums. Appended to the Report are numerous Tables giving detailed statistical information on public education during 1947-48.

Persons attending Agricultural Training Courses

On 25th July the National Insurance Joint Authority made the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1391). The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 201) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published as *House of Commons Paper No. 230*.

Under the new Regulations, which came into operation on 29th July, trainees at agricultural courses provided under the Agricultural (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, who are unemployed or sick when their course finishes, will be able to get unemployment or sickness benefit, if otherwise entitled to it, without having to serve a fresh period of three waiting days. The Regulations treat attendance at these courses in the same way as attendance at industrial courses provided by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, where for the purpose of reckoning periods of interruption of employment anyone attending such a training course and receiving a training allowance is regarded as being available for employment. Days of attendance at the course are regarded as days of unemployment but not as days of incapacity. This means that although a trainee is not entitled to unemployment or sickness benefit whilst attending a course and in receipt of a training allowance (which is usually at a higher rate than benefit) he will not be required to serve fresh waiting days after the course is finished.

Crews of Fishing Vessels

On 25th July the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Amendment Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1390). These Regulations amend from 29th July the Principal Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1948, page 267) by bringing the extension of insurance under the Industrial Injuries Act, 1946, to certain persons employed as master or a member of the crew of a fishing vessel into line with the insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1946, of share fishermen not employed under a contract of service, and prescribe the person to be treated as the employer of such persons.

Extension of Time Limit for Maternity Benefit Cases

On 25th July the National Insurance (Maternity Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1389), and the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1392), were made by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Minister of National Insurance respectively. Preliminary drafts of these Regulations were submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee and approved by them in their Reports, which have been published as *House of Commons Papers Nos. 229 and 228* respectively.

The new Regulations reproduce the provisions of the preliminary drafts and revoke, as from 29th July, the National Insurance (Maternity Benefit) Provisional Amendment Regulations, 1949, and the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Provisional Amendment Regulations, 1949. The effect of the Regulations is to allow mothers more time in which to claim maternity benefits, including the maternity grant and attendance allowances. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 168.)

Position of Hospital In-Patients

As was stated in the issue of this GAZETTE for January (page 12), the National Insurance Advisory Committee, in issuing their Report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Regulations, 1948, stated that they proposed to submit later a special Report on those provisions of the Regulations which related to the adjustment of benefit for hospital in-patients. The Committee have now issued their second and final Report on the Regulations, which have operated in provisional form since 5th July, 1948. This Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a House of Commons Paper (No. 241, Session 1948-49; price 6d. net, 7d. post free). The Minister of National Insurance has accepted the recommendations of the Committee and on 29th July made the National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1461; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), which come into force on 5th September.

The new Regulations provide that the benefit of a patient with a dependant will be reduced by 5s. a week (instead of 10s. as at present) after the patient has been maintained free of charge under the National Health Service or by the Ministry of Pensions in a hospital for two months. There will be no further reduction if the beneficiary has arranged for all but 5s. of the benefit (which can be paid to him for personal expenditure) to be paid to the dependant.

If the patient has no dependants, benefit will be reduced by 10s. a week after two months in hospital. After a year, benefit will be reduced to 5s. but on discharge a resettlement sum will be available. Where the ordinary benefit rate is 26s. this sum will be arrived at by allowing 11s. (the difference between the previous 16s. and the present 5s.) for each week during the second year in hospital, to assist in resettling the patient in normal life. After the second year benefit will be finally reduced to 5s. a week.

Patients suffering from any form of respiratory tuberculosis will be able to receive 10s. (instead of 5s.) while they are in hospital; but the amount which is paid over to their dependants, or which can be paid on discharge, will be correspondingly reduced.

Transitional Regulations

On 27th July the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1412). These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st August, further amend the National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948, by enlarging the existing provisions which lay down the extent to which contributions under the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Acts, 1936 to 1941, paid after those Acts were repealed on 5th July, 1948, may be taken into account for the purposes of widows' benefit and retirement pensions under the National Insurance Act.

On 28th July the Minister, in conjunction with the Treasury, made two further Transitional Regulations, entitled The National Insurance (Sickness Benefit, Maternity Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1449), and The National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1450). A Section of the National Insurance Act provides that a person who is over pensionable age but has not retired shall not be entitled to sickness or unemployment benefit at a rate exceeding the rate of retirement pension to which he would have been entitled had he retired. The new Regulations extend from 1st August, 1949, to 1st May, 1950, the period during which certain existing contributors over pensionable age who have not yet retired may, for the purpose of their entitlement to sickness

and unemployment benefit under the Section in question, be treated as if they satisfied the contribution conditions for retirement pension at the rate of 26s. a week.

Copies of the Regulations and Reports referred to in the present article can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price unless otherwise indicated 1d. net each (2d. post free).

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The National Assistance Board for Northern Ireland have presented their fourteenth Annual Report, for the year 1948, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 270), price 6d. net (7d. post free).

The Report is the first to be submitted by the Board since the passing of the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. With the coming into operation of the Act on 5th July, 1948, the schemes for the payment of unemployment assistance and supplementary pensions came to an end, and on the same date outdoor relief and grants to blind or tuberculous persons ceased to be payable. Their place has been taken by a comprehensive scheme of national assistance, which provides for the payment of allowances to all persons over 16, with their dependants, who are in need and who satisfy the conditions laid down in the Act. The national assistance scheme in Northern Ireland is essentially similar to that set up in Great Britain under the National Assistance Act, 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1948, pages 198 and 199), but differs from it in that there are restrictions on the payment of assistance to occupiers of land, and a residence test is imposed on assistance applicants. The Act in Great Britain also enables local authorities to provide a number of welfare services; but in Northern Ireland it was decided to deal with this matter by separate legislation.

At the beginning of 1948 there were 1,364 registered applicants for unemployment assistance, and a further 1,456 persons were receiving assistance payments to supplement their insurance benefit. The average weekly rate of payment to unemployment assistance applicants was 35s. 7d. and to recipients of supplementary payments 13s. The total amount paid during January to June, 1948, as unemployment assistance (including supplementary payments) was £95,244.

Supplementary pensions also ceased to be payable on 5th July, 1948. The total amount of these pensions paid by the Board during the first half of 1948 was £126,316; the number of recipients was about 9,000.

The weekly scale rates of national assistance, for requirements other than rent, which came into operation on 5th July are 40s. for a husband and wife, 24s. for a single householder, 20s. for other persons aged 21 or over, and from 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. for younger persons. Higher rates apply to persons who are blind or who are undergoing treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis. These rates are substantially above those previously in force for unemployment assistance and supplementary pensions. The number of applicants for national assistance, which at the beginning of the scheme was 20,759, had increased to 40,188 by the end of the year. The estimated total amount of national assistance paid during July to December, 1948, was £847,909.

The number of persons in receipt of non-contributory old-age pensions was 30,082 at the end of 1948, and the estimated total amount of such pensions paid during the year was £1,897,328. With the coming into operation of the National Assistance Act, the disqualification for pensions of persons who were inmates of poor law institutions or rate-aided inmates of public mental hospitals was removed.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

109th Session of the Governing Body

The 109th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office opened in Geneva on 3rd June, 1949. In all it held nine sittings to dispose of the heavy agenda. A summary of the more important decisions taken by the Governing Body is given in the succeeding paragraphs. The representatives from this country were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service (United Kingdom Government representative), Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, O.B.E., General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives and a member of the Governing Body.

Freedom of Association

The Governing Body, recalling the request submitted to it at its last Session by the workers' group for an enquiry into the situation in trade unions in Venezuela, noted that the Director-General had accepted an invitation from the Venezuelan Government to send a mission to Venezuela for the purpose of securing complete and impartial information concerning social problems, including the development and functioning of the trade unions.

On the general question of freedom of association, the Governing Body considered the action taken by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations as a result of the Resolution and other decisions adopted by the 31st Session of the International Labour Conference concerning alleged infringements of freedom of association. It was recognised that the existing arrangements of the International Labour Organisation did not themselves provide completely adequate facilities for the impartial and authoritative investigation of the questions of fact raised by the various allegations concerning the infringements of trade union rights, which had been referred to the International Labour Organisation by the Economic

and Social Council or submitted directly to the International Labour Organisation. The Governing Body accordingly adopted a Resolution approving in principle the establishment of a fact-finding and conciliation commission on freedom of association, for the purpose of international supervision of freedom of association, and requesting the Director-General to continue the consultations already begun with the Secretary-General of the United Nations with regard to the manner in which such a commission could most appropriately be established. In the light of these consultations, the Director-General is to submit detailed proposals concerning the terms of reference, procedure and composition of such a commission to the Governing Body at an early session.

Forced Labour

This matter was considered first by the International Organisations Committee of the Governing Body, and the workers' members of the Committee drew attention to the importance of effective action being taken by the International Labour Organisation to investigate the present situation in regard to forced labour. They emphasised that the Organisation had been dealing with the question of forced labour for many years and that the existence of forced labour, under conditions which violated human dignity and decency, is wholly incompatible with, and makes quite impossible the attainment of, the objectives of the I.L.O. The Committee unanimously agreed a number of conclusions which subsequently were approved by the Governing Body as a whole. The conclusions were to the effect that there should be an impartial enquiry into the nature and extent of forced labour, including the reasons for which persons are made to perform forced labour and the treatment accorded to such persons, and called on the Director-General of the International Labour Office to establish close contact with the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to the establishment of an

impartial commission of enquiry into the whole question at the earliest possible moment.

Relations between the I.L.O. and Germany

The United Kingdom Government representative proposed to the Governing Body that German representatives might be invited to attend the 32nd Session of the International Labour Conference in the role of observers. It was not possible for the Governing Body to reach a conclusion on this matter, but a Resolution was adopted in which the desirability of bringing German representatives into closer association with the work of the Organisation was emphasised, and the Director-General was instructed to take, in consultation with the officers of the Governing Body, all appropriate steps, consistent with the Constitution and practice of the I.L.O., to associate representatives from Germany, including representatives of employers and workers, with those meetings and activities of the Organisation in 1949/50 which are of interest and concern to Germany.

Technical Assistance for Economic Development

The Governing Body considered the question of technical assistance for economic development in the light of the report on this subject transmitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council. This report, which set out the scope and magnitude of the proposed programme, contained the proposals of the International Labour Organisation prepared by the Director-General in accordance with a general authorisation given by the Governing Body. The Governing Body decided that the matter should be brought to the attention of the International Labour Conference and suggested that the Conference should authorise the Governing Body to take such action as might be necessary in this connexion before the 33rd Session of the Conference. The Governing Body also decided to appoint a Technical Assistance Committee for the purpose of examining in greater detail the proposals for a technical assistance programme, which had been put forward by the Director-General, and to act on behalf of the Organisation in such discussions as might take place with the United Nations and other Specialised Agencies in connection with the technical assistance programme. Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans was appointed Chairman of this Committee.

Financial Questions

The Governing Body was called upon to make recommendations to the International Labour Conference regarding a number of financial questions of which account had to be taken in the Budget for 1950. The Governing Body also made certain proposals to the Conference regarding methods for financing the proposed Working Capital Fund and amendments to the Finance Regulations, as well as forwarding an additional report on the review of the system of allocating the expenses of the I.L.O. amongst States Members. The conclusion of the additional report was that a possible solution would be to maintain the existing I.L.O. scale for one more year, subject to individual adjustments, on the clear understanding that a final decision on an appropriate permanent scale should be taken by the Conference at the 33rd Session.

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Fellowships

The Governing Body took note of a report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination—a Committee composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the Specialised Agencies—on the possibility of developing an overall joint fellowship programme for the United Nations and the various Specialised Agencies interested in the question of fellowships. This matter was raised at the Administrative Committee by the Director-General of the I.L.O. on the request of the Governing Body. The Administrative Committee accepted the principle that the fellowship programmes of the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies must be determined on the basis of their usual and normal functions, but considered that it would be premature at this time to establish a joint fellowship scheme. In these circumstances the Governing Body agreed that the I.L.O. should be enabled to operate in 1950 a fellowship scheme in the fields of employment organisation, vocational training and guidance, social security administration, industrial relations, labour inspection and industrial health, safety and welfare. The Governing Body is to consider detailed proposals for such a scheme at a further session.

Staff Questions

The Governing Body reaffirmed its decision not to reopen the old I.L.O. Staff Pensions Fund, but decided to examine further the question whether it would be possible and desirable to set up, under the same regulations as the United Nations Staff Pensions Fund, a new Pensions Fund for the I.L.O. staff not covered by the existing scheme. The Governing Body also decided to recommend to the Conference the adoption of an amendment to the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation in order to permit other international inter-governmental organisations desiring to have recourse to the Administrative Tribunal of the Organisation to do so. This change was thought desirable in order to meet the wishes of the Executive Board of the World Health Organisation to have recourse, temporarily, to the I.L.O. Tribunal.

Industrial Committees

The Governing Body agreed a procedure which might be followed by the International Labour Office and the various Member States in order to secure effective consideration of the conclusions of the Industrial Committees.

Other Matters

The Governing Body decided to authorise the Director-General to distribute to Governments the Draft Model Code of Safety Regulations for Industrial Establishments. The Governing Body also decided upon the agenda and dates for a series of forthcoming meetings, and approved the proposed composition of a number of Committees. The next session of the Governing Body is to be held in Mysore on 29th December-7th January. This session will shortly be followed by the Asian Regional Conference, to be held in Ceylon from 16th-28th January. The 33rd Session of the International Labour Conference will open in Geneva on 7th June, 1950.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

No. 85, the second Annual Abstract of Statistics for the United Kingdom to be issued since the war.

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LABOUR OVERSEAS

Earnings in Denmark in 1948

Statistics of average hourly earnings in 1948 of workpeople employed in a large number of occupations in industry in Denmark have been published by the Danish Statistical Department in the issue of the journal *Statistiske Efterretninger* for 5th July. The statistics were compiled from data collected quarterly by the Danish Employers' Federation. The data, which relate to over 200,000 workers, are of the earnings of skilled men, semi-skilled and unskilled men aged 18 years and over, and women aged 18 years and over. They comprise both time and piece work earnings, but exclude extra payments for overtime, shift working, etc., and payments made during holidays.

The statistics show that for adult male and female workers in Denmark as a whole average hourly earnings were 2.83 Kroner in 1948, compared with 2.62 Kroner in 1947. These figures are analysed in the following Table :-

	Average Hourly Earnings					
	1948			1947		
	Time Workers	Piece Workers	All Workers	Time Workers	Piece Workers	All Workers
	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.
Skilled Men ..	3.12	3.65	3.37	2.88	3.36	3.10
Semi-Skilled and Unskilled Men ..	2.59	3.32	2.81	2.44	3.09	2.62
Women ..	1.83	2.18	2.00	1.69	2.02	1.84
All Workers ..	2.61	3.17	2.83	2.43	2.94	2.62

A special enquiry showed that in 1948 the average additional payments for overtime and shift working were 2.5 and 1.4 Øre an hour respectively. These amounts are not included in the averages quoted above. Of the total number of hours worked in the year, 2.4 per cent. were hours of overtime.

The next Table shows, for Copenhagen and the Provinces separately, the average hourly earnings (exclusive of payments for overtime and shift work) in 1948 of skilled men, semi-skilled and unskilled men, and women in some of the principal occupations included in the statistics, with the numbers of workers represented in each of the occupations and comparative figures of earnings for 1947.

Occupation	Copenhagen		Provinces			
	Average Number Employed during 1948	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Number Employed during 1948	Average Hourly Earnings		
	1948	1947	1948	1947		
		Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	
Skilled Male Workers :						
Smiths & Machinists ..	12,727	3.64	3.35	13,026	3.17	2.94
Bricklayers ..	1,637	4.55	4.07	3,640	3.34	2.98
Electrical Fitters ..	1,302	3.47	3.16	1,822	2.88	2.69
Painters ..	1,720	3.75	3.47	1,900	3.00	2.77
Carpenters ..	1,169	4.24	3.82	3,572	3.05	2.78
Machinist Joiners ..	595	3.41	3.20	2,018	2.71	2.52
Furniture Joiners ..	871	3.46	3.23	1,771	2.94	2.71
Printers (Typographical) ..	2,857	3.53	3.29	1,760	3.14	2.85
All Skilled Male Workers* ..	34,869	3.66	3.37	37,075	3.10	2.85
Semi-Skilled and Unskilled Male Workers (18 years and over) :						
Line, Brick and Tile Workers ..	144	2.90	2.66	4,471	2.68	2.49
Textile Workers ..	1,376	2.89	2.69	3,750	2.69	2.48
Sugar Factory Workers ..	271	2.88	2.67	1,883	2.64	2.41
Brewery, etc., Workers ..	2,991	2.64	2.59	1,122	2.55	2.50
Timber Workers ..	397	2.70	2.48	1,974	2.47	2.30
Bricklayers ..	1,108	4.06	3.69	4,478	2.91	2.65
Labourers ..	3,794	3.69	3.37	5,921	2.78	2.64
Navvies and Concrete Workers ..	1,677	2.62	2.42	4,947	2.44	2.29
Warehouse Workers and Packers ..	1,519	3.32	3.03	1,543	3.12	2.90
Dock Workers ..						
All Semi-Skilled and Unskilled Male Workers (18 years and over)* ..	39,552	2.99	2.77	61,325	2.70	2.51
Female Workers (18 years and over) :						
Textile Workers ..	3,988	2.05	1.90	6,257	1.84	1.68
Clothing Workers ..	3,840	2.24	2.04	1,988	1.96	1.82
Meat Trade Workers ..	1,165	1.88	1.74	1,112	1.78	1.59
Cigar Makers, Unskilled ..	1,247	2.42	2.22	2,622	2.32	2.16
Paper Goods and Paper Box Workers ..	1,238	1.96	1.81	650	1.79	1.64
All Female Workers (18 years and over)* ..	29,420	2.08	1.92	20,990	1.89	1.74

An article on earnings in Denmark in 1947 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1948 (page 270).

* Including many occupations for which separate particulars are not shown in the Table.

Earnings in Norway in 1947

The Norwegian Central Statistical Bureau have issued a Report on the earnings of manual workers in Norway during 1947, compiled from data collected quarterly by the Norwegian Employers' Federation and the Paper Industry Employers' Federation. The Bureau state that the statistics can be regarded as sufficiently comprehensive to give a fair picture of the levels and movements of wages in the various sections of economic activity.

The Table below shows the average hourly earnings in kroner of men and women in the principal groups of industries during 1947, with comparative figures for 1946 extracted from the Report for that year. The figures for both years represent the means of the averages for the four quarters. Provisional figures for 1946 were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948 (page 52).

Industry Group	Average Hourly Earnings			
	1947		1946	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.	Kr.
Mining and Smelting of Metals and Electro-Metallurgy ..	2.85	1.63	2.55	1.43
Earth and Stone ..	2.78	—	2.47	—
Chemical and Electro-Chemical Processes ..	3.07	1.82	2.75	1.60
Oils and Fats ..	2.65	1.79	2.34	1.55
Engineering and Other Metal Working ..	2.86	1.97	2.63	1.68
Textiles ..	2.53	1.70	2.24	1.46
Leather and Rubber ..	2.94	1.82	2.59	1.56
Clothing ..	2.79	1.74	2.51	1.55
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2.57	1.75	2.40	1.52
Woodworking ..	2.57	1.77	2.27	—
Paper and Paper Pulp ..	2.59	1.79	2.30	1.55
Miscellaneous ..	2.82	1.70	2.51	1.49
All Above Groups ..	2.78	1.76	2.52	1.53

The averages include the earnings of time workers and piece workers, together with extra payments for overtime. For men, the average hourly earnings during 1947 were 2.42 kr. on time work and 3.08 kr. on piece work, and overtime payments averaged 3.71 kr. an hour. The corresponding averages for women were 1.57, 1.97 and 2.11 kr. an hour. The increases in average earnings between 1946 and 1947 are due in part to a general addition of 5 øre an hour to the cost-of-living allowance and to belated revisions of agreements and individual rises in wages connected with the general revision of working agreements that took place in the previous year. A contributory cause was an extension of piece work during 1947.

The Report includes particulars of wages in some of the craft occupations (printing and bookbinding, building, baking and confectionery, the meat trade). The average hourly earnings of skilled workers in these occupations were 3.20 kr. for men and 1.84 kr. for women during 1947, compared with 2.95 and 1.64 kr. in 1946. For assistants, average hourly earnings were 2.78 kr. for men and 1.46 kr. for women during 1947, compared with 2.52 and 1.28 kr. in the previous year.



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Earnings in the United States Machinery Industries

A study of the earnings, in November, 1948, of men in selected occupations of the machinery industries in 30 cities of the United States was published in the *Monthly Labor Review* for May by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. In these cities over half-a-million workers were employed in the industries at the date of the enquiry, which did not, however, extend to undertakings employing less than 21 workers each. Undertakings engaged in producing machine tools, machine tool accessories and electrical machinery were not surveyed.

The Table below shows the average straight-time hourly earnings of men in the selected occupations, in November, 1948, in five of the principal cities covered by the study. Straight-time earnings are the earnings of time and piece workers during normal working hours, excluding extra payments for overtime and night work. Where two or more averages are quoted for an occupation, the figures relate to separate classes within the occupation; the classes are not defined.

Occupation	Chicago	Detroit	Milwaukee	New York	Pittsburgh
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assemblers ..	1.40; 1.52; 1.70	1.47; 1.56; 1.77	1.56; 1.63; 1.74	1.20; 1.46; 1.68	1.30; 1.68
Drill-Press Operators, Single and Multiple Spindle ..	1.44; 1.51; 1.56	1.48; 1.62; 1.67	1.50; 1.61; 1.65	1.09; 1.37; 1.57	—
Engine-Lathe Operators ..	1.45; 1.54; 1.69	1.62; 1.84	1.50; 1.64; 1.68	1.16; 1.44; 1.64	1.45; 1.56; 1.67
Electricians (Maintenance) ..	1.70	1.86	1.64	1.62	1.65
Inspectors ..	1.38; 1.68; 1.59	1.43; 1.64; 1.77	1.38; 1.54; 1.63	1.17; 1.53; 1.66	1.60; 1.79
Machinists (Production) ..	1.67	—	1.59	1.56	1.81
Tool and Die Makers ..	1.89	2.00	1.73	1.83	1.80
Truckers, Hand ..	1.21	1.41	1.17	1.13	1.20
Welders, Hand ..	1.58; 1.71	1.70; 1.73	1.66; 1.69	1.47; 1.61	1.60

A 40-hour working week for men production workers was scheduled by three-fourths of the undertakings studied, and in each city was the most common weekly hours figure reported. One in ten of the undertakings had a scheduled working week of 45 hours. The working week for women production workers, who accounted for less than 8 per cent. of the labour force, seldom exceeded 40 hours. Second shifts were reported by half the undertakings and third shifts by about one in five. With few exceptions, differential rates were paid for extra-shift working. Annual holidays with pay, usually of one week, were granted by nearly all the undertakings to production workers with one year of service. In addition, many undertakings granted pay for six public holidays in the year.

Industrial Accidents in India

A summary of the statistics of accidents reported during 1947 in factories and mines and on railways in the Dominion of India has been published by the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India in the issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette* for April.

Statistics of accidents in factories and mines are collected under the provisions of the Indian Factories and Mines Acts and cover all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the injured person is prevented from resuming work during the following 48 hours. Non-fatal accidents in which the absence from work exceeds 20 days are classed as serious accidents.

The numbers of accidents reported in factories and mines in 1947 were as follows :-

	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Factories* ..	213	8,661	49,659	58,533
Mines ..	263	1,450	8,137	9,850

The frequency rates, per 1,000 workers employed, of all reported accidents in 1947 were 26.17 for factories and 24.19 for mines; the rates for fatal accidents were 0.10 and 0.65 respectively. The accident statistics for earlier years relate to undivided India and are therefore not strictly comparable with those for 1947. The summary states, however, that the gradual reduction in the fatal accident rate which had been in evidence since 1943-44 was continued by a further appreciable decline in 1947 both in factories and mines, although the rate remained higher in mines than in factories. The frequency rate of serious accidents increased slightly in factories and in mines, while that for minor accidents increased in factories but declined in mines.

In factories, machinery accounted for more than one-fourth of all fatal accidents and more than one-third of all serious accidents; nearly one-third of all minor accidents occurred through persons or objects falling, or in the use of hand tools. Coal mines accounted for 239 out of the total of 263 fatal accidents reported at mines during 1947 and for 1,302 out of the total of 1,450 serious accidents. Most of the fatal accidents to miners occurred underground and were caused by falls of roofs or sides or were in connection with haulage.

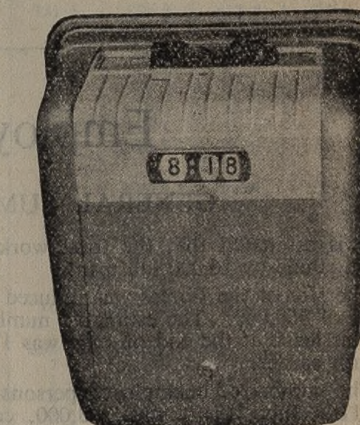
During the financial year 1947-48, accidents caused the deaths of 213 railway servants and injuries to 22,071. Of the fatal accidents, 171 were connected with the movements of vehicles and 42 were due to other causes; the frequency rate of fatal accidents was 0.25 per 1,000 persons employed. There was an appreciable decline during the year in the number of fatal accidents on railways, but minor accidents continued to be very frequent.

* The figures for factories are exclusive of East Punjab.

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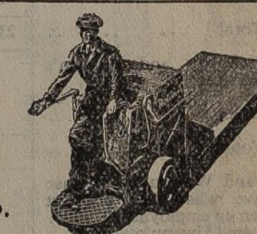
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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in June

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* decreased during June by 16,000 (all men).

The size of the Forces was reduced during June by 7,000 to a total of 769,000. The estimated number of men and women on release leave at the end of June was 17,000, the same figure as a month earlier.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 11th July, 1949, was 243,000, compared with 263,600 at 13th June. The July figure represented about 1.2 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes, compared with 1.3 per cent. in June.

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

The number employed in the basic industries increased during June by 8,000. The main changes were increases of 4,000 in agriculture and 4,000 in transport and communication. The number of workers on colliery books decreased by 1,300 during the month.

There was a fall of 5,000 in the number employed in the manufacturing industries during June (a fall of 6,000 men was partly offset by a rise of 1,000 women). The main changes were a decline of 12,000 in metals, engineering and vehicles and an increase of 7,000 in food, drink and tobacco. There was a decrease of 1,000 in employment in textiles.†

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

There was no appreciable change in employment in the distributive trades during June. A seasonal increase in employment in catering and hotels was the main element in the rise of 14,000 in professional, financial and miscellaneous services. Employment in public administration fell by 5,000.

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

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Thousands				
	Mid-1948	End-1948	End-May, 1949	End-June, 1949	Change during June, 1949
Total Working Population*	16,057	16,069	16,039	16,023	-16
Men	7,089	7,116	7,170	7,170	—
Women	8,968	8,953	8,869	8,853	-16
H.M. Forces and Women's Services					
Men	807	774	742	737	-5
Women	39	34	34	32	-2
Total	846	808	776	769	-7
Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment ..	92	18	17	17	—
Registered Unemployed Persons in Civil Employment	282	348‡	280‡	250‡	-30
Men	14,945	15,019	15,070	15,079	+9
Women	6,981	6,992	7,066	7,078	+12
Total in Civil Employment	21,926	22,011	22,136	22,157	+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, and the registered unemployed. It includes private indoor domestic servants and gainfully occupied persons over pensionable age (men 65, women 60). Part-time workers are counted as full units.

† The total man-power in the main textile industry groups at end June, 1949, was : Cotton—324,000. Wool—215,000. Other textiles—446,000.

‡ 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-May, 1949	End-June, 1949	Change during June, 1949
Basic Industries					
Coal Mining	787	788	785	784	-1
(On Colliery Books) ..	(725)	(726)	(723)	(722)	(-1)
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	82	82	82	82	—
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	296	301	305	306	+1
Transport and Communication ..	1,814	1,803	1,801	1,805	+4
Agriculture	1,227	1,230	1,234	1,238	+4
Fishing	41	41	41	41	—
Total, Basic Industries ..	4,247	4,245	4,248	4,256	+8
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	426	433	437	438	+1
Metals, Engineering and Vehicles	3,904	3,921	3,912	3,900	-12
Textiles	948	971	986	985	-1
Clothing	700	716	742	741	-1
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	725	738	749	756	+7
Other Manufactures	1,411	1,422	1,431	1,432	+1
Total, Manufacturing Industries ..	8,114	8,201	8,257	8,252	-5
Building and Contracting ..	1,497	1,480	1,482	1,489	+7
Distributive Trades	2,689	2,739	2,764	2,766	+7
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services ..	3,925	3,876	3,913	3,927	+14
Public Administration—National Government Service ..	688	694	692	685	-7
Local Government Service ..	766	776	780	782	+2
Total in Civil Employment ..	21,926	22,011	22,136	22,157	+21

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 May and June, 1949. The figures relate to employees only ; they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot at present be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

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

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males			Females			Total		
	Mid-1948	May, 1949	June, 1949	Mid-1948	May, 1949	June, 1949	Mid-1948	May, 1949	June, 1949
Mining, etc.									
Coal Mining	775.5	773.5	772.2	11.5	11.5	11.5	787.0	785.0	783.7
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	229.1	232.0	231.6	77.8	79.6	79.6	306.9	311.6	311.2
Bricks and Fireclay Goods ..	69.3	70.9	71.0	7.4	7.7	7.7	76.7	78.6	78.7
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) ..	34.2	35.9	35.7	43.9	43.7	43.7	78.1	79.6	79.4
Glass (other than containers) ..	29.6	30.3	30.3	11.6	11.9	11.9	41.2	42.2	42.2
Glass Containers	19.9	19.7	19.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	25.5	25.3	25.5
Cement	12.9	13.1	13.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	14.3	14.4	14.4
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures ..	63.2	62.1	61.8	9.7	9.2	9.2	72.9	71.3	71.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	294.8	301.1	301.3	126.1	130.9	131.5	420.9	432.0	432.8
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works ..	16.8	17.2	17.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	17.3	17.7	17.7
Chemicals and Dyes	143.4	143.2	143.2	52.1	52.5	52.4	195.5	195.7	195.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery ..	12.6	13.1	13.2	18.2	19.5	20.0	30.8	32.6	33.2
Explosives and Fireworks	21.6	22.6	22.4	12.2	13.6	13.5	33.8	36.2	35.9
Paint and Varnish	25.9	26.3	26.5	11.1	11.3	11.3	37.0	37.6	37.8
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches ..	27.2	27.8	27.8	19.7	20.4	20.4	46.9	48.2	48.2
Mineral Oil Refining	24.7	27.6	27.9	6.0	6.4	6.5	30.7	34.0	34.4
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. ..	22.6	23.3	23.1	6.3	6.7	6.7	28.9	30.0	29.8
Metal Manufacture	438.4	440.9	439.2	57.6	55.7	55.3	496.0	496.6	494.5
Blast Furnaces	19.3	19.6	19.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	20.0	20.3	20.3
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified ..	178.8	182.9	182.9	15.9	15.4	15.3	194.7	198.3	198.2
Iron Foundries	91.1	91.5	91.1	15.3	14.7	14.6	106.4	106.2	105.7
Tinplate Manufacture	14.3	14.7	14.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	17.0	17.6	17.6
Steel Sheet Manufacture	17.3	17.4	17.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	18.5	18.6	18.6
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) ..	33.0	33.8	33.6	6.3	6.0	5.9	39.3	39.8	39.5
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. ..	84.6	81.0	79.9	15.5	14.8	14.7	100.1	95.8	94.6
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,445.0	1,452.1	1,447.7	375.2	361.0	358.9	1,820.2	1,813.1	1,806.6
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	218.0	211.2	208.8	7.9	7.7	7.8	225.9	218.9	216.6
Marine Engineering	74.5	74.2	74.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	78.0	77.7	77.8
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) ..	35.3	34.8	34.7	5.1	4.9	4.9	40.4	39.7	39.6
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	15.8	16.5	16.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	17.5	18.2	18.2
Machine Tools	63.0	62.1	61.3	13.7	13.2	12.9	76.7	75.3	74.2
Stationary Engines	20.1	21.4	21.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	23.3	24.5	24.5
Textile Machinery and Accessories ..	57.5	59.5	59.3	9.7	10.1	10.1	67.2	69.6	69.4
Ordinance and Small Arms	33.1	37.5	37.5	8.1	9.4	9.4	41.2	46.9	46.9
Constructional Engineering	64.7	62.7	62.7	6.4	5.5	5.5	71.1	68.2	68.7
Other Non-Electrical Engineering ..	547.3	554.3	553.5	117.5	115.0	114.3	664.8	669.3	667.8
Electrical Machinery	118.2	119.6	119.4	46.7	43.0	42.6	164.9	162.0	162.0
Electrical Wires and Cables	38.2	38.1	37.9	24.0	22.3	21.9	62.2	60.4	59.8
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus ..	27.8	29.2	29.1	16.6	17.2	16.9	44.4	46.4	46.0
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones ..	16.7	16.4	16.3	19.9	18.0	17.6	36.6	34.4	33.9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps ..	10.7	11.1	11.0	8.6	8.6	8.7	19.3	19.7	19.7
Batteries and Accumulators	68.1	68.1	68.1	51.4	49.3	49.1	119.5	117.4	117.2
Vehicles	760.2	777.9	776.9	118.7	119.1	119.1	878.9	897.0	896.0
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles ..	243.8	256.0	256.0	41.6	41.9	41.7	285.4	297.9	297.7
Motor Repairs and Garages	182.6	179.1	178.4	23.0	23.2	23.3	205.8	202.3	201.7
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft ..	120.6	129.0	129.0	21.0	21.7	21.8	141.6	150.7	150.8
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft ..	52.1	53.2	53.0	20.5	20.0	20.0	72.6	73.2	73.0
Railway Locomotive Shops	56.2	54.1	54.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	59.1	56.8	56.7
Other Locomotive Manufacture	23.3	23.7	23.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	25.5	26.0	26.1
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams ..	72.9	74.3	74.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	76.6	78.1	78.1
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	8.5	8.5	8.4	3.8	3.5	3.5	12.3	12.0	11.9
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	313.4	311.7	310.2	178.0	172.5	171.8	491.4	484.2	482.0
Tools and Cutlery	32.6	32.0	31.8	20.6	20.3	20.0	53.2	52.3	51.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. ..	21.4	22.1	22.0	19.2	19.1	19.0	40.6	41.2	41.0
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified ..	28.0	28.4	28.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	33.3	33.7	33.3
Wire and Wire Manufactures	27.1	27.7	27.6	10.2	9.8	9.8	37.3	37.5	37.4
Hollow-ware	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.6	25.8	25.7	50.5	50.8	50.7
Brass Manufactures	24.3	23.0	22.8	13.6	12.0	11.9	37.9	35.0	34.7
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified ..	155.1	153.5	152.9	83.5	80.2	80.2	238.6	233.7	233.1

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	Males			Females			Total		
	Mid-1948	May, 1949	June, 1949	Mid-1948	May, 1949	June, 1949	Mid-1948	May, 1949	June, 1949
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	218.9	227.3	227.4	51.1	52.4	52.7	270.0	279.7	280.1
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	76.2	76.3	76.1	10.7	10.5	10.5	86.9	86.8	86.6
Furniture and Upholstery	92.3	99.4	99.8	25.3	27.4	27.6	117.6	126.8	127.4
Shop and Office Fitting	15.7	16.5	16.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	18.8	19.5	19.5
Wooden Containers and Baskets	19.0	19.1	18.9	6.2	6.0	6.1	25.2	25.1	25.0
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.7	16.0	16.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	21.5	21.5	21.6
Paper and Printing	291.1	302.4	303.2	172.7	177.3	177.4	463.8	479.7	480.6
Paper and Board	54.8	60.8	60.4	18.3	18.9	18.7	73.1	75.7	75.3
Wallpaper	3.5	4.2	4.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	4.7	5.8	6.0
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	12.6	13.2	13.3	23.7	24.2	24.5	36.3	37.4	37.8
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	15.0	16.0	16.0	21.4	22.2	22.2	36.4	38.2	38.2
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	68.5	72.2	72.9	18.0	18.5	18.6	86.5	90.7	91.5
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	136.7	140.0	140.1	90.1	91.9	91.7	226.8	231.9	231.8
Other Manufacturing Industries	141.0	133.7	133.7	101.0	99.4	99.4	242.0	233.1	233.1
Rubber	64.2	60.8	60.4	32.7	31.9	31.7	96.9	92.7	92.1
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	10.2	10.9	10.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	12.5	13.3	13.3
Brushes and Brooms	9.2	8.9	8.9	9.3	8.3	8.3	18.5	17.2	17.2
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10.8	11.1	11.2	16.1	18.0	18.5	26.9	29.1	29.7
Miscellaneous Stationery Goods	4.5	4.6	4.7	6.1	6.4	6.2	10.6	11.0	10.9
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	8.0	5.2	5.3	2.5	1.9	1.9	10.5	7.1	7.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	34.1	32.2	32.3	32.0	30.5	30.4	66.1	62.7	62.7
Building and Contracting	1,298.0	1,282.8	1,289.2	39.0	39.0	39.0	1,337.0	1,321.8	1,328.2
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,236.7	1,220.7	1,227.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	1,269.4	1,253.4	1,260.4
Electric Wiring and Contracting	61.3	62.1	61.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	67.6	68.4	67.8
Gas, Electricity and Water	271.2	278.9	279.7	24.4	26.5	26.7	295.6	305.4	306.4
Gas	117.9	120.2	120.3	9.5	10.0	10.1	127.4	130.2	130.4
Electricity	126.7	131.2	131.9	13.5	15.1	15.2	140.2	146.3	147.1
Water	26.6	27.5	27.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	28.0	28.9	28.9
Transport and Communication	255.8	259.8	261.3	44.4	43.9	44.2	300.2	303.7	305.5
Tramway and Omnibus Service	28.6	27.8	28.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	30.9	30.1	31.2
Other Road Passenger Transport	181.8	178.1	179.2	11.8	11.9	11.9	193.6	190.0	191.1
Goods Transport by Road									
Distributive Trades	1,145.3	1,172.4	1,172.5	992.0	1,040.3	1,042.4	2,137.3	2,212.7	2,214.9
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	103.4	106.2	105.2	27.3	28.0	27.9	134.2	134.2	133.1
Dealing in Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	72.9	75.1	74.8	24.7	25.5	25.4	97.6	100.6	100.2
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	101.4	103.4	103.7	46.9	47.9	47.8	148.3	151.3	151.5
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	370.6	376.9	377.3	299.3	312.1	313.5	669.9	689.0	690.8
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	147.7	152.0	152.0	95.2	98.9	98.8	242.9	250.9	250.8
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	326.2	335.1	335.6	462.9	491.8	493.0	789.1	826.9	828.6
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	23.1	23.7	23.9	35.7	36.1	36.0	58.8	59.8	59.9
Miscellaneous Services	66.2	64.8	64.6	73.0	72.3	72.5	139.2	137.1	137.1
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	47.6	40.4	41.9	43.2	42.6	44.0	90.8	83.0	85.9
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	227.5	219.1	223.6	507.5	486.4	496.6	735.0	705.5	720.2
Catering, Hotels, etc.	32.0	32.9	33.0	119.2	118.7	117.9	151.2	151.6	150.9
Laundries	11.9	11.8	11.7	29.6	29.0	28.7	41.5	40.8	40.4
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.									

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Unemployment at 11th July, 1949

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th June and 11th July, 1949, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
13th June	194,447	4,765	61,216	3,215	263,643
11th July	179,968	5,687	53,714	3,672	243,041

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

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 11th July represented 1.2 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes. The corresponding percentage at 13th June was 1.3.

In the week ended 25th June, 1949, about 20,000 operatives in manufacturing industries were on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average; on the other hand 890,000 were working on an average seven hours overtime.

The analysis of the figures for 11th July 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	42,543	37,680	96,458	176,681	3,287	179,968
Boys under 18	3,343	1,248	1,024	5,615	72	5,687
Women 18 and over	18,031	11,913	21,018	50,962	2,752	53,714
Girls under 18	2,230	611	724	3,565	107	3,672
Total	66,147	51,452	119,224	236,823	6,218	243,041

The total of 243,041 includes 26,968 married women. The changes between 13th June and 11th July, 1949, in each administrative Region were as follows:—

Region		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London & South-Eastern	13th June	16,624	12,623	14,657	43,904	493	44,397
	11th July	16,179	9,990	13,947	39,116	314	39,430
Eastern	Inc. or Dec.	- 445	- 3,633	- 710	- 4,788	- 179	- 4,967
	13th June	2,499	2,132	3,084	7,715	45	7,760
Southern	11th July	2,403	1,523	2,621	6,547	60	6,607
	Inc. or Dec.	- 96	- 609	- 463	- 1,168	+ 15	- 1,153
South-Western	13th June	2,963	3,017	4,040	10,020	406	10,426
	11th July	2,759	2,267	4,053	9,079	19	9,098
Midland	Inc. or Dec.	- 204	- 750	+ 13	- 941	- 387	- 1,328
	13th June	3,329	3,212	5,321	11,862	100	11,962
North-Midland	11th July	2,987	2,597	5,271	10,855	92	10,947
	Inc. or Dec.	- 342	- 615	- 50	- 1,007	- 8	- 1,015
East & West Ridings	13th June	4,406	2,894	3,445	10,945	1,432	12,377
	11th July	4,402	1,924	3,482	9,808	429	10,237
Northern	Inc. or Dec.	- 204	- 970	+ 37	- 1,137	- 1,003	- 2,140
	13th June	1,685	1,311	2,294	5,290	169	5,459
Scotland	11th July	1,471	972	2,268	4,711	141	4,852
	Inc. or Dec.	- 214	- 339	- 26	- 579	- 28	- 607
Wales	13th June	4,046	3,406	5,587	13,039	413	13,452
	11th July	3,611	2,549	5,517	11,677	398	12,075
Great Britain	Inc. or Dec.	- 435	- 857	- 70	- 1,362	- 15	- 1,377
	13th June	10,734	11,717	20,254	42,705	1,155	43,860
Northern Ireland	11th July	10,580	7,473	19,308	37,361	1,024	38,385
	Inc. or Dec.	- 154	- 4,244	- 946	- 5,344	- 131	- 5,475
United Kingdom	13th June	5,879	7,036	14,553	27,468	748	28,216
	11th July	5,439	5,545	14,456	25,440	571	26,011
Great Britain	Inc. or Dec.	- 440	- 1,491	- 97	- 2,028	- 177	- 2,205
	13th June	10,408	12,483	27,681	50,572	2,058	52,630
Northern Ireland	11th July	11,419	11,464	28,115	50,998	2,329	53,327
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,011	- 1,019	+ 434	+ 426	+ 271	+ 697
Wales	13th June	5,118	6,953	20,480	32,551	553	33,104
	11th July	4,897	6,148	20,186	31,231	841	32,072
Great Britain	Inc. or Dec.	- 221	- 805	- 294	- 1,320	+ 288	- 1,032
	13th June	67,891	66,784	121,396	256,071	7,572	263,643
Northern Ireland	11th July	66,147	51,452	119,224	236,823	6,218	243,041
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,744	- 15,332	- 2,172	- 19,248	- 1,354	- 20,602

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th July, 1949, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 11th July, 1949			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern	29,684	9,746	39,430	0.9	0.5	0.8
Eastern	5,173	1,434	6,607	0.7	0.4	0.6
Southern	6,342	2,756	9,098	1.0	0.9	0.9
South-Western	8,206	2,741	10,947	1.1	0.8	1.0
Midland	7,840	2,397	10,237	0.6	0.4	0.5
North-Midland	3,900	952	4,852	0.4	0.2	0.3
E. and W. Ridings	9,458	2,617	12,075	0.8	0.4	0.7
Northern	29,180	9,205	38,385	1.6	0.9	1.3
Scotland	20,407	5,604	26,011	2.3	1.6	2.1
Wales	41,319	12,008	53,327	2.9	1.7	2.5
Great Britain	24,146	7,926	32,072	3.5	3.3	3.5

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 11th July, 1949, was 273,932, including 198,011 men, 7,040 boys, 63,740 women and 5,141 girls. Of the total, 261,501 (including 4,711 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 12,431 temporarily stopped. The numbers of unemployed persons† on the registers in each Region at 11th July, 1949, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern	28,498	1,031	9,024	563	39,116
	6,547	65	6,547	65	6,547
Eastern	5,024	108	1,350	65	6,547
	6,154	178	2,596		

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Bureaux in each administrative Region at 11th July, 1949, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 13th June, 1949.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons* on Registers at 11th July, 1949				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 13th June, 1949
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern	28,651	9,183	1,596	39,430	- 4,967
London (Administrative County)	14,237	3,899	465	18,601	- 1,671
Acton	139	51	4	194
Brentford and Chiswick	219	76	5	300	- 30
Brighton and Hove	1,407	387	44	1,838	- 184
Chatham	559	340	58	957	- 240
Croydon	708	162	41	911	- 196
Dagenham	324	154	34	522	- 110
Ealing	258	63	20	341	- 111
East Ham	337	104	24	465	- 42
East Ham	252	128	11	391	- 102
Harrow and Wembley	406	194	17	617	- 83
Hayes and Harlington	80	94	7	181	- 56
Hendon	366	89	32	487	- 123
Ilford	542	131	30	703	- 144
Leyton and Walthamstow	492	127	27	646	- 126
Tottenham	492	114	17	623	- 191
West Ham	784	225	57	1,066	- 65
Willesden	267	51	22	340	- 112
Eastern	5,064	1,369	174	6,607	- 1,153
Bedford	104	39	4	147	- 33
Cambridge	245	63	5	313	- 44
Ipswich	143	37	7	187	- 27
Luton	86	25	6	117	- 23
Norwich	554	71	7	632	- 61
Southend-on-Sea	645	136	18	799	- 62
Watford	76	56	5	137	- 1
Southern	6,163	2,601	334	9,098	- 1,328
Bournemouth	612	182	10	804	- 69
Oxford	111	75	14	200	+ 3
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,893	1,000	85	2,978	- 338
Reading	370	191	24	585	- 329
Slough	137	59	11	207	- 70
Southampton	1,046	389	31	1,466	- 289
South-Western	7,974	2,610	363	10,947	- 1,015
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,408	407	81	2,896	- 326
Exeter	260	119	8	387	- 31
Gloucester	113	81	5	199	+ 10
Plymouth	1,076	797	70	1,943	- 145
Swindon	96	74	72	242	+ 15
Midland	7,696	2,269	272	10,237	- 2,140
Birmingham	2,095	600	72	2,767	- 1,294
Burton-on-Trent	27	29	58	114	- 14
Coventry	1,002	309	12	1,323	- 181
Oldbury	73	23	8	110	+ 1
Smethwick	72	29	95	246	- 24
Stoke-on-Trent	800	39	21	860	- 119
Walsall	372	115	24	511	- 16
West Bromwich	95	7	9	111	+ 20
Wolverhampton	506	116	24	646	- 79
Worcester	108	108	—	216	- 6
North-Midland	3,795	878	179	4,852	- 607
Chesterfield	181	64	3	248	- 31
Derby	101	25	2	128	- 8
Grimsby	505	88	4	597	- 263
Leicester	217	21	26	264	- 8
Lincoln	142	40	6	188	- 41
Mansfield	144	32	13	189	+ 5
Northampton	92	14	8	114	+ 5
Nottingham	955	126	34	1,115	+ 6
Peterborough	49	42	4	95	- 38
Scunthorpe	63	22	13	98	- 3
East and West Ridings	9,287	2,485	303	12,075	- 1,377
Barnsley	372	35	9	416	- 52
Bradford	531	32	16	579	- 20
Dewsbury	107	1	—	108	- 50
Doncaster	208	264	33	505	- 20
Hallifax	45	6	—	51	- 8
Huddersfield	84	7	122	213	- 604
Hull	2,841	581	51	3,473	- 30
Leeds	1,787	312	38	2,137	- 81
Rotherham	104	90	14	208	- 108
Sheffield	850	287	15	1,152	- 3
Wakefield	153	30	17	200	- 3
York	459	122	15	596	- 24
North-Western	28,383	8,790	1,212	38,385	- 5,475
Accrington	72	5	—	77	- 20
Ashton-under-Lyne	250	65	10	325	- 29
Barrow	261	41	19	321	- 52
Birkenhead	1,325	279	20	1,624	- 300
Blackburn	135	17	4	156	- 46
Blackpool	595	79	12	686	- 329
Bolton	404	139	6	549	+ 62
Burnley	255	14	—	269	- 70
Bury	64	26	3	93	- 5
Crewe	67	66	29	162	+ 50
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	12,994	2,943	458	16,395	- 3,703
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	3,048	945	105	4,098	- 324
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	546	98	8	652	- 125
Preston	385	106	17	508	- 106
Rochdale	143	59	11	213	+ 65
St. Helens	565	410	8	983	- 73
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	810	107	28	945	- 43
Stockport	405	206	16	627	+ 75
Wallasey	697	352	30	1,079	- 91
Warrington	724	223	19	966	- 516
Wigan	275	144	44	463	- 11

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

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons* on Registers at 11th July, 1949				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 13th June, 1949
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
Northern	19,928	5,229	854	26,011	- 2,205
Carlisle	113	104	21	238	- 11
Darlington	166	71	12	249	- 78
Gateshead	1,341	216	44	1,601	- 87
Hartlepool	838	214	19	1,071	- 239
Jarrow and Hebburn	807	421	28	1,256	- 156
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	769	339	49	1,157	- 91
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3,691	785	114	4,590	- 157
South Shields	1,604	188	39	1,831	- 300
Stockton-on-Tees	638	430	23	1,091	- 90
Sunderland	2,551	588	63	3,202	- 186
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	362	202	10	574	- 46
Scotland	39,408	10,925	2,994	53,327	+ 697
Aberdeen	1,325	188	119	1,632	+ 19
Clydebank	404	85	29	518	+ 30
Dunfermline	1,926	915	46	2,887	- 563
Edinburgh	3,156	286	197	3,639	+ 228
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	15,547	3,320	1,132	19,999	+ 680
Greenock	1,552	533	120	2,205	+ 74
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,555	559	68	2,182	+ 263
Paisley	675	190	92	957	- 70
Wales	23,619	7,375	1,078	32,072	- 1,032
Cardiff	2,309	371	52	2,732	+ 122
Merthyr Tydfil	1,575	325	49	1,949	- 49
Neport	980	405	45	1,430	+ 28
Rhondda	2,693	795	96	3,584	- 309
Swansea	1,317	627	40	1,984	- 104
Northern Ireland	18,043	10,026	2,822	30,891	+ 3,388
Belfast	7,391	6,986	1,691	16,068	+ 4,538
Londonderry	2,517	386	299	3,202	+ 115

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1949

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

	Great Britain				United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959
1940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088
1941	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425
1942	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765
1943	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293
1944	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608
1945	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410
1946	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069
1947	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349
1948	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570
1949	273,652	91,948	5,872	4,241	375,713
14th Jan.	259,137	92,426	5,181	3,539	360,283
14th Feb.	245,809	86,393	4,924	3,280	340,406
14th Mar.	235,689	78,696	4,924	3,788	324,873
9th May	220,758	73,614	7,185	2,608	304,165
13th June	194,204	61,867	5,008	2,564	263,643
11th July	182,296	54,527	3,359	2,859	243,041

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 18th July, 1949, was 919,054, compared with 914,693 at 18th April. The figure for July included 842,889 men and 76,165 women.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 18th July was 61,708, of whom 58,555 were males and 3,153 were females. The total included 31,809 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 29,899 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment :			
Ex-Service	27,052	122	27,174
Others	21,552	2,462	24,014
Total	48,604	2,584	51,188
Requiring employment under special conditions :			
Ex-Service	4,619	16	4,635
Others	5,332	553	5,885
Total	9,951	569	10,520
Grand Total	58,555	3,153	61,708

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 11th July, 1949, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the

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

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

Industry	Great Britain					
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Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	563	210	42	50	605	260	865	625	276	901
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	227	79	5	8	232	87	319	245	91	336
Leather Goods	155	89	14	14	169	103	272	175	110	285
Fur	181	42	23	28	204	70	274	205	75	280
Clothing	2,091	1,762	279	292	2,370	2,054	4,424	2,654	3,015	5,669
Tailoring	1,049	925	60	113	1,109	1,038	2,147	1,181	1,317	2,498
Dressmaking	102	354	3	33	105	387	492	112	549	661
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	34	183	2	18	36	201	237	57	583	640
Hats, Caps and Millinery	48	46	161	85	209	131	340	211	135	346
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	45	102	3	35	48	137	185	94	258	352
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	202	127	24	8	226	135	361	235	143	378
Repair of Boots and Shoes	611	25	26	—	637	25	662	764	30	794
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,422	2,983	136	207	4,558	3,190	7,748	5,000	3,605	8,605
Grain Milling	210	66	1	1	211	67	278	240	74	314
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,263	615	6	9	1,269	624	1,893	1,398	673	2,071
Biscuits	147	205	2	3	149	208	357	152	219	371
Meat and Meat Products	218	131	67	8	285	139	424	323	167	490
Milk Products	316	143	1	2	317	145	462	350	112	462
Sugar and Glucose	192	72	—	—	192	72	264	199	81	280
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	198	243	45	100	243	717	950	293	919	1,212
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	188	547	10	39	557	943	626	426	1,052	1,478
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	393	179	1	5	394	184	578	399	187	586
Brewing and Malting	83	60	1	—	84	60	144	119	61	180
Wholesale Bottling	381	175	1	1	382	176	558	403	202	605
Other Drink Industries	286	130	1	31	287	161	448	297	175	472
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,849	439	109	67	2,958	506	3,464	3,281	652	3,933
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,043	127	3	31	1,046	151	1,197	1,180	263	1,443
Furniture and Upholstery	1,142	193	97	17	1,239	210	1,449	1,335	226	1,561
Shop and Office Fitting	137	17	—	—	137	17	154	141	17	158
Wooden Containers and Baskets	295	68	13	—	297	81	378	337	82	419
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	232	41	7	6	239	47	286	288	64	352
Paper and Printing	1,529	712	62	57	1,591	769	2,360	1,668	840	2,508
Paper and Board	473	161	56	23	529	184	713	531	191	722
Wallpaper	17	4	—	—	17	4	21	18	4	22
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	141	130	2	3	143	133	276	153	162	315
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	88	106	—	17	88	123	211	92	136	228
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	248	36	1	1	249	37	286	270	47	317
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	562	275	3	13	565	288	853	584	300	884
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,162	1,111	109	192	2,271	1,303	3,574	2,435	1,365	3,800
Rubber	760	291	51	44	811	335	1,146	831	337	1,168
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	103	8	—	—	103	8	113	12	125	137
Brushes and Brooms	106	71	17	15	123	86	209	127	98	225
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	197	266	1	11	198	475	222	305	527	832
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	81	78	—	2	81	80	161	81	162	172
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	233	25	—	—	233	25	258	242	28	270
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	682	372	40	120	722	492	1,214	819	504	1,323
Building and Contracting	30,709	221	151	2	30,860	223	31,083	34,573	231	34,804
Building	19,420	133	92	1	19,512	134	19,646	22,149	136	22,285
Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,267	44	14	—	1,281	44	1,325	1,425	49	1,474
Civil Engineering Contracting	10,022	44	45	1	10,067	45	10,112	10,999	46	11,045
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,687	70	—	—	1,706	70	1,776	1,842	78	1,920
Gas	827	41	19	—	835	41	876	866	43	909
Electricity	608	27	5	—	613	27	640	716	31	747
Water	252	2	6	—	258	2	260	260	4	264
Transport and Communication	18,038	1,302	373	15	18,411	1,317	19,728	20,434	1,346	21,780
Railways	2,456	291	9	1	2,465	292	2,757	2,637	299	2,936
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,152	417	7	1	1,159	418	1,577	1,284	423	1,707
Other Road Passenger Transport	463	22	—	—	463	22	487	531	22	553
Goods Transport by Road	2,282	52	31	—	2,313	52	2,365	2,542	52	2,594
Sea Transport	5,781	73	286	7	6,067	80	6,147	6,382	80	6,462
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,942	10	16	2	1,958	12	1,970	2,924	16	2,940
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	700	10	7	—	707	10	717	752	12	764
Air Transport	212	22	—	—	212	22	234	224	24	248
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,174	351	4	1	2,178	352	2,530	2,256	362	2,618
Other Transport and Communication	243	25	5	1	248	26	274	259	26	285
Storage	633	29	6	2	639	31	670	643	31	674
Distributive Trades	12,954	6,275	155	130	13,109	6,405	19,514	14,574	6,950	21,524
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	1,648	109	30	5	1,678	114	1,792	1,942	144	2,086
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,674	158	8	5	1,682	163	1,845	1,809	184	1,993
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,014	255	8	7	1,022	262	1,284	1,245	301	1,546
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	3,320	2,071	87	48	3,407	2,119	5,526	3,895	2,287	6,182
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,503	389	8	17	1,511	406	1,917	1,593	432	2,025
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,535	3,050	14	43	3,549	3,093	6,642	3,806	3,310	7,116
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	260	243	—	5	260	248	508	284	292	576
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,196	492	8	3	1,204	495	1,699	1,276	518	1,794
Public Administration	15,083	3,285	153	82	15,236	3,367	18,603	16,451	3,677	20,128
National Government Service	7,644	2,268	19	14	7,663	2,282	9,945	8,391	2,531	10,922
Local Government Service	7,439	1,017	134	68	7,573	1,085	8,658	8,060	1,146	9,206
Professional Services	3,273	3,221	14	339	3,287	3,560	6,847	3,425	3,903	7,328
Accountancy	114	44	1	1	114	45	159	175	55	175
Education	769	872	3	311	772	1,183	1,955	808	1,362	2,170
Law	77	77	—	—	77	77	154	82	84	166
Medical and Dental Services	877	2,028	3	22	880	2,050	2,930	913	2,186	3,099
Religion	132	33	1	1	133	34	167	146	41	187
Other Professional and Business Services	1,304	167	7	4	1,311	171	1,482	1,356	175	1,531
Miscellaneous Services	14,017	15,166	76	695	14,093	15,861	29,954	14,902	16,936	31,838
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	2,293	1,146	21	37	2,314	1,183	3,497	2,405	1,229	3,634
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	2,327	859	13	20	2,340	879	3,219	2,467	897	3,364
Catering, Hotels, etc.	6,451	8,627	20	593	6,471	9,220	15,691	6,870	9,760	16,630
Laundries	444	998	2	4	446	1,000	1,446	481	1,106	1,587
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	185	258	1	3	186	261	447	195	283	478
Hairdressing and Manicure	231	213	1	2	232	215	451	262	237	499
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	219	1,006	—	—	219	1,006	1,225	224	1,152	1,376
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	585	1,749	5	29	590	1,778	2,368	609	1,930	2,539
Other Services	1,282	310	9	9	1,291	319	1,610	1,389	342	1,731
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	6,060	334	—	—	6,060	334	6,394	6,350	363	6,713
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	10,810	4,604	1	—	10,811	4,604	15,415	11,297	4,914	16,211
GRAND TOTAL*	182,296	54,527	3,359	2,859	185,655	57,386	243,041	205,051	68,881	273,932

* The totals include unemployed/casual workers (3,079 males and 220 females in Great Britain and 4,471 males and 240 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 8th June and 6th July, 1949, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Bureaux of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 8th June, 1949		Four weeks ended 6th July, 1949		Total Number of Placings, 23rd Dec., 1948, to 6th July, 1949 (23 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	218,401	144,607	223,829	151,780	1,537,236
Boys under 18	12,164	50,368	11,354	55,599	126,912
Women aged 18 and over	90,406	153,234	91,773	156,653	655,945
Girls under 18	10,678	79,189	10,526	83,990	120,634
Total	331,649	427,398	337,482	448,022	2,440,727

A Regional analysis of the figures for the four weeks ended 6th July is given in the Table at the top of page 282.

Under the Control of Engagement Order (see pages 319 and 320 of the October, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE) the Ministry of Labour and

Placings and Vacancies Unfilled—Four weeks ended 6th July: Regional Analysis

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	56,071	33,256	3,027	14,168	25,640	46,509	2,045	22,400	86,783	116,333
Eastern	10,877	11,592	512	2,783	4,100	9,916	498	4,008	15,987	28,299
Southern	11,341	10,145	424	2,256	4,427	6,640	448	2,748	16,640	21,789
South-Western	10,523	9,213	457	2,404	4,295	7,198	579	4,444	15,854	23,259
Midland	22,616	17,601	935	6,367	7,613	13,700	889	7,868	32,053	45,536
North-Midland	13,324	13,688	482	5,678	4,649	11,867	459	9,480	18,914	40,713
East and West Ridings	19,379	13,836	730	5,662	7,633	16,535	625	7,397	28,367	43,430
North-Western	32,874	20,627	1,344	7,963	13,864	26,488	1,236	12,725	49,318	67,803
Northern	14,234	5,549	835	2,570	5,322	4,515	892	3,906	21,283	16,540
Scotland	21,122	10,997	1,914	4,242	10,317	10,142	2,023	7,531	35,376	32,912
Wales	11,468	5,276	694	1,506	3,913	3,143	832	1,483	16,907	11,408
Great Britain	223,829	151,780	11,354	55,599	91,773	156,653	10,526	83,990	337,482	448,022

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the principal manufacturing industries during the four* weeks' period ended 28th May, 1949, analysed according to industry

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.4	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.3
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.9	4.7	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.1
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.9	3.9	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.3
Glass (other than Containers)	2.4	4.6	3.0	2.4	3.5	2.7
Class Containers	3.2	6.5	3.9	3.2	5.7	3.7
Cement	1.6	3.0	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.8	4.4	2.5	2.1	3.3	2.4
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
Chemicals and Dyes	1.7	3.4	2.1	2.3	3.5	2.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.6	7.1	5.2	2.1	3.1	2.7
Explosives and Fireworks	1.1	2.8	1.7	2.3	3.7	2.8
Paint and Varnish	2.2	4.5	2.9	1.8	3.0	2.1
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	2.6	5.0	3.7	1.9	3.3	2.5
Mineral Oil Refining	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.0
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1.8	3.5	2.1	2.7	4.1	3.0
Metal Manufacture	1.9	2.9	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.1
Blast Furnaces	1.6	3.4	1.6	1.3	—	1.2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.9	1.7
Iron Foundries	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.7
Template Manufacture	1.6	4.1	1.9	2.0	4.0	2.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.2
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.1
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.2	3.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.8
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.2	3.5	2.5	2.3	4.1	2.7
Marine Engineering	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Agricultural Machinery	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.0	3.1	2.1	1.3	2.7	1.5
Machine Tools	1.8	3.3	2.1	2.4	3.5	2.6
Stationary Engines	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.8	5.7	3.2
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.1	3.1	2.2	2.7	3.4	2.8
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.4	3.1	1.7	0.9	2.7	1.2
Constructional Engineering	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.1
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.3	3.7	2.5
Electrical Machinery	1.8	2.8	2.1	2.0	4.1	2.5
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.8	2.7	2.1	2.1	3.8	2.7
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.4	3.3	2.1	1.5	4.0	2.5
Wireless Apparatus	2.4	5.2	3.7	2.6	4.9	3.6
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.6	4.4	3.6
Batteries and Accumulators	2.2	5.0	3.4	2.3	6.9	4.3
Other Electrical Goods	3.0	4.9	3.8	2.8	4.6	3.6
Vehicles	2.2	3.7	2.4	2.0	3.5	2.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.3	3.5	2.5
Motor Repairs and Garages	1.5	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.5
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.9	3.7	2.1	1.7	3.1	1.9
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories	2.4	4.8	3.1	2.6	4.6	3.1
Railway Locomotive Shops	0.7	2.3	0.8	0.8	2.8	0.8
Other Locomotive Manufacture	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.5	1.5
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.3	2.7	1.3
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.9
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.6	4.6	3.3	2.9	4.4	3.4
Tools and Cutlery	2.3	4.4	3.1	2.5	4.3	3.2
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	2.6	4.1	3.3	2.6	4.4	3.4
Iron and Steel Forgings	1.8	2.7	1.9	3.5	3.7	3.6
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1.9	3.5	2.3	2.1	3.3	2.4
Hollow-ware	2.9	5.9	4.5	3.3	5.4	4.4
Brass Manufactures	2.4	4.2	3.1	3.3	5.1	4.0
Other Metal Industries	2.9	4.5	3.5	2.8	4.0	3.2
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.6	4.2	3.2	2.2	3.7	2.8
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.9	4.3	3.4	2.2	3.7	2.7
Watches and Clocks	2.4	4.2	3.3	2.5	4.0	3.2
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.8	4.1	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.4
Musical Instruments	2.0	4.2	2.4	3.0	7.6	3.9

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

Work of Appointments Department

The particulars given below, which relate to the work of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE.

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register, which is situated at York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, operates on a national basis. It is assisted in its work by six Advisory Committees.

A register of vacancies notified by employers is maintained, from which persons enrolled on the Register are supplied with full particulars of posts for which, by their qualifications and experience, they appear to be suitable. A wide range of overseas vacancies is also available. The services of the Register are available to physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and all other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Available Section of the Technical and Scientific Register at 11th July was 5,709*; this figure included 3,888 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, 827 students provisionally enrolled and 994 registrants who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 357 ex-Service men and women.

The numbers of vacancies notified and filled between 14th June and 11th July, 1949 (4 weeks), are shown below:—

Vacancies outstanding at 14th June	Men	Women
notified during period	4,723	462
filled during period	139†	322
cancelled or withdrawn	—	—
outstanding at 11th July	4,724	—

Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 11th July, 1949, was 29,879‡, consisting of 26,770 men and 3,109 women. Of these, 14,781 men and 417 women were ex-Service personnel. The number on the registers included 17,272 men and 1,957 women who were in employment, while 9,498 men and 1,152 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 11th July. Of those in employment 9,273 men and 257 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 5,508 men and 160 women.

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

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
London	5,057	691	4,706	492
Cambridge	562	66	393	40
Reading	487	63	286	35
Winchester	497	21	316	23
Bristol	999	120	544	58
Birmingham	1,589	124	508	71
Nottingham	750	54	192	23
Leeds	1,055	105	340	56
Liverpool	1,094	86	348	45
Manchester	1,610	130	412	47
Newcastle-on-Tyne	829	75	232	33
Edinburgh	955	180	449	107
Glasgow	1,360	201	404	69
Cardiff	428	41	368	53
Total†	17,272	1,957	9,498	1,152

During the period 14th June to 11th July, 1949, there were new registrations by 2,752 men and 520 women, and during the same period the registrations of 2,976 men and 634 women lapsed.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 14th June and 11th July, 1949.

Vacancies outstanding at 14th June	Men	Women
notified during period	5,446	890
cancelled or withdrawn during period	1,767	575
filled during period	1,076	392
unfilled at 11th July	649	202
	5,488	871

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 12th April to 11th July, 1949, were 2,300 for men and 647 for women, which included 1,425 filled by ex-Service men and 87 filled by ex-Service women.

* This figure included 891 registrants who were also registered with Appointments Offices.

† Including 45 vacancies filled by ex-Service men.

‡ Excluding 425 persons registered for overseas employment only and 4,940 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.

Nursing Services Branch

The particulars in the following paragraphs relate to the work of the Nursing Services Branch of the Appointments Department during the period 1st April to 30th June, 1949. As indicated above, vacancies notified and filled in the nursing and midwifery professions are not included in the statistics relating to the Appointments Register. The placing of student and trained nurses and midwives in vacancies notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of the Appointments Department, and this Branch also provides a careers advice service for potential students and qualified persons seeking other posts.

The numbers of vacancies for nurses and midwives in the period 1st April to 30th June are given below.

Vacancies outstanding at 1st April	Men	Women
filled during period	2,825	32,481
outstanding at 30th June	425	3,029*
34,902 vacancies outstanding at 30th June included 3,258 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing orderlies, etc. An analysis of the remaining 31,644 vacancies is given in the following Table:—		

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

Institution or Service	Trained Nurses	Student Nurses	Midwives and Pupil Midwives	Asst. Nurses, Pupil and Prob. Asst. Nurses
Hospitals and Institutions:				
General Hospitals	3,326	4,018	646	2,086
Chronic Sick Hospitals	523	—	56	1,995
Sick Children Hospitals	135	295	—	69
Infectious Diseases Hospitals	1,122	1,327	—	572
Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatoria	833	827	—	565
Maternity Hospitals, Homes and Domiciliary Midwifery Services	92	—	1,621	217
Mental Hospitals and Institutions	1,722	5,723	—	289
Other Hospitals and Institutions	921	628	12	445
District Nursing	309	—	110	5
Other Nursing†	802	—	46	307
Total	9,785	12,818	2,491‡	6,550§

* These figures include, respectively, 33 vacancies filled and 510 vacancies outstanding for nursery nurses. For vacancies filled, the figures given include 330 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

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

‡ These figures include, respectively, 1,228 vacancies for pupil midwives and 952 vacancies for pupil and probationer assistant nurses.

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Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in June

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 2nd July was 722,500, compared with 724,200 for the four weeks ended 28th May and 724,800 during the five weeks ended 3rd July, 1948. The total numbers who were effectively employed were 657,800 in June, 660,000 in May, and 673,900 in June, 1948; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in June, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with May, 1949, and June, 1948.

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

District	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 2nd July, 1949	Increase (+) or decrease (-)* compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 28th May, 1949	5 weeks ended 3rd July, 1948
Northumberland	42,800	..	+ 300
Cumberland	5,800
Durham	111,000	- 200	+ 100
South Yorkshire†	99,700	- 200	- 400
West Yorkshire	41,400	- 100	- 400
North and South Derbyshire†	44,200	- 200	- 700
Notts. and Leicestershire ..	54,000	- 200	+ 900
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	51,700	- 100	- 400
North Wales	8,800	..	- 200
North Staffordshire	20,600	..	- 500
Cannock Chase	17,900	- 100	+ 300
South Staffs., Worcs., and Salop	5,700	..	+ 100
Warwickshire	16,000	..	+ 500
South Wales and Mon. ..	106,400	- 500	- 2,200
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	7,100	- 100	- 300
Kent	6,100	- 100	- 200
England and Wales	639,200	- 1,800	- 3,100
Fife and Clackmannan ..	22,500	+ 100	+ 800
The Lothians	12,600	..	+ 400
Lanarkshire, etc.	34,800	..	- 1,000
Ayrshire, etc.	13,400	..	+ 600
Scotland	83,300	+ 100	+ 800
Great Britain	722,500	- 1,700	- 2,300

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of June about 3,410 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,110; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,700. During the four weeks of May there was a net decrease of 2,300.

The average number of shifts‡ worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.78 in June, 4.91 in May, and 5.01 in June, 1948. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.08, 5.22 and 5.28, respectively.

With regard to absenteeism in the coal mining industry, separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for May and June and June, 1948, which are given in the next Table, represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

	June, 1948	May, 1949	June, 1949
Coal Face Workers :			
Voluntary	6.86	6.21	6.98
Involuntary	5.70	7.71	7.58
All Workers :			
Voluntary	5.26	4.66	5.20
Involuntary	4.94	6.74	6.59

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 2.98 tons in June, compared with 3.00 tons in the previous month and 2.91 tons in June, 1948. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.14 tons in June; for May, 1949, and June, 1948, the figures were 1.15 tons and 1.11 tons, respectively.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.
† The wage-earner figures for June, 1949, for these two Districts take into account an adjustment by the National Coal Board of 200 men at a colliery not in production, who have previously been included in North Derbyshire figures and are now among the South Yorkshire wage-earners.
‡ These figures are obtained by dividing the total number of man-shifts worked by the number of persons effectively employed.

Employment Overseas

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 20,200 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st May in the establishments covered by the returns was 0.5 per cent. higher than at 1st April and 1.1 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 1948. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st May was 0.1 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.7 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 1948.

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 0.3 per cent. lower than in December but 1.7 per cent. higher than in January, 1948.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in May is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 43,655,000. This was 0.6 per cent. lower than the figure for April and 2.2 per cent. lower than that for May, 1948. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939=100) showed a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in May compared with April and a decrease of 7.2 per cent. compared with May, 1948.

The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of May was approximately 3,289,000, compared with 3,016,000 at the middle of April and with 1,761,000 at the middle of May, 1948.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed in Belgium during May was 212,617, compared with 219,926 during April and 94,045 during May, 1948. The number of working days lost in May as a result of unemployment was nearly 6,160,000, compared with over 5,060,000 in April and about 2,630,000 in May, 1948.

DENMARK

At the end of June returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 13,681, or 2.2 per cent. of a total membership of about 610,000, had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 2.9 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 1.3 per cent. at the end of June, 1948. In addition, 11,363 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of June, and 3,784 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 30th July was 43,011, compared with 45,505 at 25th June and 45,625 at 31st July, 1948.

ITALY

The number of persons registered for employment at the end of May was 1,987,189, of whom 1,325,057 were wholly unemployed, with a previous history of unemployment, and the remainder were young persons and others registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,038,149, including 1,373,942 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of June was 49,400, of whom 31,800 were wholly unemployed, 700 were temporarily stopped and 16,900 were relief workers. At the end of May the number registered was 56,300 (35,100 wholly unemployed) and at the end of June, 1948, was 32,300 (21,200 wholly unemployed).

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed at the end of April was 169,884, compared with 157,014 at the end of the previous month and 111,685 at the end of April, 1948.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of about 960,000 showed that 2.7 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 30th April, compared with 3.6 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 2.3 per cent. at 30th April, 1948.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of May who were wholly unemployed was 4,706 or 3.1 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 4,391 or 2.9 per thousand at the end of April; in May, 1948, the number wholly unemployed was 887 or 0.6 per thousand.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in July

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 July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £133,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 607,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workers employed in the iron and steel industry, in the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, in cinema theatres, and in the manufacture of heavy chemicals. Other workpeople affected by increases were engaged in paper box making, soap, candle and edible fat manufacture, the manufacture of drugs and fine chemicals, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, sawmilling in England and Wales, and cutlery manufacture.

In the iron and steel industry there were small increases due to sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In the wool textile industry in Yorkshire the time rates of wages of men and women and the current piece rates were increased by 7½ per cent. For workpeople in cinema theatres there were increases which varied according to occupation and the classification of theatres; payment of the higher rates of wages was made retrospective to May, 1949. In the heavy chemical manufacturing industry the minimum or basic rates for men and women were increased by 1½d. an hour. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in paper box making were increased by 6s. a week for men and by 5s. for women. For workpeople employed in soap, candle and edible fat manufacture there were increases, retrospective to May, 1949, of 2s. or 4s. a week for men, according to grade of firm, of 3s. for women aged 19 years and of 4s. for those aged 20 years. The minimum time rates for male and female workers 19 years and over engaged in the manufacture of drugs and fine chemicals were raised by 4s. a week. Craftsmen and adult mates employed in heating, ventilating and domestic engineering received an advance of ½d. an hour. In the sawmilling industry in England and Wales qualified adult male woodcutting machinists and sawyers were awarded an increase of 1d. or 1½d. an hour, according to district. In the cutlery industry the general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 1d. an hour for men and women.

Of the total increase of £133,000, about £50,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £47,000 was the result of arbitration awards; about £16,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial

Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £10,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Act; and £10,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

Summary of Changes reported in January-July, 1949

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the seven completed months of 1949, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group†	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	932,000	£ 161,300
Mining and Quarrying	51,000	11,100
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than coal	130,000	22,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	156,000	34,800
Metal Manufacture	174,000	16,000
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	28,000	1,800
Vehicles	26,000	4,900
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	79,500	14,100
Textiles	552,000	134,200
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	29,500	6,200
Clothing	132,500	23,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco	94,500	16,300
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	23,500	4,000
Paper and Printing	57,500	15,300
Other Manufacturing Industries	43,500	9,500
Building and Contracting	1,091,000	82,700
Gas, Electricity and Water	100,000	36,400
Transport and Communication	280,000	77,400
Distributive Trades	35,500	7,600
Public Administration	195,500	21,000
Miscellaneous Services	153,000	50,800
Total	4,364,500	750,500

In the corresponding months of 1948 there were net increases of £1,127,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 4,508,500 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

The principal change in normal hours of work reported to have come into operation in July affected female workers employed in cinema theatres, whose normal weekly hours were reduced from 48 to 44.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland	4 July	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2.4d. a shift (4s. 3.6d. to 4s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and by 1.2d. (2s. 1.8d. to 2s. 3d.) for boys under 18. §
	North Lincolnshire	3 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 8.4d.) for men, by 1.8d. (4s. 10.5d. to 5s. 0.3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 4.2d.) 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 2.5d. a shift (6s. 1.75d. to 6s. 4.25d.) for men, by 1.875d. (4s. 7.3075d. to 4s. 9.1825d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.25d. (3s. 0.875d. to 3s. 2.125d.) for boys under 18.
	South and West Durham	4 July	Limestone quarrymen ..	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2d. a shift (3s. 3d. to 3s. 5d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8½d.) for boys under 18. ¶
	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period following 18 July	Workpeople employed in or about shale mines and oil works	Increases in the daily rates of 8d. a shift for two-shift workers, of 1s. for three-shift workers, and of corresponding amounts for constant back-shift and constant night-shift workers.
Roofing Felt Manufacture	Great Britain ..	Beginning of first full pay period following 22 July	Adult male workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum basic rates in the London Area and of 1½d. elsewhere. Minimum basic rates after change: London (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 2s. 2½d., rest of England and Wales, and Scotland 2s. 1½d.
Coke Manufacture	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northants. (certain firms)	3 July	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast-furnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 8.4d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.32d. an hour (10.64d. to 10.96d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.8d. a shift (4s. 10.5d. to 5s. 0.3d.) or by 0.24d. an hour (7.98d. to 8.22d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.2d. a shift (3s. 3d. to 3s. 4.2d.) or by 0.16d. an hour (5.32d. to 5.48d.) for boys and 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 either of short time or of overtime.

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

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

§ 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 18 and over 21 years, and of 6d. for boys.

¶ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported During July—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay week beginning on or after 4 July	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals (other than maintenance workers)	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum time rates for male and female workers 18 years and over, and of ¾d., 1d. and 1½d. for workers 15, 16 and 17 years, respectively. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day labourers, London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 4½d. an hour, other districts 2s. 3½d., shift workers, 3-shift system 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d., 2-shift system 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., night workers 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d.; women 21 years and over—on women's work 1s. 8d., 1s. 7½d., on 2-shift work 1s. 9½d., 1s. 8½d., on men's work (1st month) 1s. 8d., 1s. 7½d., thereafter 1s. 10½d., 1s. 9½d.*
	Great Britain	First full pay week beginning on or after 4 July	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilisers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum time rates for male and female workers 18 years and over, and of ¾d., 1d. and 1½d. for workers 15, 16 and 17 years, respectively. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day labourers, London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 4½d. an hour, Class 1 firms 2s. 3½d., Class 2, 2s. 2½d., shift workers, 3-shift system 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., 2-shift system, 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., night workers, 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d., 2s. 6d.; women 21 and over—on women's work 1s. 8d., 1s. 7½d., on 2-shift work 1s. 9½d., 1s. 8½d., on men's work (1st month) 1s. 8d., 1s. 7½d., 1s. 7d., thereafter 1s. 10½d., 1s. 9½d., 1s. 9d.*
	Great Britain	do.	Workpeople employed in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases of ¾d. an hour in minimum rates for male and female workers 18 years and over, and of ¾d., ¾d., and ¾d. for workers 15, 16 and 17 years, respectively. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over—London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 3½d. an hour, other districts 2s. 2½d.; women 21 years and over 1s. 7½d., 1s. 6½d.*
	Great Britain (certain firms)†	11 July	General workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour in basic time rates for men and women 21 years and over, of 1½d. for youths 18 to 20, of 1½d. for girls 18 to 20, and of 1d. for boys and girls under 18; increases of 7 per cent. on existing piece work rates for men 21 years and over, of 11 per cent. for women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for day workers, inclusive of war supplement: male labourers 21 years and over 2s. 4½d. an hour; youths and boys 1s. 0½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 1½d. at 20; women 21 and over 1s. 7½d.; girls 1s. at 15, rising to 1s. 6½d. at 20.
	do.	18 July	Engineering workers	Increase of 1½d. an hour in standard rates. Rates after change, inclusive of war supplement of 6½d. an hour, include: patternmakers, template makers, boiler-makers 3s. 0½d., fitters, blacksmiths, electricians, etc., 2s. 11½d., planers, slotters, holders-up, etc. 2s. 10½d., cold sawyers, hand drillers, strikers, etc. 2s. 8½d., screwers, cutting-off machinists, etc. 2s. 6d.‡
Drugs and Fine Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 4 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum time rates for male and female workers 19 years and over, of 3s. 6d. for those 17 and 18 years, and of 1d. for those under 17. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—Class I 108s. a week, Class II 103s., Class III 98s.; women 21 years and over—Class I 76s., Class II 70s.; youths and boys 43s. at 15, rising to 84s. 6d. at 20; girls 39s. 6d. to 66s. In the London area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) rates are 4s. a week higher for adult males and 2s. for adult females and juveniles.
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in May§	Men and women	Increases of 2s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years or over in Grade "A" firms and of 4s. for those in Grade "B" firms; extension of scale of minimum rates for women in Grades "A" and "B" firms, resulting in increases of 3s. for women aged 19 years, and of 4s. for those aged 20 years or over. Rates after change: men Grade "A" firms 102s. a week, "B" 98s.; women, Grades "A" and "B" 69s. at 19 and 70s. at 20.
Seed Crushing, Compound Food and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain	4 July	Youths	New scales of wages adopted, as follows: 40 per cent. of appropriate adult general labourer's rate at under 16 years of age, 45 per cent. at 16, 50 per cent. at 17, 70 per cent. at 18, 80 per cent. at 19, and 90 per cent. at 20, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to age and district.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales	3 July	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 8.4d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.32d. an hour (10.64d. to 10.96d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1.8d. a shift (4s. 10.5d. to 5s. 0.3d.) or by 0.24d. an hour (7.98d. to 8.22d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.2d. a shift (3s. 3d. to 3s. 4.2d.) or by 0.16d. an hour (5.32d. to 5.48d.) for boys and girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland..	Pay period beginning nearest 1 July	Workpeople employed at certain blast-furnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 2d. a shift (6s. 3d. to 6s. 5d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain¶	4 July	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 8.4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1.8d. (4s. 10.5d. to 5s. 0.3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 4.2d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain**	3 July	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melting, pitmen, slagmen, ladle-men, furnace helpers, gas producers, etc., at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 8.4d.) for shift rated workers or by 0.32d. an hour (10.64d. to 10.96d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 1.8d. a shift (4s. 10.5d. to 5s. 0.3d.) or by 0.24d. an hour (7.98d. to 8.22d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. a shift (3s. 3d. to 3s. 4.2d.) or by 0.16d. an hour (5.32d. to 5.48d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain**	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do.
	South-West Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 2.4d. a shift (5s. 6d. to 5s. 8.4d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1.6d. (3s. 8d. to 3s. 9.6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. (2s. 9d. to 2s. 10.2d.) for youths under 18 years.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon., and Gloucestershire	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 8.4d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1.6d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 5.6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 1.2d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 4.2d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2.32d. a shift (6s. 2.24d. to 6s. 4.56d.) for men, and by 1.6d. (3s. 1.12d. to 3s. 2.72d.) for youths and boys.

* These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. Piece rates are to be such as to yield not less than 27½ per cent. above the new time rates.
 † These increases apply to workers employed by firms (other than the metal group) which are constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay.
 ‡ The rates quoted are subject to augmentation under the Company's discretionary bonus scheme.
 § These increases were agreed in July and made retrospective to the date shown. The rate for adult male workers in Grade A firms was the result of an award by a single arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act.
 ¶ 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 mainly the 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.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported During July—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 July	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 8.4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1.8d. (4s. 10.5d. to 5s. 0.3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.2d. (3s. 3d. to 3s. 4.2d.) for those under 18.
Cutlery Manufacture	Great Britain	6 July	Timeworkers	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men and women 21 years and over, and of ¾d. or ¾d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 6d. an hour, according to occupation; women employed on production 1s. 6½d., as warehouse workers 1s. 5d.; youths and boys 6½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 6½d. at 20; girls employed on production 7½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 5½d. at 20, as warehouse workers 7½d. to 1s. 3d.†
			Pieceworkers	Increases of 1d. or 1½d. an hour, according to occupation, in piecework basis time rates for men and women 21 years and over, and of ¾d. or ¾d., according to age and occupation, for younger workers. Piecework basis time rates after change include: men 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 10½d. an hour, according to occupation; women employed on production 1s. 9d., as warehouse workers 1s. 7½d.†
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	Beginning of first full pay period following 25 July	Adult workers employed in the woolcombing section	Increase of 7½ per cent. on weekly time rates for adult male and female workers, involving increases of 6s. 10d. to 8s. 5d. a week, according to occupation, for men, and of 4s. 11d. to 5s. 7d. for women. Minimum weekly rates after change for lowest rated workers: men (night work) 108s. 8d. plus special night allowance of ¼d. an hour for all hours worked, (day work) 98s. 3d.; women 70s. 3d.‡
	do.	do.	Adult workers employed in woollen and worsted spinning and weaving:— Timeworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on weekly time rates for adult male and female workers. Minimum rates after change for lowest rated workers: men 97s. 1d. a week, women 64s. 6d.‡
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 7½ per cent. on current piece rates.‡
Hosiery Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	England (various districts)§	1 May 1 June	Trimmers Male dyers, bleachers and scourers and auxiliary dry workers	Increase of 1½d. an hour (2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6d.) in basic time rates.¶ Increases of 1½d. an hour in basic time rates for productive workers 21 years and over, and of 1d. to 3½d., according to age and occupation, for all younger workers. Basic time rates after change: dyers, bleachers and scourers 11d. an hour at 15 years, rising to 2s. 1d. for non-productive workers at 20 years and to 2s. 4½d. for productive workers at 21 years; auxiliary dry workers 10½d. to 2s. for non-productive workers and to 2s. 3½d. for productive workers.¶
		do.	Female auxiliary workers and menders	Increases of 2d. an hour in basic time rates for workers 19 years and over, and of 1d., 1½d. or 2d., according to age and occupation, for younger workers. Basic time rates after change: auxiliary workers 10d. an hour at 15 years, rising to 1s. 6d. at 19 and over; menders 11d. to 1s. 8d.¶
		do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase* of 2½ per cent. (5 per cent. to 7½ per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	Beginning of first complete pay week in July	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase¶ of 1 per cent. on basic rates.
Leather Production	Great Britain	First full week in July	Male and female shiftworkers	Increase of 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d. above the ordinary rate) in shift work addition for workers employed on night shift on a 2-shift system, or on two night shifts on a 3-shift system.
Waterproof Garment Manufacture	Lancashire and Cheshire	Second pay day in July	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2½ per cent. (45 to 47½ per cent.). Inclusive minimum time rates after change include: adult males—makers, machinists and passers 121s. 9d., adult females—makers, machinists, button-hole machinists, passers and finishers, 77s. 6d., button machinists, bar tackers, folders, markers, eyeletters and studders 71s. 7d.
Milk Products Manufacture	Scotland	End of first full pay period in April**	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for male and female workers 21 years and over, and of 2s. 6d. for those under 21. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of bonus, include: men 21 years and over—foremen 117s. a week, creamery engineers 114s. 6d., principal cheese-makers 112s., principal milk receivers 109s. 6d., assistant milk receivers and men in charge of processing 107s., second cheese-makers, can washers, boilermen 104s. 6d., others 103s.; women 21 and over 71s.
Sawmilling	England and Wales (various districts)	20 July	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Increases of 1½d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 7½d.) in the minimum rate for qualified adult woodcutting machinists and sawyers, of 1d. in the district basic rates exceeding the previous minimum rate of 2s. 6d., and of proportional amounts for apprentices and female workers. District basic rates after change for qualified adult workers: Cardiff and district, Hartlepool and Tees, Humber district, London, Tyne and district 2s. 9½d., Berwick-on-Tweed 2s. 9d., Bristol and district, Barrow-in-Furness, the West Riding of Yorkshire and Sheffield 2s. 8½d., Coventry, Leicester and Nottingham districts 2s. 8d., Cumberland, South Coast Area, Hants. and Dorset, Gloucester and district, East Anglia and Devonshire 2s. 7½d.
	Scotland	Pay day in week ending 7 May	Labourers employed in saw-mills	Increases of 1½d. an hour for men 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change: Glasgow and District, West and South West Scotland 2s. 2½d. an hour, Edinburgh, Leith and Border Districts 2s. 2½d., Falkirk, Grangemouth, Perthshire, Fife, Aberdeenshire and Angus 2s. 3d., Bo'ness 2s. 3½d.††
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast	First pay day following 4 July	Dayworkers	Increases* of 1d. an hour in national minimum time rates for men and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 3s. an hour, elsewhere 2s. 11d.
			Pieceworkers	Increase* of 5 per cent. (70 to 75 per cent.) in piecework plusage.††
Basket Making	Great Britain and Ireland	4 July	Journeymen basket makers, skilled nitters and female workers	Increase* of 7½ per cent. in bonus percentage on time rates (75 to 82½ per cent.) and on piece work rates (85 to 92½ per cent.). Minimum time rates after change include: journeymen basket makers 1s. 5½d. an hour, skilled fitters 1s. 4d.; women 19 years and over 11½d.; plus 82½ per cent. in each case.
Paper Box Making	Great Britain	20 July	Men, women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, other than late entrants, of 2s. during the 3rd six months' period of employment and 6s. during the 4th six months' period for male workers entering the trade for the first time at 20 years or over, of 5s. for women 18 years or over, of 2s. for girls under 15½ years, and of 3s. for those 15½ and under 18; increases of 6s. a week in piecework basis time rates for male workers and of 5s. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over, other than late entrants, employed in the manufacture of cartons on carton cutting and creasing machines with fully automatic feeders, or on Laube machines 114s. 6d. a week, carton or rigid box dye makers, forme setters or carton automatic glueing machinists 112s., die makers or forme setters on fibre packing case making, sheer cutters, guillotine cutters, head stock keepers, sample makers, etc., 109s. 6d., other workers 92s.; women 18 years or over, other than late entrants, 65s.; piecework basis time rates for workers of any age—male workers 97s. 6d., female workers 68s.‡‡

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 257 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.
 ‡ These increases resulted from awards of the National Arbitration Tribunal. The Tribunal referred back to the parties for negotiation the question as to the increases to be given to operatives below adult age.
 § Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby.
 ¶ The basic rates are subject to a percentage addition (5 per cent. prior to July, 1949) fluctuating with the index of retail prices.
 ** Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. The basic rates are related to the index figure of 109 at 15th March, 1949, and are subject to an increase or decrease of ½ per cent. for each one point rise or fall from that figure.
 †† This increase took effect under an award made in July by a single arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, with retrospective effect to the date shown.
 †‡ These rates are to remain in force until at least 30th April, 1950.
 §‡ Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to existing basic piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plusage.
 §‡‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 295 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported During July—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain	20 July	Men, women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over, other than late entrants, of 2s. to 6s., according to occupation, during the 3rd or 4th six months' periods of employment for male workers entering the trade for the first time at 20 years or over, of 5s. for female workers 18 years or over, of 2s. for those under 15½ years, and of 3s. for those 15½ and under 18; increase of 5s. a week in piecework basis time rate for female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over, other than late entrants, machine tacklers 114s. a week, paper bag cutters or slitters 107s., hydraulic pressers, stock keepers, packers or despatchers 98s., other workers 92s.; women 18 years or over, other than late entrants 65s.; piecework basis time rate for female workers of any age 68s.*
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in July	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers†, employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. a week (28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (19s. to 19s. 8d.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners employed in producing news-reels	do.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering Installation	Great Britain	4 July	Craftsmen, adult mates and apprentices	Increases of 1d. an hour for craftsmen and adult mates and of proportionate amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) craftsmen 3s. an hour, adult mates (18 years and over)‡ 2s. 5d., all other districts 2s. 10½d., 2s. 4d.
Building	England and Wales	4 July	Workpeople employed in night gangs	Night work addition increased by 1d. an hour (from 3d. to 4d. an hour above ordinary rates).
Demolition Contracting	do.	do.	do.	do.
Entertainment	Great Britain	16 May	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres	Increases in minimum weekly rates of wages of amounts ranging from 6s. to 12s. 6d., according to occupation and classification of theatre, for stage managers, stage chargehands, stage hands and house engineers, of 8s. to 10s. for chief projectionists, of 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. for 2nd, 3rd and 4th projectionists, of 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. (4s. 6d. to 9s. in Scotland), according to length of service, for probationers, of 8s. 6d. to 12s. for foremen (including head attendants), firemen, doormen (including assistant foremen, boilermen and utility men), of 9s. or 9s. 6d. for attendants 21 years and over, of 2s. to 9s. for page boys and attendants under 21, of 6s. to 9s. for cashiers, of 6s. to 7s. 6d. for usherettes and female attendants, of 2s. or 2s. 6d. for sales-girls, of 5s. to 6s. for cleaners engaged on a weekly basis, and of proportionate amounts for part-time employees.¶

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JULY

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period following 30 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 to 44 hours (to be worked over 5 days).**
Entertainment	Great Britain	18 July	Female staff employed in cinema theatres	Normal working week reduced from 48 to 44 hours.††

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 295 of this GAZETTE.
† 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.
‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
§ As from 1st July, 1949, the rates for adult mates became payable at the age of 18 years instead of 21 years as hitherto.
¶ These increases came into operation in July, with retrospective effect to the date shown. Where a wage is already being paid in excess of the new minimum rate, no further increase will be payable, and where the wage already being paid is in excess of the old standard rate, plus interim increase of 1948, but less than the new minimum rate, the difference is to be added to the present wage.
|| See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
** Weekly rates of wages remain unchanged.
†† This reduction applies to cinemas which are closed on Sundays and to those which have Sunday performances. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

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

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN JULY

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 59. In addition, 13 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during July, in these 72 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 24,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during July, was about 265,000.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in July, the coal mining industry accounted for 40, involving over 4,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of about 6,000 working days.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of stoppages of work in July 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	5	35	40	4,100	6,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	1	12	13	900	3,000
Building, etc.	—	2	2	1,000	1,000
Transport	1	3	4	16,700	248,000
Other Industries and Services	6	7	13	1,400	7,000
Total, July, 1949	13	59	72	24,100	265,000
Total, June, 1949	14	146	160	47,200	191,000
Total, July, 1948	10	84	94	11,600	25,000

Of the total of 265,000 days lost in July, 14,000 were lost by 6,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 6,100 were directly involved and 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 July also included 251,000 days lost by 17,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration

Of 65 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during July, 22, directly involving 2,100 workers, lasted not more than one day; 18, directly involving 2,000 workers, lasted two days; 8, directly involving 1,800 workers, lasted three days; 8, directly involving 900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 9, directly involving 17,400 workers, lasted over six days.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JULY

Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly†	Began	Ended		
CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING:— Steel workers employed on a civil engineering contract—London (two firms)	180	10	4 July	6 July	In protest against the employment of non-union labour by a sub-contractor on the site	Work resumed, employees of the sub-contractor agreed to join the appropriate trade union.
PORT TRANSPORT:— Stevedores, lightermen and dockers—London	15,650	—	23 June‡	23 July	In support of a strike by members of the Canadian Seamen's Union	Work resumed.
Dock workers—Belfast	800	—	15 July	18 July	Objection to the deduction of arrears of income tax from current earnings as the result of an arrangement made between the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and the Inland Revenue authorities	Work resumed on the understanding that the union would pursue the question of income tax assessments with the ship owners and the Inland Revenue authorities.
OTHER INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES:— Maintenance engineers and process workers engaged in rubber tyre manufacture—Inchinnan (one firm)	1,460	—	3 June	5 July	Objection to the proposed dismissal of a number of maintenance engineers (including shop stewards) as redundant, and to the performance of maintenance work by staff while engineers were on strike	Work resumed to permit of negotiations, which resulted in the reinstatement of a few men and the drafting of an agreement covering procedure for dealing with redundancy in engineering departments.

* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. Stoppages involving less than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, are also excluded, unless the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining and transport industries, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1949 was approximately 100,000, and in the corresponding period in 1948 was approximately 115,000, while for transport the net numbers were approximately 70,000 in 1949 and 60,000 in 1948. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 220,000 and 290,000.

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

§ Only about 200 workers were involved on 23rd June. Work was resumed on 24th June, but a further stoppage began on 27th June involving about 2,500 work-people. At the end of that month the total had risen to about 7,000, and by 22nd July, about 15,650 workers were involved.

|| Only engineers were involved at first. About 1,100 process workers stopped in support later the same day. These resumed work on 13th June, and the engineers on 6th July.

Causes

Of the 59 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in July, 2, directly involving 100 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 21, directly involving 1,200 workers, on other wage questions; 1, directly involving 100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 9, directly involving 1,000 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 23, directly involving 3,500 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 200 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1949 AND 1948

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

Industry Group	January to July, 1949			January to July, 1948		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Coal Mining	550	114,100†	420,000	707	144,500†	364,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	8	900	3,000	16	1,900	8,000
Engineering	64	10,100	68,000	63	32,300	73,000
Shipbuilding	29	6,700	42,000	41	13,600	197,000
Iron and Steel and Other Metal	64	13,700	48,000	69	33,800	493,000
Textile	22	5,800	22,000	31	12,800	51,000
Clothing	9	700	5,000	21	6,300	25,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	9	400	2,000	20	3,600	16,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	7	400	8,000	15	700	5,000
Paper, Printing, etc.	3	500	4,000	6	1,300	3,000
Building, etc.	31	8,100	20,000	18	1,600	6,000
Transport	54	88,800†	520,000	79	62,800†	320,000
Distribution, Commerce, etc.	7	800	1,000	8	3,000	11,000
Other Industries and Services	26	4,200	26,000	45	7,500	35,000
Total	883	255,200†	1,189,000	1,139	325,700†	1,607,000

The number of workers involved in stoppages which began in the period January to July was 254,400, the number of days lost in such stoppages being 1,187,000. In addition, 2,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1949 by 800 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 12th July, 1949

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

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

The following Table shows the indices at 12th July, 1949, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index :-

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 12th JULY, 1949	WEIGHT
I. Food	116 (115.6)	348
II. Rent and rates	100 (100.1)	88
III. Clothing	119 (118.6)	97
IV. Fuel and light	113 (112.9)	65
V. Household durable goods	108 (108.5)	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods	113 (113.1)	35
VII. Services	105 (105.3)	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco	108 (107.5)	217
All items	111 (111.2)	1,000

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

On the above basis, and taking the level of prices at 17th June, 1947, as 100, the "all items" index at 12th July was 111, the same figure as at 14th June.

Food

The principal changes in food prices between 14th June and 12th July were a seasonal advance in the prices of potatoes, due to new potatoes replacing the old crop, and substantial decreases in the prices of tomatoes and peas. The net effect of these changes on the average level of food prices was very slight, but sufficient to alter the group index, when expressed to the nearest whole number, the index at 12th July being 116, compared with 115 at 14th June.

Clothing

Small increases were reported during the month under review in the prices of a number of articles included in the clothing group. Although the change in the average level of clothing prices was slight, it was sufficient to alter the index figure for the group, when expressed to the nearest whole number, which was 119 at 12th July, compared with 118 at 14th June.

Fuel and Light

In the fuel and light group there were increases in the charges for gas in a number of areas and the index for gas prices rose by rather less than 1 per cent. In a few areas slight increases in the prices for domestic grades of coal were reported. As a result of these changes the average level of prices for the group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent, and the index figure for 12th July, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 113, compared with 112 at 14th June.

Other Groups

In the five remaining groups covering rent and rates, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, services, and drink and tobacco there were relatively few changes in prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 100, 108, 113, 105 and 108, respectively, each of these figures being the same as a month earlier.

The Table in the next column 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.

* 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.

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	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Industrial Relations Handbook, Supplement No. 2. Index of Retail Prices," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 298 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 Last Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Previous Month	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1936-38 = 100			
All Items**	May	379	- 1	- 19
Food		359	- 3	- 30
Finland	Aug., 1938-July, 1939 = 100			
All Items	May (end)	776†	+ 1	+ 11
Food		901†	- 14	+ 19
France (Paris)	1938 = 100			
Food	Apr.	1,738	- 21	+214
Hungary (Budapest)	Jan., 1947 = 100			
All Items	Apr. (end)	104.0	- 1.9	- 18.9
Food		100.1	- 3.3	- 37.5
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Mar.	4,980	+ 22	+ 61
Food		6,194	+ 30	- 12
Netherlands (Medium and small towns)	1938-39 = 100			
All Items	Feb. (middle)	216	+ 1	+ 14
Food		246	+ 3	+ 25
Poland (Warsaw)	1947 = 100‡			
All Items	Apr.	111	+ 2	+ 8
Food		111	+ 1	+ 12
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1938-June, 1939 = 100			
All Items*	Apr.	210.5	+ 0.7	+ 14.3
Food		214.5	+ 0.9	+ 11.7
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items	Apr.	469.7	+ 1.3	+ 11.8
Food		610.5	- 0.2§	- 2.9
Sweden	1935 = 100			
All Items	Mar.	169	Nil¶	+ 5
Food		181	Nil	+ 1
Switzerland	June, 1914 = 100			
All Items	May (end)	221.5	+ 0.3	- 1.6
Food		226.9	- 0.5	- 1.6
Other Countries				
Australia (6 capital cities)	1923-27 = 1,000			
All Items	Dec.	1,341	+ 30¶	+120
Food		1,330	+ 56¶	+192
Burma (Rangoon)	1941 = 100			
All Items** (a)	May	406	- 1	+125
(b)		434	- 4	+129
Food ** (a)		439	- 11	+151
(b)		438	- 5	+151
Canada	1935-39 = 100			
All Items	June (beginning)	160.5	+ 1.0	+ 6.2
Food		202.9	+ 3.4	+ 9.0
India (Bombay)	July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100			
All Items	Apr.	305	- 6	+ 24
Food		354	- 11	+ 24
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items	Apr.	149	+ 2	+ 8
Food		171	+ 2	+ 13
Rhodesia, Southern	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items	May	153	+ 2	+ 8
Food		175	Nil	+ 6
United States	1935-39 = 100			
All Items	May (middle)	169.2	- 0.5	- 1.3
Food		202.4	- 0.4	- 8.5

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

† Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

‡ The index figures are based on free market prices supplied by municipalities, rationing not being taken into consideration.

§ The figure for Mar., published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE has been revised from 614.1 to 610.7.

|| Miscellaneous items include direct taxation. If direct taxation is excluded, the figure was 166, the same as at the end of December and an increase of 3 points compared with the figure for March, 1948.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in July was 143, compared with 116 in June, 1949, and 123 (revised figure) in July, 1948. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 13 fatal accidents were reported in July, compared with 14 in June, 1949, and 12 in July, 1948.* Detailed figures for separate industries are given below in respect of July, 1949.

Mines and Quarries†	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Acts :	Electrical Stations
Underground	23 Other Industries
Surface	7 WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Metalliferous Mines	2 ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Quarries	8 ACT, 1937
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	40
	Docks, Wharves, Quays
	and Ships
	5 Building Operations
	23 Works of Engineering
	Construction
	5 Warehouses
	1
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT
	85
	Railway Service
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	Brakemen, Goods Guards
tery and Glass	1 Engine Drivers, Motor-
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	men
4 Metal Extracting and	1 Firemen
Refining	2 Guards (Passenger)
7 Metal Conversion and	Labourers
Founding (including	1 Mechanics
Rolling Mills and Tube	2 Permanent Way Men
Making)	6 Porters
8 Engineering, Locomotive	2 Shunters
Building, Boilermaking,	2 Other Grades
etc.	4 Contractors' Servants
3 Railway and Tramway	10 Shipbuilding
Carriages, Motor and	6 Other Metal Trades
Other Vehicles and Air-	Cotton
craft Manufacture	1 Wool, Worsted, Shoddy
6 Shipbuilding	1 Other Textile Manufacture
10 Other Metal Trades	1 Textile Printing, Bleaching
6 Cotton	and Dyeing
Tanning, Currying, etc.	3 Tanning, Currying, etc.
3 Food and Drink	6 Food and Drink
General Woodwork and	2 Furniture
Furniture	2 Paper, Printing, etc.
Paper, Printing, etc.	2 Rubber Trades
Rubber Trades	2 Gas Works
Gas Works	2
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE
	18
	TOTAL (excluding Seamen)
	143
	Seamen
	Trading Vessels
	7 Fishing Vessels
	6
	TOTAL, SEAMEN
	13
	TOTAL (including Seamen)
	156

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration
Nil	(Skin Cancer)
	Pitch
	Tar
	Oil
	3
	TOTAL
	22
	Chrome Ulceration
Other Poisoning	Manufacture of Bichro-
Aniline Poisoning	2 mates
Compressed Air Illness	1 Chromium Plating
	5 Other Industries
	5
	TOTAL
	13
	Total, Cases
	40
	Anthrax
Wool	1 Handling and Sorting of
	1 Hides and Skins
	1
	TOTAL
	2
	II. Deaths
	Nil

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

† For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 30th July, 1949, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 2nd July, 1949, and the 5 weeks ended 31st July, 1948.

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

Accidents in the Coal Mining Industry

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 2nd July, 1949, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 129, compared with 108 in the 13 weeks ended 2nd April, 1949, and 120 in the 13 weeks ended 26th June, 1948. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 566, 570 and 625. For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

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

Nature of Accident	Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended		
	2nd July, 1949	2nd April, 1949	26th June, 1948	2nd July, 1949	2nd April, 1949	26th June, 1948
Underground :						
Explosions of fire-	1	1	4	20	7	3
damp or coal dust	64	61	64	204	188	267
Falls of ground ..	30	23	32	119	149	154
Haulage						
Miscellaneous (in-	21	12	9	156	168	160
cluding shafts) ..						
Total	116	97	109	499	512	584
Surface :						
All causes	13	11	11	67	58	41
Total, Underground						
and Surface	129	108	120	566	570	625

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 255). They relate to the four weeks ended 27th June, 1949.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 784, and 6,834 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 5,931 males and 903 females; of the total 3,515 were disabled persons. During the period 647 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :			
Able-bodied	265	95	360
Disabled	381	43	424
Total	646	138	784
Number of persons in training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	2,027	191	2,218
Disabled	1,903	92	1,995
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	477	258	735
Disabled	418	175	593
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	256	110	366
Disabled	398	9	407
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	452	68	520
Total	5,931	903	6,834
Trainees placed in employment during period :			
Able-bodied	281	73	354
Disabled	263	30	293
Total	54		

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 27th June, 1949, the number of trainees placed in employment was 81,272, of whom 73,910 were males and 7,362 were females.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act came into operation on 1st August, 1944. Since that date, any person who claimed that he had rights under the Act which were being denied him could apply to a Reinstatement Committee, appointed under the Act, to settle the matter in dispute. The number of cases decided by Reinstatement Committees in Great Britain during the second quarter of 1949 was 129. This figure shows a small increase as compared with 102 for the first quarter of 1949. The total number of cases decided up to 30th June, 1949, was 8,177.

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

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

	June Quarter, 1949	Total Cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	16	1,552
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	10	698
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	32	1,831
Total of orders made	58	4,081
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned	71	4,096
Total of cases decided	129	8,177

The Act provides in certain circumstances for a right of appeal from decisions of Reinstatement Committees to the Umpire under the Act. Up to 30th June, 1949, the Umpire gave his decision in respect of 1,037 appeals. In 618 cases he confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee and in 419 cases the Committee's determination was reversed.

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

Grants for Training in Business Administration

The figures given below relate to the arrangements for financial grants from the Government to students entering the courses of training in business administration set up under the auspices of local education authorities. These courses normally last for three terms, although there are some shorter courses of three months' duration to meet the needs of older candidates. The figures are in continuation of those published in the May, 1949, issue of this GAZETTE (page 188).

The total number of students who at 16th July, 1949, had been awarded grants in respect of three-term courses was 1,156 (of whom 123 had been eligible for grants under the Business Training Scheme but had failed to obtain training places in the last of the General Business Courses); in addition, 343 awards were made in respect of the three-month courses.

The following Table gives various figures in relation to the arrangements (a) during the 13 weeks ended 16th July, and (b) during the period from the inception of the arrangements, about the end of 1947, to 16th July :-

	13 weeks ended 16th July, 1949		Cumulative Totals, 16th July, 1949	
	Three-term Courses	Three-month Courses	Three-term Courses	Three-month Courses
No. of applications:				
Received	82	20	2,150	805
Withdrawn	16	4	457	175
Rejected	13	3	592	269
No. of awards made	30	22	1,156*	343
No. of applications under consideration at end of period	—	—	68	18

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

Further Education and Training

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

	Men	Women	Total
July, 1949			
Number of applications for assistance made	2,311	37	2,348
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	301	6	307
Ministry of Education	84	3	87
Other award-making Departments	39	1	40
Total awards	424	10	434
Number of applications rejected	411	26	437
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	215	7	222
Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to end of July, 1949			
Number of applications for assistance made	186,581	14,576	201,157
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	40,841	1,354	42,195
Ministry of Education	68,358	6,126	74,484
Other award-making Departments	16,348	1,741	18,089
Total awards	125,547	9,221	134,768
Number of applications rejected	33,976	2,691	36,667
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	20,188	2,294	22,482
Cases under consideration at end of period	6,870	370	7,240*

Shipbuilding in Second Quarter of 1949

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th June, 1949, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 397, with a gross tonnage of 2,043,008 tons, compared with 417 vessels of 2,075,910 tons gross at the end of March. The gross tonnage of vessels under construction at the end of the quarter was smaller by 200,695 tons than that which was being built at the end of June, 1948, which amounted to 2,243,703 tons and was the highest recorded since December, 1921.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 756,854 tons at the end of June, representing 37.0 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in the country. The figure had risen progressively from about 100,000 tons at the end of March, 1946, to 748,000 tons at the end of December, 1948, but had fallen slightly during the first quarter of the present year. The tonnage at the end of June intended for registration abroad included 107,740 tons on which construction had been commenced during the quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world amounted at the end of June to 4,446,070 tons gross, of which 46.0 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of June was 2,403,062 tons gross, or 123,467 tons more than at the end of March. The world figures are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Germany, for which countries no figures were available; they include figures for Japan, which are, however, known to be incomplete. Steam and motor oil tankers of 1,000 tons gross and upwards under construction in the world amounted to 1,667,000 tons or 37.5 per cent. of the total under construction; the total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 733,364 tons.

The numbers of propelled vessels commenced in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the second quarter of 1949 were 24 steamers of 89,866 tons and 40 motorships of 197,984 tons, making a total of 64 vessels of 287,850 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 42 steamers of 147,924 tons and 54 motorships of 209,821 tons, a total of 96 vessels of 357,745 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 34 steamers of 109,059 tons and 54 motorships of 229,953 tons, a total of 88 vessels of 339,012 tons gross.

The figures quoted above exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude non-propelled vessels (sail and barges). The number of non-propelled vessels under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 34, of 8,349 tons, at the end of June, 1949, compared with 39, of 9,199 tons, at the end of March.

* This figure includes over 2,000 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case.

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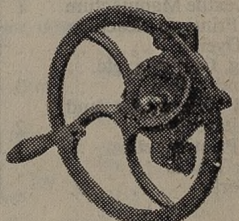
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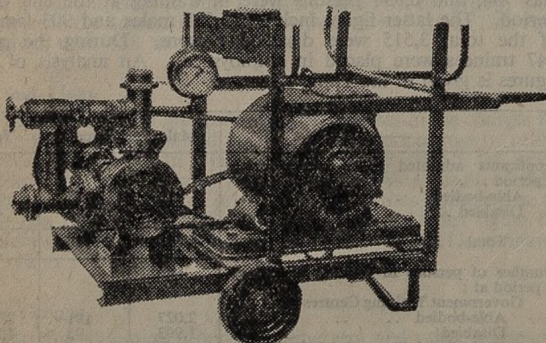
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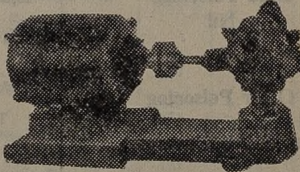
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ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During July the National Arbitration Tribunal issued nineteen awards*, Nos. 1285 to 1303. Seven of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1285 (1st July).—*Parties:* North-East Coast Employers in membership of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union employed by them as bricklayers' labourers. *Claim:* For the payment to bricklayers' labourers of a tonnage bonus based upon output, and for an alteration in the method of calculating holiday payments in respect of such workers employed on the rotating shift system. *Award:* As regards the first part of the claim, the Tribunal awarded a bonus of 3s. 6d. a week with no alteration in the base hourly rate of the workers concerned, the method of applying the decision, the date of its operation and the workers to whom it should be applied to be settled by negotiation between the parties. The Tribunal found against the second part of the claim.

Award No. 1289 (6th July).—*Parties:* Members of the Cement Makers' Federation, which comprises the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement Manufacturing Industry, and members of the trade unions constituting the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim:* For an additional week's holiday with pay. *Award:* The Tribunal found in favour of the claim, the decision to take effect from the holiday period beginning in 1950.

Award No. 1293 (18th July).—*Parties:* Members of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union in their employment. *Claim:* For the establishment of specified minimum basic salary scales for male and female clerical workers. *Award:* The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1297 (22nd July).—*Parties:* Certain members of the Association of British Roofing Felt Manufacturers Ltd., and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Amalgamated Union of Asphalt Workers in their employment. *Claim:* For an increase in the existing minimum rates of wages of adult male workers and for an extension of the annual holiday from one to two weeks. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded minimum basic wage rates of 2s. 2½d. an hour for adult male workers employed in the London area and 2s. 1½d. an hour for those employed elsewhere in England and Wales and in Scotland. The Tribunal found that the claim for an increase in the length of the annual holiday had not at present been established.

Award No. 1298 (25th July).—*Parties:* Firms affiliated to constituent associations and federations of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, and members of the trade unions affiliated to the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade in their employment. *Claim:* For a wages advance of 10s. a week for all adult time workers and 7½ per cent. on piecework earnings, with corresponding increases for operatives below adult age, and for the restoration of the full guaranteed week. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded an increase of 7½ per cent. in the existing weekly time rates of wages and in the piecework rates of adult male and female workers. They referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the question of the increases to be made in the time rates of operatives below adult age. The Tribunal found against that part of the claim relating to the restoration of the full guaranteed week.

Award No. 1299 (25th July).—*Parties:* Certain firms affiliated to constituent associations and federations of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed by them in wool-combing. *Claim:* For a flat-rate increase of 10s. a week to all adult workers, with proportionate increases for workers under 21 years of age. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded an increase of 7½ per cent. in the existing weekly time rates of wages of all adult male and female workers. They referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the question of the increases to be given to operatives below adult age.

Award No. 1300 (28th July).—*Parties:* Members of the British Film Producers' Association, and members of the Association of Cinematograph and Allied Technicians in their employment. *Claim:* That technicians employed by a particular company in the Trailer Department at Denham Studios should be covered by the terms and conditions of a specified agreement dated 7th August, 1947. *Award:* The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued ten awards, Nos. 797 to 806, one of which is summarised below.

Award No. 803 (26th July).—*Parties:* Northern Ireland Master

* See footnote * in first column on page 298.

Butchers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. *Claim:* That journeymen and apprentice butchers should be granted two weeks' annual holidays with full pay in addition to the six fixed or statutory days and that these holidays should be granted this year. *Award:* The Tribunal awarded that commencing on 1st April, 1950, and in every subsequent year, the employees covered by the claim should be entitled to 12 working days' annual holiday with pay, on the qualifying basis of one day of holiday for each month of service in the 12 months immediately preceding the date on which the annual holidays become due: these annual holidays to be in addition to the six customary holidays at present in operation, and subject to provisions set out in the award.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

On 28th July the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued an award, No. 110*, relating to a claim against the Board of Admiralty by the Civil Service Clerical Association for the payment of Foreign Service Allowance to locally entered Malta Clerks while serving in Egypt during and following the Second World War equivalent to that payable to Clerical Officers sent to Egypt from the United Kingdom. The Tribunal awarded that for the period of their service in Egypt, if they were married and accompanied by their wives and/or families and unaccommodated, Malta Clerks should receive a Foreign Service Allowance of £360 per annum from 1st April, 1944, and of £430 per annum from 1st April, 1946. The Tribunal found that in other respects the claim had not been established.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During July the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2225 to 2227. These are summarised below.

Award No. 2225 (20th July).—*Parties:* National Sawmilling Association and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. *Claim:* For variation of an agreement in respect of rates of pay, overtime, holidays, etc. *Award:* The Court awarded that in districts where the existing minimum rate for woodcutting machinists was 2s. 6d. an hour the rate should be increased to 2s. 7½d. an hour and that in all other districts the rate should be increased by 1d. an hour. The Court found against the remainder of the claim.

Award No. 2226 (21st July).—*Parties:* The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. *Claim:* For an appropriate grading and differential rate for men employed on the examination and maintenance of cranes and lifting tackle. *Award:* The Court awarded that the Railway Executive should introduce a grade for men who both examine and maintain cranes and lifting tackle and that the Railway Shopmen's National Council should negotiate a differential rate for the men so employed. In the event of the parties being unable within a period of six weeks from the date of the award to reach agreement upon the appropriate differential, either party should be at liberty forthwith to report such failure and the Court would, after hearing the parties, determine the matter in dispute.

Award No. 2227 (28th July).—*Parties:* The Navigators' and Engineer Officers' Union and the Railway Staff Conference. *Claim:* For the extension of the scale of rates laid down by the National Maritime Board for Officers employed on home trade vessels in respect of vessels of 2,001 tons and over; for speed money for service on cargo vessels equivalent to that paid on passenger vessels, and the payment of speed money to all Officers serving on vessels with a speed of 15 knots and over; for recognition of the principle of an eight-hour day; for compensation for sailings on Sunday and Public Holidays; and for certain other concessions. *Award:* The Court awarded that, in respect of the Officers, other than Fifth Engineer Officers, concerned in the claim, the scale of gross tonnage and weekly rates as laid down by the National Maritime Board should be amended and extended so that Officers serving in vessels of gross tonnage of 2,001 to 3,000 and 3,001 and over should receive respectively an increase of 6s. 0d. and 12s. 0d. a week on the rates laid down for vessels of 1,001 gross tonnage and over; that the agreement under which certain categories of Officers employed on railway passenger vessels of a speed of 15 knots and over receive speed money at the rate of 15s. a week should be extended to cover the same categories of Officers employed on railway cargo vessels of similar speeds; and that scheduled sailings on Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday should be regarded as Sunday sailings. The Court were not prepared to award that the principle of an eight-hour day should be recognised, but directed that the parties should give further consideration to the question of an aggregation allowance to cover hours of duty in excess of what may be regarded as reasonable and

* See footnote * in first column on page 298.

to the question of compensation for Sunday sailings. In the event of the parties being unable within a period of six weeks of the date of the award to reach agreement upon these matters, either party should be at liberty to report such failure and the Court would, after hearing the parties, determine the matter in dispute. The Court found against the remainder of the claim.

Correction.—In the summary of Award No. 2212, published in the issue of this GAZETTE for June (page 222), it should have been stated that the claim and award related to skilled adult workers, youths and apprentices engaged in surgical instrument making.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During July five awards, two of which related to disputes reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1944, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Three awards related to individual undertakings, the others are summarised below.

Parties: The Workers' and Employers' Sides of the Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Trades Joint Industrial Council. *Claim:* For an increase of 5s. a week in the minimum rate for adult males employed by Grade A firms. *Award:* That as from the first pay day in May, 1949, the minimum rates of adult males employed by Grade A firms be increased by 2s. to 102s. a week.

Parties: Members of the Scottish Association of Milk Product Manufacturers, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, Scottish Transport and General Workers' Union, Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers. *Claim:* For 5s. a week increase for all adult workers and 2s. 6d. a week for workers under 21; and for all workers to be allowed New Year's Day, Spring Holiday, Autumn Holiday and one additional statutory holiday with pay or day off in lieu with pay. *Award:* Claim established and to be effective from the end of the first full pay made in April, 1949.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposal

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

Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal B.K. (37), dated 1st July; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain workers.

Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B.P. (30), dated 19th July; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

Road Haulage Wages Council.—Proposal R.H. (33), dated 19th July; relating to the fixing of revised minimum remuneration for certain road haulage workers employed in connection with vehicles operating under A or B licences or defence permits.

Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.F.A. (1), dated 22nd July; relating to the fixing of statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates. Proposal R.F.A. (2), dated 22nd July; relating to the allowance of annual holidays and the fixing of holiday remuneration for workers to whom the wages regulation proposals set out in the Notice R.F.A. (1) apply.

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

The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1267 (P. 46), dated 4th July and effective from 20th July. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates. —See page 288.

The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1268 (B. 44), dated 4th July and effective from 20th July. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates. —See page 287.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1348 (A. 37), dated 18th July and effective from 5th August. This Order prescribes the minimum remuneration for transport and delivery workers, general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for all other workers, and overtime rates for all workers and includes transport and delivery workers among the workers to whom the employer is to allow annual holidays with pay.

The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1374 (R.U. 30), dated 20th July and effective from 8th August. This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Corset Wages Council Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1384 (K. 32), dated 22nd July and effective from 15th August. This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers (other than homeworkers) and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1385 (R.M. 51), dated 22nd July and effective from

* See footnote * in first column on page 298.

15th August. This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers (other than homeworkers) and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1401 (S. 37), dated 25th July and effective from 15th August. This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers (other than homeworkers) and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1402 (W.M. 46), dated 25th July and effective from 15th August. This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers (other than homeworkers) and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1425 (W.D. 53), dated 27th July and effective from 17th August. This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers (other than homeworkers) and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1426 (H. 54), dated 27th July and effective from 19th August. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposal

During July notice of intention to submit to the Ministry of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals was given by the following Wages Council.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I. Bk. (N.101), amending certain provisions of employment for day workers and night workers who are employed in Area A in establishments other than home bakeries.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During July the Ministry of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned.

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949 (N.I.W.M. (N.29)), dated 25th July and effective from 3rd August. This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for all such holidays.

The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949 (N.I.T.R.W. (N.34)), dated 25th July and effective from 3rd August. 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) Order, 1949 (N.I.Bk. (N.102)), dated 27th July and effective from 2nd August. This Order prescribes certain variations to the conditions of employment for day workers and night workers.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949 (N.I.A. (N.32)), dated 29th July and effective from 8th August. This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for all such holidays.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notices of Proposal

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

Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board.—Proposal I.S.C. (14), dated 8th July. This proposal supersedes proposal I.S.C. (13), dated 18th March, 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 152). The principal feature of the new proposal is the increase of the statutory minimum remuneration for all adult workers below the grade of supervisor, etc., by 5s. a week for men and 2s. 6d. a week for women, with proportionate increases for juvenile workers and an additional increase of 2s. 6d. a week for all non-residential workers in the London Area, which is defined as the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District. The proposal also provides that, for the holiday season commencing 1st March, 1951, and for succeeding years, in addition to the six customary holidays with pay already allowable, up to 12 days of annual holiday with pay shall be allowed to workers (instead of six days).

Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant Wages Board.—Proposal L.R. (8), dated 29th July; relating to the fixing of revised remuneration to be paid and the holidays with pay to be allowed to managers, managerses, assistant managers, assistant managerses, and the wives of managers who are required to assist in the work of the establishment.

* See footnote * in first column on page 298.

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Master and Servant—Occupier's Duty to Sub-Contractor's Workman

The plaintiff was a boilermaker who had been employed for some months in welding strips of steel on the ribs of a trawler which was lying in a wet dock. He used a staging provided by the defendants, to whom the welder's employers were sub-contractors. This staging consisted of four boards, 5 ft. apart, each about 20 ft. long by 11 ins. wide and 3 ins. deep, and they were supported on iron beams or angle-irons 3½ ins. by 3 ins. across the fish house in which he worked at a height of 5 ft. 5 ins. To get from one board to another the plaintiff had to step on to the iron beams. On 16th December, 1946, when handing a tool box to a fellow worker the plaintiff put one foot on the iron beam but as his foot slipped he fell astride the beam thereby sustaining injuries.

The plaintiff received medical attention and returned to work on the same staging but made no claim for damages until March, 1948. The action was tried in the King's Bench Division before Mr.

Justice Lynskey who held that the action could not succeed. The duty owed by the defendants, as inviters, to the welder, as invitee, was to prevent damage from "unusual danger" and this meant a danger unusual from the point of view of the particular invitee and not appreciated by him, acting reasonably and exercising due care for his safety, and unexpected in the particular circumstances in which he was availing himself of the invitation. The plaintiff was an experienced ship welder who at the time of the accident was 67 years of age and had worked all his life as a ship's boilermaker or ship's welder. He had been welding in the fish house for more than a month and had seen the staging provided. He had worked on that staging for some weeks before the accident and knew from experience that he had to use the angle-irons if he wished to step from one board to another. Such risk as there was in using the angle-irons was obvious to him, and it was immaterial, and did not in any case operate to extend the duty owed to him by the defendants as inviters, that he had not freely and voluntarily agreed to incur the danger.—*Horton v. London Graving Dock Co. Ltd.* King's Bench Division, 2nd June, 1949.

Decisions of Commissioner under National Insurance Acts, 1946

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Case No. C.U. 277/49 (4th July)

Regulation 6(1) (h) of Statutory Instrument 1948 No. 1277: Whether claimant was following gainful occupation which could ordinarily have been followed by him in addition to his usual employment and outside ordinary working hours of that employment, and whether earnings derived therefrom exceed 3s. 4d. a day: Claimant engaged in full-time employment also worked as branch secretary of trade union on Saturdays. He lost his full-time employment and claimed unemployment benefit in respect of (among other days) Saturdays: His earnings as branch secretary exceeded 3s. 4d. a day: Commissioner holds that because of application of Classification Regulations (Statutory Instrument 1948 No. 1425) employment as branch secretary must be disregarded as not being gainful occupation: Claim allowed.

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

"The claimant was engaged in full time employment and had a spare time occupation as branch secretary of a trade union. He lost his full time employment on 26th February last and claimed unemployment benefit on 28th February. The Insurance Officer referred to the Local Tribunal for decision the question whether the claim for unemployment benefit might be allowed in respect of 28th February, 1949, and any subsequent day while the claimant is following a gainful occupation, and in particular whether the earnings derived therefrom do not exceed 3s. 4d. on the daily average. The Local Tribunal decided that unemployment benefit is not payable in respect of 5th March, 1949, and any subsequent Saturday while the claimant is following a gainful occupation on the ground that the earnings derived therefrom exceed 3s. 4d. on the daily average, and consequently by reason of the provisions of Regulation 6(1) (h) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277], these days could not be treated as days of unemployment.

"They recorded the following findings of fact which are not disputed:—Tribunal find on facts that the work of branch secretary for his union could have been ordinarily carried on by the claimant in addition to and outside the ordinary working hours of employment. That the work is normally followed and completed on one day only, namely Saturdays in each week. That the earnings for that one day exceed 3s. 4d." The Chief Insurance Officer appeals, pointing out that the claimant's part-time occupation as branch secretary falls within paragraph 27 of Part III of the First Schedule to the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1425], and that if the principle enunciated in Decision No. C.U. 12/48 and applied in C.S.P. 1/48 (KL) is to be adopted the claimant's part-time occupation must be disregarded and the Saturdays on which he follows that occupation must be treated as days of unemployment notwithstanding the provisions of Regulation 6(1) (h) of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Regulations.

* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in pamphlets in the following series: Series "U"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "P"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "S"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "G"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit and widow's benefit; Series "I"—decisions on all benefits and on all other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Act. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 298.

"As stated by the Chief Insurance Officer the question whether the principle enunciated in Decisions Nos. C.U. 12/48 and C.S.P. 1/48 (KL) should be followed also arose in the case which forms the subject of Decision C.S.P. 28/49 (KL). In that decision we gave our reasons for holding that the principle should be applied in considering whether a retirement pension should be reduced under Section 20(5) of the National Insurance Act, 1946. No distinction can be drawn in this connection between the provisions of Section 20(5) of the Act and those of Regulation 6(1) (h) of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Regulations. We must therefore hold, for the reasons given in Decision C.S.P. 28/49 (KL), that so long as the conditions of the claimant's employment as branch secretary are within the provisions of paragraph 27 of Part III of the First Schedule to the Classification Regulations, Saturday must be treated as a day of unemployment in his case. The appeal is allowed."

Case No. C.I. 118/49 (18th July)

Section 7 of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether accident arose out of claimant's employment: Claimant, subject to fits, was working in garage: Feeling fit coming on he made for garage door after which he remembered no more: He was found injured in boiler house across yard, where he had no occasion to be: Commissioner holds that to seek fresh air was act incidental to claimant's employment: As subsequent actions were not acts of conscious volition accident held to arise out of employment: Claim allowed.

"My decision is that the accident which occurred to the claimant on 19th October, 1948, was an accident arising out of and in the course of the claimant's employment.

"On 19th October, 1948, the claimant was working on the repair and maintenance of omnibuses. His place of work was at some pits in a garage. He was subject to fits, which were probably epileptic, though I think it unnecessary to determine their cause. Feeling that a fit was coming on, and wishing for fresh air, he made for the door of the garage, which led into the yard. He remembered reaching the door, but nothing further. Across the yard was a lavatory, and to the left a boiler house. On the door of the boiler house there is a notice 'No admittance except on business'. The claimant had no occasion to enter it at this or any other time. He was found at the far side of the boiler house behind the boilers lying on the floor unconscious with his head bleeding, and his left arm was burnt. The only possible explanation of his condition was that he had had a fit.

"Shortly before this fit came on he had obtained permission from his foreman to see the Manager in order that he might request leave off duty on the following Saturday. The request had been granted. They had then, for some unexplained reason, commenced a discussion about the first-aid arrangements at the garage, which the claimant seems to have regarded as inadequate, and he had become in his own words 'quite irritated'. In view of the decision at which I have arrived I do not think I need discuss the relevance, if any, of this conversation. It was submitted on his behalf, and I agree, that the accident with which I am concerned is his fall, not his fit. This accords with a view expressed by Collins M.R. in *Wicks v. Dowell & Co. Ltd.* [1905] 2 K.B. 225 at p. 229 to which I was referred on behalf of the claimant. The question, therefore, to which I have to address my mind is, did this fall arise out of the claimant's employment?

"I was referred on his behalf to the cases of *Martin v. Finch* (30 B.W.C.C. 99) in which it was held that a fall off a bicycle due to a fit arose out of the claimant's employment, when it occurred while he was proceeding to a place to which he had been sent by his employer, and *Wilson v. Chatterton* (39 B.W.C.C. 39) in which a claimant fell during a fit into a furrow filled with water, while working as a farm worker in a field, and died from asphyxia. In both these cases the quality of the fall, or, in other words, the particular type of fall, was related to the work which the claimant was employed to do, or something incidental to that work, and is distinguishable from the fall referred to in Decision No. C.I. 68/49 (KL) which was not.

"In the present case, the claimant's injury was clearly caused by the fall against, or in near proximity to, the boiler. *Prima facie*, that particular type of fall was not related to the work which the claimant was employed to do, or anything incidental to that work, but it was argued on his behalf that going into the open air, when he felt

a fit coming on, was something incidental to his work, and that his subsequent actions were not acts of conscious volition. The Chief Insurance Officer accepted this, and, though with some doubt, I think the claimant's movements may properly be treated as all part of his fall. I agree that for the claimant to seek fresh air was an act incidental to his employment. It was clearly a right thing to do in the hope of warding off his fit, and enabling him to continue at work. His presence in his place of employment at the time the fit came on subjected him to the risk of falling against or near the boiler in those circumstances. On the whole, therefore, I accept the view that the accident arose out of the employment. It was conceded that it arose in the course of it. I allow the claimant's appeal."

Case No. C.I. 120/49 (18th July)

Sections 7 and 49(5) of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether miner who was injured while taking meal at canteen after finishing work suffered industrial accident: Claimant took bath in pithead baths on colliery premises then entered canteen adjoining baths for meal: Stool slipped on tiled floor: Commissioner holds that taking of meal after work is not incidental to employment: Claim disallowed.

"My decision is that the claim for industrial injury benefit is disallowed.

"The claimant is a coal miner. On 2nd March last the claimant finished work at 2.30 p.m. He then took a bath in the pithead baths which are on the colliery premises. Having had his bath and dressed he went to the canteen which adjoins the baths and is part of the same building. He goes to the canteen on most days after he has finished work to get something to eat and drink. On this occasion he obtained some food which he intended to eat at a table. As he started to sit down on a stool near the table the stool slipped from under him on the tiled floor and he fell and sustained an injury as the result of which he was incapacitated for work. His claim for injury benefit was referred to the Local Appeal Tribunal and allowed by them.

"I cannot agree with this decision. It has been held in a number of Commissioners' decisions that taking a bath in the pithead baths after a day's work is incidental to a miner's employment and that an injury caused by accident occurring while the claimant is using the baths or leaving or entering the bath-house is an industrial accident. This is because the need for a bath arises directly out of the nature of a miner's occupation. Taking a meal in a canteen on the employers' premises has been held by the Courts to be incidental to the employment when the meal is taken during a break in the course of a shift because an employee cannot continue his work without proper food. But a meal after the day's work, though it is a necessity of life, is not a necessity of the employment, to which it is no more incidental than the subsequent night's rest, which must also be taken before work is resumed. The employee who takes a meal after his day's work is over in a canteen on his employer's premises is enjoying an amenity which may have been provided by (or with the assistance of) his employers but, as was held in Decision No. C.I. 115/49, he is not doing something incidental to his work.

"The Local Appeal Tribunal recorded evidence by the claimant that one of his objects in visiting the canteen was 'to cool down after his hot bath, otherwise he would be likely to catch cold.' It seems highly improbable that this need to 'cool down' contributed to any material extent to the claimant's decision to visit the canteen and the local appeal tribunal's finding (which I accept) is that he visited the canteen 'for the purpose of obtaining nourishment.' I declare that the relevant accident was not an industrial accident and allow the appeal."

Case No. C.I. 123/49 (18th July)

Section 7 of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether claimant suffered personal injury by accident: Claimant's hand was frost-bitten through pulling sugar beet on frosty day: Commissioner distinguishes between injuries caused by weather conditions in general and injuries caused through having to work with material which had been affected by weather: Citing similar case under Workmen's Compensation Acts, Commissioner holds that claimant suffered physiological injury through repeated handlings of frozen material, which could be regarded as injury by accident arising out of and in course of his employment: Claim allowed.

"My decision is that claimant on 1st December, 1948, suffered personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and that he is entitled to industrial injury benefit in respect thereof.

"Claimant was employed as a farm labourer and on that day was engaged in pulling sugar beet. His hand became frost-bitten in consequence. His account of the matter, which was confirmed by his employer and does not appear to be questioned in any way as regards the facts spoken to, is as follows:—'At sunrise frost started on wet sugar beet. Frost continued throughout the whole day. Injuries due solely to handling suddenly frozen sugar beet. I was wearing gloves at time. Injuries would not have been caused but for employment on sugar beet work'. The Local Appeal Tribunal found that the injury sustained arose out of and in the course of claimant's employment but that it 'was not suffered by reason of an "accident", i.e., any happening of an unusual nature. The injury resulted from normal weather conditions'. They disallowed the claim on these grounds but gave leave to appeal on the question whether on the facts stated any 'accident' arose.

"The finding that the injury resulted from normal weather conditions is not, in my view, quite an adequate statement of the cause of the injury suffered by the claimant. The statement is true, as far as it goes, in the sense that there is no evidence that the frost was of abnormal severity, but it is to my mind plain that the injury suffered by claimant was the result, not so much of weather conditions in general, but of the special circumstance that his employment required him to continue handling throughout the day material

the condition of which was such that it affected his hand and caused him definite physical injury. This was not a locality risk to which all persons were equally exposed. It was a risk directly arising out of his employment. Even if all persons in the same locality were subjected to the same risk it would be irrelevant. The fact that the risk may be common to all mankind does not disentitle a workman to compensation if in the particular case it arises out of the employment', and it seems to me clear that in the present case the risk and the resulting injury did arise out of the employment, as indeed the Local Appeal Tribunal found.

"In my view, too, the injury was caused by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment. It has been said (and, I think, rightly said) that: 'The term "by accident" includes (1) personal injury sustained under circumstances which can be referred to as "an accident", and it also includes (2) cases in which there are no such circumstances capable of being so described but in which the results of the occurrence are so unexpected that they may be fairly considered as accidental'. The present case seems to me to come precisely within the second class. The claimant suffered in the course of his work and by reason of that work a definite physiological injury. He suffered this as the result of repeated contact throughout the day with the frozen material which he was handling and the cumulative effect of these repeated and continued handlings was to transform his hand in the course of the day from a hand merely cold or chilled to a frost-bitten hand. In my view the injury so caused was caused by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

"Reference is made in the papers before me to the case of *Warner v. Couchman* (1912) A.C. 35; 5 B.W.C.C. 177, a decision of the House of Lords in which a van driver, whose hand was affected by the cold whilst driving in Kent on a winter afternoon, was held not entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The case is so well-known that it is perhaps desirable for me to make reference to it. The county court judge had found in the first instance that, assuming the injury to the hand was the result of an accident, it was not an accident arising out of the employment; and the House of Lords held that there was evidence to support the finding. I mention the case lest it might otherwise be thought that it had been overlooked, but it is sufficient to note that Lord Wright, in *Craig v. Dover Navigation Company* (also a House of Lords decision), 32 B.W.C.C. at 314, was content to say of it that the House of Lords decided that case purely as on a finding of fact, and the whole tenor of the speeches delivered in *Craig's* case appears to me fully to justify the view of the present case which is taken in this decision. The appeal of the claimant's association is allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1267), dated 4th July; *The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949* (S.I. 1949 No. 1268; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 4th July; *The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1949* (S.I. 1949 No. 1348; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 18th July; *The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949* (S.I. 1949 No. 1374; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 20th July; *The Corset Wages Council Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949* (S.I. 1949 No. 1384; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 22nd July; *The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949* (S.I. 1949 No. 1385; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 22nd July; *The Shirt Making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949* (S.I. 1949 No. 1401; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 25th July; *The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949* (S.I. 1949 No. 1402; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 25th July; *The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949* (S.I. 1949 No. 1425; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 27th July; *The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949* (S.I. 1949 No. 1426; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 27th July. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 295.

The Control of Employment Act (Expiry) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1238), made on 30th June by His Majesty in Council under the Control of Employment Act, 1939. This Order declares 31st May, 1949, as the date on which the emergency that was the occasion of the passing of that Act came to an end (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1939, page 360).

The National Insurance (Maternity Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1389), dated 25th July; *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Regulations, 1949* (S.I. 1949 No. 1390), dated 25th July; *The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949* (S.I. 1949 No. 1391), dated 25th July;

* See footnote * in first column on page 298.

The National Insurance (Claims and Payment) Amendment Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1392), dated 25th July; The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Provisional Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1411), dated 27th July; The National Insurance (Pensions, Existing Contributors) (Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1412), dated 27th July; The National Insurance (Sickness Benefit, Maternity Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Transitional) Amendment Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1449), dated 28th July; The National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1450), dated 28th July; The National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1460), dated 29th July; The National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1461; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 29th July. These Regulations were made by the National Insurance Joint Authority, the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority or the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1946, or the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946—See pages 269 and 270.

FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the May, 1949, issue of this GAZETTE (page 192) and may be purchased at the prices shown.* The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price
14	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Milk and Cheese Factories (Hours of Women and Young Persons) Regulations, 1949. Permissible Hours of Work and Statutory Intervals for Women and Young Persons. April, 1949. Price 4d. (5d.). (Issued in conjunction with Factory Form No. 14A.)
14A	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Factories Act Holidays (Different Days for Different Sets) Regulations, 1947. Milk and Cheese Factories (Hours of Women and Young Persons) Regulations, 1949. Statutory Annual Whole Holidays in Milk and Cheese Factories. April, 1949. Price 2d. (3d.). (Issued in conjunction with Factory Form No. 14.)
945	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Regulations for the Manufacture of Paints and Colours. April, 1949. (Reprinted 1949.) Revised price 3d. (4d.).
1825	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Grinding of Metals (Miscellaneous Industries) Regulations, 1925. Certificate of Exemption No. 5. March, 1949. (Reprinted 1949.) Revised price 1d. (2d.).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Civil Aviation.—Report of the Committee on Recruitment, Training and Licensing of Personnel for Civil Aviation and Memorandum by the Minister of Civil Aviation. Cmd. 7746. Ministry of Civil Aviation. Price 9d. (10d.).—See page 267.

Coal Industry.—Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the first quarter of 1949. National Coal Board, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 268.

Colonial Development.—(i) Colonial Development Corporation Report and Accounts for 1948. H.C. 188, Session 1948-49. (ii) Return of Schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts by the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the concurrence of the Treasury in the period from 1st April, 1948, to 31st March, 1949. H.C. 211, Session 1948-49. Colonial Office. Price 1s. each (1s. 2d.).

Colonial Research.—Colonial Research, 1948-49. Cmd. 7739. Colonial Office. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

Education.—(i) Education in 1948, being the Report of the Minister of Education and the Statistics of Public Education for England and Wales. Cmd. 7724. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).—See page 268. (ii) Report of the Working Party on the Supply of Women Teachers. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 267. (iii) Reports of the Committees on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools, Establishments for Further Education, for the Teaching Staff of Training Colleges and of Farm Institutes, etc., 1948. Addendum No. 1. June, 1949. Price 1d. (2d.). Ministry of Education.

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

National Insurance.—(i) Preliminary Drafts of the (a) National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949. (b) National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations, 1949. Price 1d. each (2d.). (ii) Reports of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on the (a) National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1949. H.C. 228, Session 1948-49. (b) National Insurance (Maternity Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949. H.C. 229, Session 1948-49. (c) National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949. H.C. 230, Session 1948-49. Price 1d. each (2d.). (d) National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Regulations, 1949. H.C. 241, Session 1948-49. Price 6d. (7d.).—See pages 269 and 270. (iii) Selected Decisions given by the Commissioner on Claims for Unemployment Benefit during May and June, 1949. Pamphlets U/8 and U/9. Price 2d. each (3d.). Ministry of National Insurance.

National Service.—Selected Decisions given by the Umpire during May, 1949, in respect of Applications for Postponement of Liability to be called up for Service under the National Service Acts, 1948. N.S. Code 2. Pamphlet No. 1/49. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).

Northern Ireland.—Directory of Principal Organisations of Employers and Workpeople in Northern Ireland. Eleventh Edition, 1949. Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, Northern Ireland. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7d.).

Scientific Policy.—Second Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, 1948-49. Cmd. 7755. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 268.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines

The written parts of the Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 23rd and 24th November, 1949, at six centres, viz., Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. The oral parts of the Examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held at the same centres on 25th January, 1950.

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