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# **Industrial Rehabilitation Units**

IN its report to Parliament in January, 1943, the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Disabled Persons (the Tomlinson Committee) recommended, among other things, that the Ministry of Labour and National Service should provide, Ministry of Labour and National Service should provide, after the war, a reconditioning service for persons who need help to get themselves fit again for work after the finish of their hospital treatment. These recommendations formed the basis of the statutory authority given to the Minister of Labour and National Service under Section 3 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, to provide "Industrial Rehabilitation Courses" for persons who " by reason of unfitness arising from their injury, disease or deformity are in need of such facilities in order to render them fit for undertaking employment, or work on their own account, of a kind in which they were employed before they became of a kind in which they were employed before they became disabled or of some other kind suited to their age, experience and qualifications, or for making use of a vocational training course

# Inception and Growth of Scheme

The Ministry opened its first Industrial Rehabilitation Unit (I.R.U. for short) at Egham, Surrey, at the beginning of 1944, largely for experimental purposes in preparation for the full development of the scheme as soon as circumstances would permit after the war. Much valuable experience in the technique of industrial rehabilitation was gained at Egham, and the Ministry was ready, when opportunity presented itself in 1948, to go ahead on sound lines with the development of its scheme. The opportunity referred to came in the shape of spare accommodation which became available at a number of Government Training Centres as a result of contractions in the training programme for the building trades following the restrictions on capital expenditure. Such accommodation had an advantage for purposes of an I.R.U. as the close proximity of the Government Training Centre created for it the industrial atmosphere so valuable as an aid to the processes of rehabilitation. It meant too, that the I.R.U. could readily avail itself of the advice of the G.T.C. personnel and the use of its industrial equipment. It was not possible, except in one case, to provide residential accommodation in these premises for persons attending the Unit, as had (93842)

been done at Egham. For the most part, however, there was no disadvantage in this since the Units would be situated in big industrial centres and could draw most of their clients

In big industrial centres and could draw most of their clients from an area within daily travelling distance; the small proportion that lived beyond daily travelling distance could be found lodgings or be placed in a hostel adjacent to the Unit. Twelve I.R.Us. have now been set up in premises shared with a G.T.C.: they are situated at Birmingham, Cardiff, Coventry, Edinburgh, Felling-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Long Eaton, Manchester and Sheffield. There will soon be another one opened at Bristol. There are places for 100 at each Unit except Egham which can take 180 and Long Faton which can take only 50 at present. They 180 and Long Eaton which can take only 50 at present. They are open to both men and women.

# Aims of Industrial Rehabilitation

Most people who suffer illness or injury are able to return to their former occupations after their medical treatment has finished and a short period of convalescence has restored their strength. Where, however, the illness or injury has been severe, a return to the former occupation may be long delayed severe, a return to the former occupation may be long delayed or even impossible unless some special steps are taken to build up the individual's working capacity and restore his self-confidence. Help is particularly needed where some residuary physical limitation makes a change of occupation necessary. The first aim of an I.R.U, is to provide for these people the right kind of graduated exercises in gymnasium and workshops which will restore to them the maximum degree of "working fitness" of which they may be capable in the shortest possible time and so enable them to resume employment with the minimum delay. The second aim is to employment with the minimum delay. The second aim is to give to those who must seek a different occupation expert guidance as to the most suitable kind of work to take up and help in finding it.

## Nature of Course

Different individuals have widely different needs in the matter of industrial rehabilitation. Some need no more than a short course of carefully planned exercises to bring back the full use of an injured arm or leg. Others require a fairly lengthy period of graduated exercise and workshop practice to restore not only the full bodily functions but

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also the correct mental attitude towards work which is the foundation of selfconfidence. For others again the greatest need is skilled guidance as to the right kind of employment to take up. Since no stereotyped system could possibly meet these widely divergent needs, the keynote of every I.R.U. is flexibility in adjusting its course of rehabilitation to meet the particular requirements of each man and woman who seeks its help.
In planning a course the I.R.U. must first get information about a man's physical and mental condition and medical guidance as to the kind of exercises and work he may safely undertake. The information as to condition is provided by the man's own doctor or the hospital he has been attending, and the medical guidance required is given in the light of this information and personal observation by a doctor who attends the Unit at regular intervals for this and other purposes. Exercises in the gymnasium are carried out under the supervision of a qualified gymnast acting on the doctor's instructions. The main body of exercises, however, carried out under the supervision of a qualified gymnast acting on the doctor's instructions. The main body of exercises, however, are undertaken in the workshops and gardens with Occupational Supervisors in attendance to direct the work of each individual in accordance with the doctor's recommendations. The workshops are equipped with a wide range of machines and tools to give the greatest possible variety of activity, and in appropriate cases special devices are affixed to the machines to encourage particular movements of an injured limb designed to accelerate the restoration movements of an injured limb designed to accelerate the restoration of its full function.

of its full function. Perhaps the most important part that the workshops have to play in the process of rehabilitation is by reproducing the industrial conditions which the men and women will have to encounter when they resume employment. They are able in the workshops to accustom themselves to the atmosphere of industry, and the tempo of their activities is increased by degrees until, in the final stages of their course, they are doing a full day's work under industrial conditions without ill effect. Great attention is given to the creation of the right industrial atmosphere in the I.R.U. workshops, and one of the main factors in achieving this is by making the maximum use of real production work. Orders are accepted from Government Departments and commercial firms for accepted from Government Departments and commercial firms for any type of work which is within the capacity of an I.R.U. and has an intrinsic rehabilitation value. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of production work as an aid to creating the true industrial atmosphere of purpose so essential to the process of rehabilitation. rehabilitation.

rehabilitation. The activities in workshops and gardens serve yet another purpose for those men and women who will have to change their occupation; it is the purpose of ascertaining their aptitudes for new kinds of employment. It is possible with the wide range of activities in an I.R.U. to try a man on a number of jobs and so discover the particular one for which he has the greatest aptitude and in which therefore he is most likely to obtain and retain employment. Where the aptitude discovered is for a skilled trade which calls for training, arrangements can be made for the necessary training to be given under the Ministry's Vocational which caus for training, arrangements can be made for the necessary training to be given under the Ministry's Vocational Training Scheme, when the rehabilitation course is finished. Training for a skilled trade cannot be given at an I.R.U.; the prospective trainee is handed over to a Government Training Centre, or such alternative arrangements as may be appropriate are made

are made. Careful attention is given to the welfare arrangements at all I.R.Us. and a canteen service of the kind to be found in factories is provided. At the residential Units, namely, Egham and Leicester, welfare is given special attention and many recreational facilities for off-duty hours are available. A course of industrial rehabilitation usually lasts about 6 or 7 weeks, but, if need be, it can be extended to 12 weeks.

# The I.R.U. staff and how it functions

An I.R.U. is under the general control of the manager of the G.T.C. in whose premises it is situated, but its actual working is the function of a team of specialists in the various aspects of rehabilitation, comprising a Rehabilitation Officer selected for his industrial experience and administrative ability, whose function is to guide and co-ordinate the work of the whole team, a Vocational Guidance Officer a Social Worker, a Dischlorer the section of the section of

is to guide and co-ordinate the work of the whole team, a vocational Guidance Officer, a Social Worker, a Disablement Resettlement Officer (D.R.O.), a Chief Occupational Supervisor and the doctor. The Vocational Guidance Officer is an industrial psychologist and his special function is to discover in what particular direction lie the talents and aptitudes of those men and women who have to take up new employment and are in need of guidance as to the right kind of employment to seek.

The Social Worker is there to help any who seek her assistance to resolve any difficulties, social, financial or domestic, which may be impeding their rehabilitation. The Disablement Resettlement Officer (D.R.O.) is mainly

concerned with the placing in employment of those who need placing after their course of rehabilitation is complete.

The Chief Occupational Supervisor is in charge of the workshops and has under his control the Occupational Supervisors whose duty it is to direct the various activities in the workshops and report on the progress made and aptitudes displayed by those in their charge.

The doctor, who attends for a number of sessions each week. advises the team on matters which have a bearing on the physical or mental well-being of those who are undergoing a course of rehabilitation.

Although each member of the staff has his own distinctive contribution to make to the work of rehabilitation, it is only as a team, acting in close collaboration one with another, that their work can become fully effective. Every individual who enters an I.R.U. has his course carefully planned by such a team in conference and the successive stages of his or her subsequent progress are likewise the subject of team discussion.

## Recruitment

Any person aged 16 or over who has suffered illness or injury and is in need of industrial rehabilitation in order to get fit for work

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again is eligible to apply for a course. Applicants fall roughly into two broad categories. First, there are those whose medical treat-ment has recently been completed and who are recommended for a course by their medical advisers and, secondly, those who are attending a Local Office of the Ministry and are advised by the D.R.O. to undertake a course in order to facilitate their re-entry into employment

In the recruitment of cases in the first of these categories the In the recruitment of cases in the first of these categories the active co-operation of hospitals, doctors, employers and others in contact with persons who have been sick or injured is essential, and the progressive increase in the numbers recruited from these sources since the I.R.Us. opened is evidence of the steadily growing appreciation of the value of the service offered, as about 66 per cent. of those at present attending I.R.Us. belong to this first category. Since the inception of the scheme in 1944 a total of 13,213 persons have been admitted to courses and of this number 8,607 have been recruited since the scheme was extended in 1948.

There are no formalities to be gone through in submitting a person for rehabilitation; a simple recommendation by a doctor that his patient is in need of industrial rehabilitation is sufficient to enable the local D.R.O. to take the necessary action to have an application considered by the nearest I.R.U.

# Placing and "Follow-up"

Industrial Rehabilitation is a resettlement service; that is to say its object is to place people in employment, not just any sort of employment but the kind best suited to their talents and most employment but the kind best suited to their talents and most likely, therefore, to be the type they will keep—permanent resettle-ment in other words. It must inevitably follow that the value of the service will be judged by the results it achieves in getting people into the right types of jobs. This is the object, therefore, that is ever foremost in the minds of those responsible for the work of rehabilitation and the efforts of the I.R.U. team of specialists is concentrated to this end.

When a person who has been undergoing a course of rehabilita-tion has entered its final stages the team considers the case in conference. If new employment has to be found, it decides in the light of all the information available, particularly the reports on progress during the course and those concerning the jobs available in his home area, what recommendation should be made as to the most suitable kind of employment. If the man or women seven most suitable kind of employment. If the man or woman concurs in the recommendation, immediate steps are taken by the D.R.O. to set in motion the placing machinery of the Ministry's appropriate Local Office, so that a job of the kind recommended will be available when the course is completed or as soon thereafter as possible. In about 14 per cent. of the cases dealt with, the recommendation is not for immediate employment but for Vocational Training in a Is not for immediate employment but for Vocational Training in a skilled trade which will ensure the right kind of employment in due course. As has already been said, training is not given by the I.R.U. itself but the Unit initiates the necessary action to have it given elsewhere under the Ministry's Vocational Training Scheme. Over 80 per cent. of the persons who complete a course are found suitable employment or are placed in training courses which will lead to employment lead to employment. "Follow-up" is the term given to the action taken to ascertain

whether the person placed in employment is satisfactorily resettled therein or is making satisfactory progress in training. This action consists of making enquiries of each individual three months after the first placing and again after another three months after to these enquiries show that about 84 per cent. of the persons concerned have been successfully resettled in employment or are making good progress in their training courses.

## Maintenance Allowances

Persons who are able to live at home while attending daily at an Persons who are able to live at home while attending daily at an I.R.U. are paid maintenance allowances on a scale giving a single adult man 70s. a week, a married man 80s. a week and a married man with dependent children 85s. a week. An adult woman receives 57s. a week and may qualify for an additional 5s. if she maintains a dependant. Persons who have to live in lodgings while attending a course receive personal allowances ranging from 45s. a week for a single adult man and 35s. for a single adult woman to 60s. a week for a married man with dependent children, plus a further allowance for the cost normally not exceeding 30s, and the second sec of lodging and part board. A mid-day meal is provided at the Units, for which 6s, a week is deducted from the above allowances. At residential Units board and lodging is provided free and a single man receives 39s. a week and a married man with dependent children 54s. a week. In addition, anyone who leaves home for a course and continues to maintain his home and dependants may receive a living-away-from-home allowance of 24s. 6d. a week. No deductions are made from any of these allowances for income tax or insurance.

# Special Arrangement for the Blind

Special Arrangement for the Blind Because of the special problems involved, the ordinary I.R.Us. are not suitable for blind persons, but the Ministry has an arrange-ment with the National Institute for the Blind under which industrial rehabilitation is provided for them at the residential Home of Recovery for the Blind at America Lodge, Torquay. The main object of the course at America Lodge is to teach newly blinded persons to become adjusted to their disability, but persons who have been blind for some years may be admitted to the course physical and mental toning up, instruction in braille and blind methods of working as well as vocational testing and guidance. Blind persons approved by the Ministry for admission are paid allowances on the same scale as those payable at ordinary I.R.Us. Recruitment is undertaken by the D.R.O. at the local Employ-ment Exchange, but suitability for admission is decided by the National Institute for the Blind. The D.R.O. in consultation with the Institute, or other blind welfare organisation, arranges for the placing of the blind person in employment or training after the course has been completed. course has been completed.

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# IMPROVED PRODUCTION

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# **REVIEW OF THE MCNTHLY STATISTICS**

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 167 to 181

## Employment

There was no change during March in the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain, an increase of 11,000 males being offset by a decrease of 11,000 females. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 2,000, manufacturing industries fell by 14,000 and other industries and services rose by 16,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the un-employed, and men and women on release leave who had not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 32,000 from 23,335,000 to 23,303,000.

# Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 347,283 to 328,985 between 13th March and 17th April. There was a fall of 11,992 among males and 6,306 among females.

# **Rates of Wages**

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

of wages reported to the Department during the month resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £40,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 223,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workers employed in industrial and staff canteens, the pottery industry, gas supply undertakings, and milk distribution in Scotland

## **Retail Prices**

At 18th April the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 114, compared with 113 at 14th March. The rise in the index during the month was mainly due to higher prices for vegetables, fish, some kinds of clothing, drapery and soft furnishings, and to increases in local rates in some areas

# Industrial Disputes

Industrial Disputes The number of workers involved during April in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was nearly 35,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 159,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 115, and, in addition, 15 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of dock workers in London.

# WAGES COUNCILS

# Report of Commission of Inquiry for Rubber **Proofed Garment Making Industry**

As was announced in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1949 (page 8), the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, to inquire into and report upon an application made jointly by the Rubber Proofed Garment Manufacturers' Association and the Waterproof Garment Workers' Trade Union for the estab-lishment of a Wages Council for certain workers in the rubber proofed garment making industry. The application was made on the ground that the existing machinery for the settlement of the remuneration and conditions of employment for these workers was likely to cease to be adequate for that purpose. The Commis-sion, who sat under the chairmanship of Mr. V. R. Aronson, K.C., M.A., B.C.L., have submitted their Report.\* The Commission state in the Report that they have reached

the conclusion that the wage regulating machinery for the workers concerned is inadequate and is likely to remain so. They consider it essential to the maintenance of a reasonable standard of remunera-tion in the industry that this machinery should be both comprehensive and effective, but as the voluntary machinery has been found to be inadequate they are of opinion that the workers should be brought within the scope of statutory wage-regulating machinery. The Commission state that they received representations from

employers' and workers' organisations and representatives on existing Wages Councils, from which three different proposals emerged : (a) that a new Council should be established to include only workers in the rubber proofed garment making industry; (b) that a new Council should be established to include the workers specified in the Commission's terms of reference and, in addition, certain workers already covered by existing Wages Councils; and

(c) that no new Council should be established but that the scope of certain existing Councils should be extended. After giving careful consideration to these representations, the Commission have come to the conclusion that no new Wages Council should be established for the industry and accordingly they make no "wages council recommendation" in respect of the workers concerned. They think that the most satisfactory course would be for these workers to be brought within the scope of existing Councils. The Commission point out that the Wages Council SActs, 1945 to 1948, give the Minister of Labour and National Service power to extend the scope of existing Wages Councils, and they recommend

extend the scope of existing Wages Councils, and they recommend that use should be made of this power to bring the workers concerned, with the exception of those employed in the manufacture of head-gear, within the scope of the Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) and the Wholesale Mantle Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) and the Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain), whichever is appropri-ate to the particular worker concerned. They consider that workers making headgear who fall within the terms of reference are likely to be few in number and that their position should be the subject of discussions with the trade. The Commission express no opinion on a representation made to them that certain workers who are at present within the scope of the Made-Up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain) should be transferred to one or other of the Wages Councils mentioned above, but they think that attention might conveniently be paid to it when consideration is given to the rest of the Report. the Report.

The Minister has accepted the conclusion of the Commission that no new Wages Council should be established for the workers concerned and he is in communication with the employers' and workers' organisations by which the application for a Commission of Inquiry was made on the view expressed by the Commission that the most satisfactory course would be for these workers to be brought within the scope of existing Wages Councils

# **REVISION OF INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE SCHEMES**

On the outbreak of war the Industrial Transference Scheme, designed to encourage workers to move from the depressed areas, was suspended and in 1940, when the compulsory transfer of labour began, arrangements were made to give assistance to workers transferred voluntarily or compulsorily to work of national im-portance away from home. After the war, transfers were still needed both for the re-distribution of labour and to secure full employment, and in 1946 the war-time scheme was replaced by three separate schemes. These schemes assisted transfers away from home to employment in Great Britain in the circumstances indicated below, subject in each individual case to the approval of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Resettlement Transfer Scheme assisted the following perm-anent transfers of persons domiciled in Great Britain : (a) key personnel transferred to establish new, or to extend the scope of existing, industries in certain areas of specially severe unemployment; existing, industries in certain areas of specially severe unemployment; and (b) unemployed workers from areas where the prospects of employment were poor to employment in areas where the prospects were good, and unemployed workers from areas of poor employ-ment who were already away from home. Workers with homes and dependants so transferred were expected to make every effort to find accommodation in, and to move their homes to, the area of transfer. The Voluntary Temporary Transfer Scheme, assisted the temporary transfer of unemployed workers from certain areas of

\* Report of a Commission of Inquiry on an Application for the Establishment of a Wages Council for the Rubber Proofed Garment Making Industry. H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5d. post free).

specially severe unemployment, pending the establishment in the workers' home area of industrial projects which would provide work to which they could return. The General Scheme aimed at manning up certain essential industries and services, and assisted the transfers of workers proceeding to a limited field of particularly important work. It also assisted the transfers of unemployed workers from areas of specially severe unemployment, for training in the parent factories of firms preparing to set up new establish-ments in the worker's home area, so that the workers when trained could return home to employment in the new establishment.

The numbers of workers transferred under these schemes from Resettlement Transfer Scheme (from May, 1946), 39,298; Volunt-ary Temporary Transfer Scheme (from April, 1946), 14,108; and General Scheme (from May, 1946), 184,735.

The main facilities available under the schemes for all transferred workers were : (a) free fares to the new area for the worker and his dependants if they joined him there ; (b) a travelling allowance of 5s. for a journey to employment if under 4 hours, and of 10s. for a longer journey, for unemployed workers ; (c) a settling-in grant of 24s. 6d. on arrival in the new area ; (d) cheap travel warrants to enable the worker to visit home twice yearly ; and (e) certain emergency payments to transferred workers when in difficulty. e.g., fare for a relative to visit a sick worker. Additional facilities were available for transferred workers who had dependants or household effects, as follows: (f) a lodging allowance of 24s. 6d.

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a week while maintaining dependants in the home area; (g) a continuing liability allowance up to a maximum of 24s. 6d. a week, if the dependants had joined the worker in the new area, but liabilities in respect of the old home had not yet been disposed of; and (h) financial assistance towards the cost of the removal of dependants and household effects to the new area. (Assistance of the kind described in (h) above was not given under the Voluntary Temporary Transfer Scheme.) Temporary Transfer Scheme.)

These schemes have recently been re-examined in the light of present day employment and of the need for economy. Nowadays, for instance, workers who transfer under the schemes do so voluntarily, and they constitute only a small proportion of the industrial population which is in the ordinary course of events working away from home, and which does not benefit under the official scheme. In the interests of economy also, the best possible use has to be made of those funds which may properly be made available for transference. After consultation with the National Joint Advisory Council for Employment, representing the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, it was decided that some of the amenities of the schemes, principally travelling allow-ances and cheap travel warrants to visit home, described in (b)and (d) above should be discontinued; and they have now been terminated (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 88).

In addition, certain limitations in the scope of the three schemes In addition, certain limitations in the scope of the three schemes have been arranged. The Resettlement Transfer Scheme, while continuing to be available for transferred key workers, will hence-forward in general assist only unemployed workers from certain areas of specially severe unemployment, and in appropriate cases unemployed ex-regular members of His Majesty's Forces. The Voluntary Temporary Transfer Scheme, the demand for which has recently diminished greatly, has now been closed to new transferees, although workers who have already transferred under the scheme although workers who have already transferred under the scheme can still receive the benefits for which they were formerly eligible. As regards the General Scheme, special precautions are being taken to ensure that lodging allowances are offered and paid only in respect of vacancies of first importance which cannot otherwise be filled (e.g., by a single worker).

# PLACING IN EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS RELEASED FROM PRISON

An important factor in the successful rehabilitation as useful citizens of persons who have served prison sentences is that they should be found suitable employment without delay. To this end many Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service have already established close co-operation with the recognised organisations interested in the welfare of discharged prisoners.

For some time it has been considered that the placing of longer term prisoners might be facilitated if, whilst still in prison, they could be interviewed by placing officers of the Ministry and experi-ments carried out in this direction have demonstrated the value of this earlier contact.

As a result, arrangements, which will in general operate from 1st June, have been agreed with the National Association of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies whereby prisoners in England and Wales who are serving sentences of six months and over and who are to be unconditionally discharged will, if they wish, be who are to be inconditionally discharged with, if they wish, be interviewed by a placing officer before discharge with a view to assistance being given them in co-operation with the Local Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society to find suitable employment. The arrangements also provide for similar co-operation in placing prisoners who have been serving sentences of less than six months but in such cases interviews will not be held before discharge.

# **COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE** INDUSTRIAL UNREST AT LONDON DOCKS

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 12th May, the Minister of Labour and National Service announced that the Government had decided to appoint a Committee to enquire fully into the working of the London docks and to report what action could be taken to avoid further unofficial stoppages of work there. The statement of the Minister was as follows The statement of the Minister was as follows :-

"In view of the stoppages that have taken place in the London Docks the Government have decided to appoint a Committee to investigate the problem fully. It will be the duty of the Committee to consult representatives of both sides of the transport industry with a view to reporting what steps can be taken to avoid further unofficial action of the type which has taken place during the last three years and which has proved injurious to the trade of the country. The names of the persons appointed to the Committee will be announced in due course"

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		A* 2

# **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN 1949**

Some preliminary statistics of stoppages of work, arising from industrial disputes, in the United Kingdom during 1949 were given in the review of employment, wages, prices, etc., in 1949 which appeared in the January issue of this GAZETTE. More detailed appeared in the January issue of this GAZETTE. More detailed statistics regarding these stoppages, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below. The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as having begun in 1949, was 1,426, as compared with 1,759 in the previous year. Five other stoppages which began towards the end of 1948 continued into 1949, so that the total number of stoppages in progress in 1949 was 1,431. The aggregate number of workers involved in 1949 in the stoppages which began in that year was about 433,000, and, in addition, nearly 1,000 workers were involved in 1949 in stoppages which had started towards the end of the previous year. Of the total of 434,000 workers thus involved in all stoppages in progress in 1949, about 120,000 were involved in all stoppages in progress in 1949, about 120,000 were indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in

disputes. The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year was about 426,000. At the establishments where the stoppages occurred the aggregate number of working days lost in 1949 through stoppages which began in that year is estimated at about 1,805,000. In addition about 2,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1949 through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year. It should be noted that the figures given above exclude inter-ruptions of work, if any, at other establishments caused by shortages of material or other effects of these stoppages.

# Analysis by Duration of Stoppages

In the Table below the stoppages *beginning* in 1949 are classified according to their duration in working days. Since the stoppages are analysed by their duration, the figures include working days lost in 1950 in cases where the stoppages continued into that year.

	Stoppa	ges beginning i	n 1949
Duration of Stoppages in Working Days	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers involved directly and indirectly	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost
Not more than one day	593 338	73,000	64,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	164	55,000 29,000	78,000 66,000
" 2 " " " A	98	123,000	322,000
", 4 ", ", ", ", <sup>4</sup> ", ···	61	24,000	88,000
	38	9,000	40,000
. 6 12	66	63,000	372,000
" 12 " " " " <u>18</u> "	25	6,000	78,000
, 18 ,, ,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	24	32,000	323,000
" 24 " " " " " 36 "	7 12	17,000	291,000-
" 36 days	12	2,000	96,000
Total	1,426	433,000	1,818,000

As was the case in most recent years, the majority of the stoppages of work during 1949 involved relatively small numbers of workers and the great majority were of short duration.

# Analysis by Causes of Stoppages

Analysis by Causes of Stoppages An analysis of the principal causes of industrial disputes leading to stoppages of work beginning in 1949, showing the numbers and proportions of stoppages and of workers directly involved therein, is given in the next Table. In some cases stoppages originate from more than one matter in dispute; e.g., a claim for an advance in wages may be accompanied by a claim for some other change in working conditions. For the purpose of the statistics such cases have been classified according to what appeared to be the principal claim or matter in dispute. claim or matter in dispute.

A Wateren Foing Persons and mane Act : Disabited Persons arning Water, including Tyuch	Stoppages in 1	beginning 949	Workers directly involved in stoppages beginning in 1949		
Principal Cause	Number	Per cent. of total	Number	Per cent. of total	
For wage increases	83 528	5.8 37.0	57,400 102,100	18·3 32·6	
All wage disputes	611 54	42.8 3.8	159,500 8,800	50·9 2·8	
Employment of particular classes or persons	229	16.1	53,100	17.0	
rules and discipline Trade unionism Sympathetic action Other causes	457 46 22 7	32·1 3·2 1·5 0·5	38,100 12,600 10,000 31,000	$   \begin{array}{r}     12 \cdot 2 \\     4 \cdot 0 \\     3 \cdot 2 \\     9 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	
Total	1,426	100.0	313,100	100.0	

The Table shows that wage questions as a whole accounted for more than two-fifths of the total number of stoppages and for about one-half of the total number of workers directly involved. Matters in dispute regarding the employment of particular classes or persons accounted for about one-sixth of the stoppages and of the workers involved, while disputes as to working arrangements (other than wages and hours of labour) were responsible for roughly one-third of the stoppages and one-eighth of the workers directly involved.

\* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. Stoppages which involved fewer than 10 workers or which lasted less than one day are also excluded, unless the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100.

Analysis by Industry

The following Table analyses, by industry groups,\* the number of stoppages reported as *beginning* in 1949, together with the number of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working days lost through, *all* stoppages *in progress* in that year, including five stoppages which began in 1948 :--

Ministry of Labour Gazette, May, 1950

A REAL TOL & ODOLTY. OR OWNERS	at in him to	Service v	an lacenta
Industry Group*	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1949	Number of Workers in- volved in all Stoppages in progress in 1949	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in 1949 through all Stoppage in progress
Agriculture Forestry Fishing	5	1,900	11,000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying —Coal Mining	A Passant	NOR REAL FILM	历上现的影响与之
-Other Mining and Quarrying	874 4	247,800† 100	754,000 1,000
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products – Bricks and Fireclay Goods –	3	100	ş
- China and Earthenware	- 4	300	1,000
-Cement, Cast Stone, Abrasives, etc.	6	300	2,000 -
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1999 <u>-</u> 1999	.beaugra	1990 - 2018
Chemicals and Dyes	51	300	1,000
-Pharmaceutical Preparations, Paints,	namen of	200	1.000
Soap, Matches, Oils, etc Metal Manufacture	endradra a	alogo 200	1,000
Iron and Steel (Blast Furnaces, Melting, Rolling, etc.) Ironfoundries, Sheet, Tinplate,	25	7,100	25,000
Ironfoundries, Sheet, Tinplate, Tubes, etc.	24	3,600	9,000
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting.	mellis for p	carre the by	CALL SHIT F
Rolling, etc. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical	is ,emer5.2 I	1,500	11,000
Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	57	14,000	125,000
Engineering and Machinery (non- electrical)	59	8.400	45,000
Electrical Machinery, etc	12	8,400 2,500	45,000 7,000
Motor Vehicles, Aircraft, Cycles	38	7,900	47,000
Railway Locomotives, Carriages, Trams, etc.	8	3,800	13,000
Carts, Perambulators, etc Other Metal Industries	29	2,800	7,000
Textiles	8	1,500	3,000
Woollen and Worsted	1.1	±	8
Woollen and Worsted Other Textiles	18 4	5,800 600	65,000 13,000
Clothing Clothing other than Footwear	12	1,400	5,000
Boots, Shoes, etc. (incl. Repairs) Food, Drink and Tobacco	5	500	4,000
Grain Milling	1	‡	ş
Grain Milling Bread, Flour Confectionery, etc Other Food	3 5 2	400 700	2,000 1,000
Drink	2	<b>‡</b>	§
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	15	4,200	26,000
Paper and Printing Paper, Board, Cartons, etc.	5 2	800	2,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	16 <sup>2</sup>	100 2,800	3,000 17,000
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication	54 9	2,800 9,700 6,100	17,000 31,000 36,000
Transport and Communication	ARE THEF LAT		and the second second second second
Railways	8 26	6,000 32,600	12,000 33,000 2,000 485,000
Goods Transport by Road Water Transport and Docks Other Transport and	18 29	32,600 1,000 54,800†	2,000 485,000
Other Transport and Communication	4	400	1,000
Distributive Trades	8	500	2,000
Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration	- 2	200	ş
Professional Services	2	100	1,000
Sport, Catering, etc.)	10	1,200	3,000
Total	1,426	434,000†	1,807,000
toominique olduring buit ou v	Aid Social	Prisoners	Discharged

The numbers of workers shown above as involved in all stoppages ine numbers of workers shown above as involved in all stoppages in progress in 1949 in the various industries include workers who were involved only *indirectly* (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments affected, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The totals also include workers who were involved in stoppages which began in 1948 and continued into 1949.

## Principal Disputes in 1949

The industry mainly affected by disputes in 1949 was coal mining. Some 250,000 days were lost by about 44,000 colliery workers in Lancashire during the first half of May, in support of a claim for concessionary coal. A wages demand by colliery winding enginemen in Yorkshire and Lancashire led to a stoppage of work for several days in the latter part of August, which affected over 90,000 workers and resulted in the loss of approximately 230,000 working days. Nearly 12,000 oncost and other workers at various Scottish collieries lost about 50,000 working days in a stoppage which continued through the greater part of September, on a demand for higher wages.

\* Some workers, largely coal miners and dock workers, were involved in more than one stoppage during the year, and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. The *net* number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 350,000. For coal mining alone the corresponding total was approximately 350,000, while for water transport and docks the *net* total was approximately 35,000.

t Less than 50. § Less than 500.

Stoppages in the transport industries, mainly of dock workers, were responsible for nearly one-third of the time lost in 1949. Towards the middle of April nearly 17,000 stevedores, dock workers and lightermen in the London area ceased work for several days in and lightermen in the London area ceased work for several days in protest against the discharge of a number of men who had been classified as ineffective, following a review, under agreed procedure, by the Dock Labour Board. Nearly 50,000 working days were lost in this stoppage. Over 12,000 dock workers and tugboatmen at Avonmouth, Bristol, Portishead and Liverpool were involved in a stoppage of work which lasted from the middle of May to the middle of June, in support of a strike by members of the Canadian Seamen's Union, and about 140,000 working days were lost. Towards the end of June, stevedores, lightermen and dock workers in the London area were involved in a similar stoppage, which lasted for a month and resulted in an estimated loss of over 260,000 working days, nearly 16,000 workers being ultimately affected. More than 20,000 working days were lost at the beginning of January by a one-day stoppage of London road passenger transport workers in support of a demand for payment at time-and-a-half for work done on Saturday afternoons. Stoppages among coal miners and dock workers were responsible

Stoppages among coal miners and dock workers were responsible for over two-thirds of the aggregate loss of time through stoppages in 1949. In other industries there were no stoppages involving very large numbers of workers, but over 50,000 working days were lost by large numbers of workers, but over 50,000 working days were lost by about 3,000 workers in a demarcation dispute at a shipyard in November and December, and nearly 30,000 days were lost in January and February by some 2,000 aircraft engine workers in connection with the discharge of an employee who refused to work while a job was being timed for rate-fixing. In the Northern Ireland flax spinning and weaving industry a protracted stoppage, lasting from mid-August to mid-October, concerning the employ-ment of former members of a certain trade union involved about lasting from mid-August to mid-October, concerning the employ-ment of former members of a certain trade union, involved about 1,300 workers and resulted in the loss of nearly 45,000 working days. A similar stoppage at the same establishment had occurred in April when nearly 15,000 working days were lost.

# Disputes in Years 1935–1949

The next Table gives figures relating to stoppages of work through industrial disputes in each of the past 15 years. In the column showing the number of stoppages in each year, those stoppages which began in one year and continued into the next year have been included only in the year in which they began. As regards the numbers of workers involved and the loss in working days, however, separate particulars are shown for stoppages which began in the year under review and for all stoppages in progress in the year, including those which began in the previous year.

	Number	Number	of Workers in Stoppage	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in Year in Stoppages			
Year		Beginning in Year		In progress	Beginning	In progress	
nt levi kona od	III Teat	Directly	Indirectly	in year	in year	in year	
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1945 1946 1946 1946 1948	553 818 1,129 875 940 922 1,251 1,303 1,785 2,194 2,293 2,205 1,721 1,759 1,426	000's 230 241 388 211 246 225 297 349 454 716 447 405 489 325 313	000's 41 75 209 63 91 74 63 107 103 105 84 121 131 100 120	000's 279 322 610 275 337 299 361 457 559 826 532 529 623 426 434	$\begin{array}{c} 000's\\ 1,849\\ 1,726\\ 3,132\\ 1,352\\ 938\\ 1,076\\ 1,527\\ 1,805\\ 3,687\\ 2,827\\ 2,138\\ 2,389\\ 1,935\\ 1,805 \end{array}$	000's 1,955 1,829 3,413 1,334 1,334 1,336 940 1,079 1,527 1,808 3,714 2,835 2,158 2,433 1,944 1,807	

In 1949 the aggregate loss in working time was lower than in any year since 1942. During the period 1914 to 1918 the average yearly number of days lost was about 5,360,000. In 1919 to 1921, the three years following the first world war, the yearly average was about 49,140,000. From 1922 to 1932 (omitting 1926, when 162,000,000 days were lost, mainly in the coal mining dispute and general strike), the average was about 7,560,000. In the 17 years 1933 to 1949 the yearly total of days lost ranged from 940,000 to 3,710,000, the average being about 1,890,000.

# **REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL** SERVICE ACTS

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 3rd June. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st April, 1932, and 30th June, 1932, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they may be eligible for deferment of call-up by reason of the nature of their employment, *e.g.*, in coal mining or agri-culture or as apprentices or learners. Such men if born within the dates specified above must register on the prescribed date and furnish the necessary particulars on which their position can be determined. determined.

Men who have a preference for a particular Service should say so when they register, but no guarantee can be given that they will be allocated to that Service. In particular, there is only a

\* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more that once in the year's total (see note † in previous column). Workers involved in stoppage which began in one year and continued into another are counted in boy years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages

very limited number of vacancies in the Royal Navy for men not entering on a regular engagement

Any man registering for military service who enters the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work.

Each man who registers will be given a leaflet setting out the conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to an apprentice, or a young man in a similar position, or a student in full-time attendance at a technical class. If a man wishes to complete his apprenticeship or training before he is called up, he must make application for deferment on the appropriate form to obtained at the time of his registration or as soon as possible afterwards.

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service; but seamen should, if possible, register at Mercantile Marine Offices. Young men who, although not yet required to register under these arrangements, wish for good reason to be registered when they become 18 may apply, when they reach that age, for registration at a Local Office of the Ministry.

# INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

# New Regulations for Grinding of Metals

The Minister of Labour and National Service has made Regula-

The Minister of Labour and National Service has made Regula-tions under the Factories Acts amending the Grinding of Metals (Miscellaneous Industries) Regulations, 1925. The new Regula-tions, which come into force on 1st June, 1950, are entitled The Grinding of Metals (Miscellaneous Industries) (Amendment) Special Regulations, 1950. They were first issued in draft form in April, 1949, and a modified draft was published in February of this year (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 90). The main effect of the new Regulations is that the application to a particular room of some of the exemptions in the 1925 Regula-tions will in future depend upon how long certain work is carried on in that room, and not (as hitherto) upon how long a particular individual is employed on that work in the room. In addition to other minor amendments, the new Regulations also specify which of the provisions of the 1925 Regulations are intended to be in addition to, and which in substitution for, certain provisions of the Factories Act, 1937. Factories Act, 1937.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1950 No. 688) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

# **Building Regulations Exemption Certificate**

The Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, which came into operation on 1st October, 1948, are designed to safeguard building workers against the more common and serious dangers of their employment and deal, *inter alia*, with the provision

dangers of their employment and deal, *inter alia*, with the provision of proper scaffolding, machinery and plant (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1948, page 196). Under powers conferred by these Regulations, H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories on 1st December, 1949, signed the Building Regulations (Steeplejack's, etc.) Exemption Certificate, which relates to a certain type of external scaffold erected for the structural alteration, repair or maintenance (including re-pointing, re-decoration and external cleaning) of steeples, towers, chimney stacks or similar structures. Subject to specified conditions, the Certificate exempts such scaffolds from the requirements of the Regulations respecting the maximum distance between the supports on which a platform rests, the minimum widths of working platon which a platform rests, the minimum widths of working plat-forms, and the provision of guard rails and toe boards at working The Certificate will remain in force until revoked by the

Chief Inspector of Factories. Copies of the Exemption Certificate (Form 2003, December, 1949) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).



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<sup>\*</sup> In this Table the grouping of industries is based on the Standard Industrial Classification prepared for use in Government Statistical Departments. The figures for industry groups, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those published for earlier years.

# **REPORT OF BUILDING INDUSTRY WORKING PARTY**

The Building Industry Working Party have submitted their Report to the Minister of Works, and the Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s, 6d, net (2s. 8d. post free). The Working Party were appointed by the Minister in , under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas W. Phillips, July, 1948, under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas W. Phillips, G.B.E., K.C.B., their terms of reference being to inquire into the organisation and efficiency of building operations in this country, including those of the specialist and sub-contracting trades; the position of the professions in relation thereto; the arrange-ments for financing operations; and the types of contract in general use, and to make recommendations. Questions of wages and the difference which are dealt with by the joint perotiating machinery ments for financing operations; and the types of contract in general use, and to make recommendations. Questions of wages and conditions, which are dealt with by the joint negotiating machinery in the industry, were to be outside the scope of the inquiry, which moreover was not to extend to operations in civil engineering. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1948, page 232.)

## **Productive Efficiency**

After a short account of the size and structure of the building industry in Great Britain, the Report discusses the productive efficiency of the industry as compared with the period immediately preceding the war and with earlier periods. It is estimated that during 1946 and 1947 productive efficiency generally was about two-thirds of its pre-war level, but that by the end of 1948 it had two-thirds of its pre-war level, but that by the end of 1948 it had risen in the industry as a whole to about three-quarters of that level. Some further improvement probably occurred in 1949. Building costs generally throughout 1948 and 1949 were about two-and-a-half times higher than in 1939. The total increase in costs was accounted for by rises in the cost of labour, in the cost of materials and in overhead expenses (with profits), in the proportions of approximately one-third, one-half and one-fifth respectively. One of the principal causes of the lowered productive efficiency of the industry was the loss during the war of a great part of the experienced workers and the interruption of the normal process of

experienced workers and the interruption of the normal process of recruitment and training. Immediately after the war it became necessary to effect a very rapid expansion of the labour force, which resulted in a reduction of the average level of skill as compared with the pre-war period and a lowering of the average rate of output through the introduction of considerable numbers of adult trainees. Other causes of reduced efficiency, for the most part temporary, have been the dislocation of managements during the war, the launching of a building programme greatly in excess of existing resources and the subsequent changes in this programme, the delays and uncertainties due to shortages and controls, the com-pulsory use of untried materials, and the inflationary condition of the national economy, one effect of which has been the elimination of the reserve of labour with which the building industry formerly operated. New and more permanent factors affecting productive efficiency are the policy of maintaining full employment, which will necessitate the adoption of special measures to provide substitutes for the pressure formerly exerted by heavy unemployment, and the effect upon the building industry of Government programmes and controls

Throughout the Report the Working Party record a number of recommendations, for the most part on points of detail, for the raising of the efficiency of building operations up to and above the pre-war level. They lay stress, however, on three matters of general and vital importance, namely, that to raise productive efficiency above its pre-war level (a) all concerned in building operations should co-operate fully in everything that helps to improve efficiency and to extend the advantageous use of the appliances, methods and materials which scientific and technical advances place at their disposal; (b) building operations of any size must be completely pre-planned; and (c) building research must be efficiently organised and the results made widely known.

## Layout and Personnel

The Working Party believe that the existing layout of building concerns, which range in size from the one-man jobbing firm serving a particular locality to the large contractor operating on a nation-wide scale, provides the necessary flexibility and variety of capacities required by building operations.

greatest importance is attached to managerial supervision, The greatest importance is attached to managerial supervision, and the Working Party support emphatically the arrangements which are being developed for providing higher education in the technical and managerial aspects of building, supplemented by a period spent in the industry to gain practical experience. It is suggested that the employers' organisations should make themselves responsible for framing the necessary schemes and should make responsible for framing the necessary schemes and should ensure that they are operated by their members. As the general foreman has an important contribution to make towards efficient managehas an important contribution to make towards efficient manage-ment and high productivity, every encouragement should be given to suitable young men to develop qualities of leadership and obtain knowledge and experience of management early in their careers. The Working Party do not suggest any departure from the craft basis for the skilled building tradesman, whose training should therefore be organised on a craft basis and largely on traditional

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PLEASANTLY SITUATED 3 MINS. FROM SEA · H. & C. ALL ROOMS · EXCELLENT CUISINE · PERSONAL SUPER-VISION · CATERING LICENCE · 4-51 GNS. SUMMER SEASON · WINTER TERMS ON APPLICATION  lines. Reference is made to the work of the Building Apprentice-ship and Training Council established in 1943 to give advice on apprenticeship matters. The Working Party share the view of the Council that it is essential to have a properly drawn up and signed indenture which places the training of youths entering the industry on a sound footing, but they support the suggestion that considera-tion should be given to the possibility of training in more than one craft in order to introduce an element of flexibility. It is believed that the problem of recruiting a sufficient number of boys for the various crafts can only be solved by a continuous local effort on the part of the Local Apprenticeship Committees, which should include members able and willing to give the necessary time to the task and which should make full use of the existing arrangements for giving vocational guidance to children leaving school. vocational guidance to children leaving school.

# Incentive Schemes

The Report refers to the war-time scheme of payment by results introduced by the Government in order to raise the level of output in the building and civil engineering industries, and to the conclusion in October, 1947, of joint agreements enabling incentive schemes to be instituted for an experimental period under certain conditions. Reference is also made to a pilot investigation into productivity in the house construction industry in England and Wales, which was carried out by the Ministry of Works during 1949, and which showed that the payment of an incentive bonus resulted in a saving of man-hours which more than offset the additional labour cost and that total costs appeared to be reduced by more than the net labour cos

Working Party see no reason why incentive schemes, which have been operated successfully in certain places, should not prove generally beneficial. It would, however, be necessary that any scheme, to be successful, should be readily understood by the operatives, that the bonus should be linked with output, that production or the tasks should be properly planned, that realistic targets should be set, having regard to the site conditions, and that during the period of the work the employee should be able to compare his output with the target. Although certain specially skilled work may be unsuitable for bonusing, the Working Party think that there is no evidence to show that bonused work is generally of inadequate quality generally of inadequate quality.

## Joint Production Committees

Joint production committees, the Report states, have not hitherto played any considerable part in the building industry, which, with its many small units, its wide dispersal, and its dis-continuous employment, does not lend itself readily to any "cut and dried" scheme of joint production committees, either at the site level or at any level lower than regional or national. The Working Party consider, nevertheless, that, except for small jobs on which the management is in daily touch with each worker, committees should be formed, to meet at suitable intervals to consider, discuss and recommend on matters affecting the pro-ductive efficiency of the job. Such committees should not be compulsorily imposed upon the industry but should be allowed to develop from the already existing machinery for consultation.

## Safety and Welfare

The Working Party draw attention to the importance of welfare facilities as one of the means of increasing production. Welfare standards in the building industry before the war compared unfavourably with those in most other industries, but, during the war, the situation changed markedly for the better as the need for large-scale work in remote areas and the rationing of food demanded that special attention should be paid to welfare. Standards of welfare on building sites are now regulated by a Code of Welfare issued in 1948 by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, and by the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regula-tions, 1948. The Working Party say that, on the whole, the neces-sary facilities appear to be provided on building sites, although there may have been cases where the welfare arrangements have fallen short of what is required. They think that the joint efforts fallen short of what is required. They think that the joint efforts of the Factory Inspectorate and trade union officials, together with the co-operation to be expected from employers, should ensure a proper standard of compliance with rules, which will no doubt become increasingly familiar to those concerned in the industry. Other Subjects

The Report contains some information about conditions in the building industry in the United States of America, supplied by a building team which visited that country in 1949 under the auspices building team which visited that country in 1949 under the auspices of the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, and in Sweden and the Netherlands, to which countries parties of enquiry were sent in the same year by the Ministry of Works at the request of the Working Party. It is suggested that the building industry can profit greatly from the visit of the team to the United States. It is also suggested that contact should be made with other countries on the lines of the visits to Sweden and the Netherlands, and thet the lines of the visits to Sweden and the Netherlands and that the industry itself might maintain closer touch through employers' and workers' organisations.

Other matters discussed in the Report are the registration of builders; the use of direct labour by local authorities; contract arrangements; the management of building operations; costing and finance; the materials and methods employed; building -laws; and research.

The Report has several appendices, which include memoranda by the Ministry of Works on the building industry in Sweden and the Netherlands, the cost of building in Great Britain, and the training of the building trades operative, a report on costing systems, notes on the measurement of productive efficiency and on full employment, and a copy of a memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health on the subject of direct labour. Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1950

# **Report of Chief Inspector of Mines for 1948**

In accordance with the provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines has submitted his Report for the year 1948 to the Minister of Fuel and Power. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office price to published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net (1s. 2d.

The Report gives provisional figures showing that, during the year 1948, there were 1,716 mines at work in Great Britain under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, of which 1,488 were coal mines; the remainder included mines of stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay. The average number of persons employed at mines during the year was 741,398, and the number of man-shifts worked was 1,815 million, compared with 728,841 and 1,797 million, respectively, in

# **Inspection of Mines**

The total number of inspections made during the year was 30,339, including 21,418 inspections below ground of which 17,502 were made on day shifts, 2,153 on afternoon shifts and 1,763 on night shifts. The numbers of surface inspections made on day, afternoon and night shifts were 7,625, 1,095, and 201 respectively. Statutory inspections made during the year by examiners appointed by the workmen under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, numbered 3,713 and were spread over 419 mines.

## Accidents

The total numbers of persons killed or seriously injured at all mines under the Act continued to decline, falling from 618 and 2,446, respectively, in 1947 to 468 and 2,391 in 1948. For the purpose of these figures a person was included as "killed" if he died as a result of the accident within a period of one year and one day from the date of the accident, and as "seriously injured" when an accident occurred which either (i) caused any fracture of the head or of any limb, or any dislocation of a limb, or any serious personal injury, or (ii) was caused by any explosion of gas or coal

personal injury, or (ii) was caused by any explosion of gas or coal dust or any explosive, or by electricity, or by overwinding. The two major sources of accident continued to be falls of ground and haulage. In 1948, as compared with the previous year, the number of persons killed at the face by falls of ground increased by 23, but the number sustaining serious injury decreased by 47. On the roadway there were decreases of 15 in fatalities and of 9 in serious injuries. The Report points out that 1948 was the first year since 1940 in which there was an increase over the preceding year in the number of deaths due to falls, but that, if the figures for fatal and serious non-fatal accidents are combined, there were fatal and serious non-fatal accidents are combined, there were decreases in the numbers involved in accidents both at the face and on roadways

The Coal Mines (Support of Roof and Sides) General Regulations, 1947, which implemented many of the recommendation made in the Report of the Royal Commission on Safety in Coa Mines, 1938, came into force at the beginning of the year. Th The Regulations, which specify in considerable detail what must be covered by the support rules of the mine, lay down the maximum intervals between support rules of the inne, lay down the maximum intervals between supports, require the use of bars at many working faces, and deal with the proper setting of supports, the construction and spacing of chocks and packs, and the withdrawal of supports. Owing to a shortage of steel bars of the right kind and dimensions, difficulty was experienced in implementing certain of the Regula-tions and, for six months from the date of their operation, a general exemption was granted from the rule requiring the use of bars to mines not already supporting the full width of the face working with bars ; the general exemption was followed by further exemptions at individual mines. Despite the fact that the new Regu contain stringent requirements regarding the support of roadheads, 64 persons were killed and 194 seriously injured at roadheads, in many cases through breaches of one or other of the rules concerned.

## Training

The Report states that during 1948 both management and workmen showed a growing realisation that properly organised schemes of preliminary and coal face training were essential to greater safety, increased production and recruitment of new entrants. Many training schemes were improved during the year, and better training facilities were provided at many centres and collieries. The number of persons who received preliminary training increased by about 6,500 to approximately 41,600 in 1948, of whom about 7,800 were juveniles and 9,000 foreign workers. By the end of the year, 58 group training schemes had been approved, covering 1,130 mines and involving 50 technical schools or colleges for technical instruc-tion. Of these schemes, 39 operated full-time courses of 16 weeks' the preliminary training, giving a maximum period of 480 hours' preliminary training, giving a maximum period of 480 hours' technical and practical instruction. It is considered that these full-time courses give improved training compared with part-time courses, and that they retain the boys' interest throughout the period and enable them to be employed on productive work below ground more quickly. Approved coal face training schemes numbered 573 at the end of the year and covered about 950 mines. The number of persons who received coal face training in at least The number of persons who received coal face training in at least one operation during the year was approximately 15,700, or about 9.500 more than in 1947

## Health

On the subject of health in mines, the Report states that, because of the disturbance caused by the operation of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, it has not been possible to present statis-tical data relating to those prescribed diseases which may affect mine workers on a basis comparable with previous years.

# MINES AND QUARRIES

The number of persons certified as suffering from pneumoconiosis during the year was 4,291. Before the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations became effective at the end of June, 1948, mine workers were examined under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and those found to be suffering from this disease were generally suspended from all work underground and from work connected with certain processes on the surface. Under the new procedure, however, workers certified as being affected by pneumoconiosis alone, without tuberculosis, are not suspended from work but are advised by the examining doctors to work in an environment on the surface which is virtually free of dust, or in "approved dust conditions" below ground, provided they return for periodical medical on as instructed

H.M. Chief Inspector considers that the elimination of the hazard to health from airborne dust remains the most vital problem await-ing solution in the coal mining industry, and that the adoption of many of the present methods of machine mining has resulted in an increase of dust in mines. The measures required to reduce the health risk include the devising and adopting of methods of coal mining which will result in the minimum degradation of coal and rock and the minimum formation and subsequent dissemination of pathologically dangerous dust, and also of effective methods for the suppression of whatever dangerous dust is inevitably made in mining operations.

Other health topics dealt with in the Report are facilities for the treatment of injuries, sanitation, miners' nystagmus, the administra-tion of morphia, and precautions in the use of toxic solvents. Appendices to the Report contain statistical tables and diagrams and other relevant information

# **Report of Electrical Inspector of Mines** for 1948

The Report of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines for the year 1948 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7d. post free)

During 1948 H.M. Electrical Inspectors made 873 inspections at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, including 324 surface, 290 surface and underground, and 259 underground inspections. here were also 29 inspections at metalliferous mines and 268 inspections at quarries

At 30th June, 1948, the total horsepower of electric motors in use for all purposes at mines was 2,848,486 and the total number of motors in use was 81,544, representing increases of between 3 and 4 per cent, and between 5 and 6 per cent, respectively, compared with 1947. Mechanisation was rapid during the year, particularly as regards the number of motors used for coal cutting,

nveying and loading and for other portable machines. Three persons were fatally injured and 66 seriously injured Three during the year in accidents connected with electricity. Most of the accidents, both below ground and on the surface, were due to electric shock or arc burns. Details of the fatal, and certain of the non-fatal

shock of arc burns. Details of the ratal, and certain of the hon-ratal accidents are given in the Report. With the object of tracing the trend of the various types of accident, the cause of any increase, and the appropriate means of prevention, the Report reviews the electrical accidents occurring at during the 20 years 1929 to 1948. The review shows that, while horsepower increased during the period by  $62\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., fatal accidents fell by approximately 45 per cent. This reduction was, however, more than counterbalanced by a rise of 28 per cent. in the number of non-fatal accidents. The most frequent cause of accidents was shock, including arc burns, but, although the number accidents was shock, including arc burns, but, although the number of individual accidents caused by ignitions of fire damp was only one-third of those caused by shock, more than twice as many persons were killed in these accidents. There was an increase during the period of 140 per cent. in the number of electricians involved in non-fatal accidents. The conclusion is drawn that the electrician today is less careful for his own safety than he was 20 years ago, although some of the increase in accidents may be ed to the greater number of colliery electricians now employed and the consequent increased exposure to risk. The Report adds that the "human element" was responsible for 84 per cent. of all electrical accidents during 1929–1948 and that, if the accident rate is to be reduced, education and training in safety must be given not only to the new entrants, but also to the existing electrical staff

# Fatal Accidents at Mines and Quarries in 1949

A Provisional Statement of the number of deaths by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain during 1949, has been issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power and published by H.M.

by the Ministry of Fuel and Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4d. post free). The Statement shows that a total of 515 persons were killed by accidents which occurred in 1949 at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, and the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and at quarries. This figure was the lowest recorded. Comparable figures for 1948 and 1947 were 522 (revised figure) and 671 menority. and 671 respectively. At mines under the Coal Mines Act, which include mines of

coal, stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay, the number of fatal accidents reported during 1949 was 460, compared with 468 (revised figure) in 1948 and 618 in 1947. Of the total figure for 1949, 238 fatal accidents were caused by falls of ground, 137 occurred in connection with haulage and transport, 9 were due to gases, coal dust, and fires, and 76 resulted from other causes.

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The total figure for fatal accidents underground in 1949 showed a decrease of 23 compared with the previous year, which was, however, partially offset by an increase of 15 in fatalities on the surface. Fatal accidents caused by falls of ground at the working face decreased by 19 while those caused by falls on the road increased by 14, so that there was a net decrease of 5 in the total number of deaths due to falls of ground. Fatal accidents occurring in connection with haulage and transport showed no change in number underground but an increase of 9 on the surface. There were decreases of 8 in fatal accidents caused by gases, coal dust were decreases of 8 in fatal accidents caused by gases, coal dust and fires, and of 3 in those occurring in connection with shafts. Fatal accidents due to miscellaneous causes decreased by 7 underground but increased by 6 on the surface. The fatal accident rate at mines under the Coal Mines Act was

The fatal accident rate at mines under the Coal Mines Act was provisionally estimated at 0.26 per 100,000 man-shifts in 1949, the same figure as in the previous year. In 1947 the rate was 0.34. At mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and at quarries the total number of fatal accidents was 55 in 1949, compared with 54 in 1948 and 53 in 1947. The figures for 1948 and 1947 included in each case one fatal accident occurring at a quarry in the Isle of Man. Particulars relating to the Isle of Man were not included in the 1949 figures.

# Ministry of Labour Gazette, May, 1950

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# **EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC** SOCIAL SERVICES

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 25th April, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury furnished a statement, which is printed in the Official Report\*, showing the actual total expendi-ture (other than expenditure out of loans for capital purposes or out of capital receipts) on specified public social services during the financial year 1947–48. The statement also gave figures, so far as available, of the total numbers of persons in Great Britain who benefited from the expenditure in 1947–48 in respect of the various services. As regards figures for 1948–49, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury stated that the alterations in the structure of the social services which came into effect in July 1948 made it impossible to services which came into effect in July, 1948, made it impossible to continue the return in its present form and that he was reviewing

the question how information about expenditure on public social services could best be made available in future. The following particulars relating to expenditure during the financial year 1947–48 on the services specified have been extracted from the statement :--

# Working Hours in the Coal Mining Industry

The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, as amended by subsequent enactments, limits the time during which the main categories of workmen in mines may be below ground for the purposes of their work, and of going to or from their work, to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours a day, exclusive of the time taken to convey shifts to and from the working The corresponding time for certain other categories is evels 81 hours.

8½ hours. The operation of the relevant sections of the Act was suspended by the Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Orders, 1947 to 1949, for periods of which the third expired on 30th April, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1949, page 199). Another Order was made by His Majesty in Council on 31st March, which further suspends the operation of these sections, in so far as it applies to coal mines, for the period from the expiry of the 1949 Order to 30th April, 1951.

applies to coal mines, for the period from the expiry of the 1945 Order to 30th April, 1951. Copies of the new Order, which is entitled The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 523), can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

# NATIONAL INSURANCE

# **Forged National Insurance Stamps**

The Ministry of National Insurance have issued a statement warning employers that a number of forged National Insurance stamps of the 9s. 1d. value (man's rate) are in circulation in various parts of the country, particularly in London, Birmingham, Brighton and Bristol.

# Seasonal Workers' Unemployment Benefit

As indicated in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1948 (page 382), the National Insurance Advisory Committee were asked to consider and advise the Minister of National Insurance on the question whether additional conditions for the receipt of on the question whether additional conditions for the free protection is benefit should be imposed on seasonal workers under Section 13 (4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and, if so, what those conditions should be. The Committee submitted their Report to the Minister, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 262, Session 1948–49, price 4d. net (5d. post free).

In their Report the Committee recommended *inter alia* that seasonal workers should be subject to additional conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit during their off-seasons, but that no conditions, additional to the ordinary statutory conditions,

should be imposed for the receipt of sickness benefit. The Minister has prepared preliminary draft Regulations affecting unemployment benefit for seasonal workers and has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to report on them. The effect of the new regulations, which follow the recommenda-tions made by the Committee in their Report, will be that a person who normally does not work for part of the year will not get benefit during that part of the year unless he can satisfy special conditions. Briefly, these conditions are that a claimant must show that he has maintained registration at an Employment Exchange when unemployed and that in all the circumstances of his case he can unemployed and that in all the circumstances of his case he can reasonably expect to obtain a substantial amount of work in his off-season. The Regulations also provide for a compensating concession to help a seasonal worker to get the full rate of benefit for any period of unemployment during his season. They will revoke the corresponding provisions of the National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948 (see page 229 of the July, 1948, GAZETTE). Copies of the preliminary draft of the Regulations, which are entitled The National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

(3d. post free)

Service	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Unemployment Insurance and Unemploy-	3 2812 10th	nd ascent	NA DEVICE
ment Assistance Acts : (i) Unemployment Benefit, etc.—General	£'000	£'000	£'000
(ii) Unemployment Benefit, etc.—Agricul-	21,005	4,827	25,832
tural Scheme (iii) Unemployment Allowances and Preven-	471	69	540
tion and Relief of Distress	2,313	653	2,966
National Health Insurance Acts	52,609†	6,356†	58,965†
butory Pensions Acts	222,675‡	23,890‡	246,565‡
Family Allowances Act	51,018	7,594	58,612
Pensions Old Age and Widows' Pensions Act, 1940,	25,282	2,982	28,264
etc.; Supplementary Pensions Act, 1940, War Pensions Acts and Ministry of Pensions	11,070	1,002	12,072
Act (War of 1914–18)	32,772	3,555	36,327
Pensions (Navy, Army, Air Force and Mercantile Marine) Act, 1939; Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1939; Pensions (Mercantile Marine) Act, 1942; War Orphans' Act, 1942, and Polish	e to esona 948, an c 16 bollist	o major sr upo, fu l fersons	The two and bau southers
Resettlement Act, 1947 (War of 1939-45)	44,819	5,829	50,648
Education Acts	222,672	32,532	255,204
Physical Training and Recreation Act Acts relating to Approved Schools	112 2,320	444	2,764
Public Health Acts so far as they relate to :	2,520	an ONL 1	2,704
(i) Hospitals and Treatment of Disease	40,795	4,268	45,063
(ii) Maternity and Child Welfare Work	12,816	} 1.514	17,773
Midwives Acts	3,443		and the second second
Housing Acts	69,375 54,240	11,358 5,274	80,733 59,514
Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts	7,061	3	and the second second
Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts Mental Deficiency Acts	7,231	} 2,828	17,120

It is pointed out that the entry into force on 5th July, 1948, of the National Insurance Acts and National Health Services Acts the National Insurance Acts and National Health Services Acts makes it impossible to give a directly comparable statement for 1948–49. The information provided in the above statement is similar to that furnished by Part I of the annual "Public Social Services" return before the war. Reference should be made to the last of those returns (Cmd. 5906 of November, 1938) for comparable expenditure in earlier years and for information as to the general basis on which the return is compiled, but it should be observed that the explanatory notes in that return are not now accurate in all respects and that the list of services has been revised.

# **INCREASES IN NATIONAL** ASSISTANCE RATES

Regulations relating to the proposed increases in National Assistance were made by the Minister of National Insurance on 5th May, after the draft had been approved by both Houses of Parliament. By these Regulations the weekly amount of National Assistance ordinarily provided for requirements other than rent (for which an allowance is added) will be increased form 12th Incre for which an allowance is added) will be increased from 12th June, 1950

The Regulations are in the terms of a draft submitted to the Minister by the National Assistance Board, who are required by statute to keep the Regulations under review. They amend the former Regulations governing the determination of need, which have been in force since National Assistance started on 5th July, 1948 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for June and July, 1948, pages 199 and 256).

Copies of the new Regulations, which are entitled The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 718) and of an Explanatory Memorandum (Cmd. 7936) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. and 2d. net, respectively (2d. and 3d. post free).

Parliamentary Debates (Hansard), House of Commons: Official Report, 474, No. 33, 25th April, 1950. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (8d.

Yoi. 474, No. 35, 25th April, 1950. H.M. Stationery onice , pilee out net (our post free).

† These figures relate to the calendar year 1947, the last full year of the operation of the National Health Insurance Acts.
‡ These figures refer to expenditure from the Pensions Account, the Special Pensions (Scotland) Account, including pensions paid by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Acts to persons over age 70, which, before 1st April, 1947, were included under "Old Age Pensions Acts". Surpluses and deficits in these accounts were dealt with by transfers to and from the Treasury Pensions Account and the Treasury Special Pensions Account, which covered both England and Wales and Scotland, and into which annual contributions were paid by the Exchequer. For the financial year 1947–48 the amount of the Exchequer contribution was £117,025,000.

# Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1950

Scale of Rates

Both the ordinary and special scale (i.e., the scale applicable to blind persons and persons who have suffered a loss of income in order to undergo treatment for tuberculosis of the respiratory system) will be increased as indicated below.

. I WALL REAL ROAD CONVERSE (Realing	Present Weekly Rates	New Weekly Rates
Ordinary scale :	s. d.	s. d.
Husband and wife	40 0	43 6
Person living alone or a householder	24 0	26 0
Other persons	20 0	22 0
21 years or over	20 0	19 0
18 but under 21 years	17 6	16 0
16 but under 18 years	15 0	
11 but under 16 years	10 6	12 0
5 but under 11 years	90	10 0
Under 5 years	. 10	8 0
Special scale (applicable to blind persons, etc., see above) :		( I lancity
Husband and wife, of whom one is such a person	55 0	58 6
both are such persons	65 0	68 6
Other such persons		A DE CONTRACTOR
21 years or over	39 0	41 0
18 but under 21 years	30 0	31 6
16 but under 18 years	25 0	26 0

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

In the issue of this GAZETTE for April (page 126) reference was made to the preparation by the Brussels Treaty Social Policy Committee of two Multilateral Conventions dealing respectively with the exchange of student-employees and with frontier workers, and of a Supplementary Agreement settling the administrative details of the Convention on Social and Medical Assistance of 7th November, 1949. These Conventions and Supplementary Agreement were signed on 17th April, 1950, by the Foreign Ministers of the five Brussels Treaty Powers (the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

## Student-Employees

The Convention concerning student-employees is intended to The Convention concerning student-employees is intended to encourage young people to gain wider experience in their work and to improve their knowledge of languages by taking employment abroad. It concerns student-employees of either sex, who may be employed in either manual or non-manual employment; in general they will be not more than 30 years of age. No fixed numbers of student-employees are laid down in the Convention, but it provides that each country "shall from time to time, either generally or in respect of any particular industry or

time, either generally or in respect of any particular industry or occupation : (i) determine by mutual arrangement the number of occupation : (i) determine by mutual arrangement the number of authorisations for student-employees that may be granted annually on the basis of reciprocity to nationals of another Contracting Party; or (ii) regulate the admission of student-employees, without restriction of numbers, on the basis that they are additional to the persons normally engaged in the particular establishment in which they are to work; or (iii) regulate the admission of student-employees on the basis of a head-for-head exchange or similar mutual arrangement : or (iv) adont a combination of the foregoing mutual arrangement ; or (iv) adopt a combination of the foregoing methods

methods "... The Convention also deals with the payment to be made to student-employees, on the basis that "(a) where the authorisation is for the performance of the work of an ordinary worker he shall be entitled to payment on the basis of the current normal wages be entitled to payment on the basis of the current normal wages for the occupation and in the locality in which he is employed; (b) all other student-employees may receive from their employers a reasonable subsistence allowance, except in the case of student-employees exchanged on a head-for-head basis who shall be entitled to be paid according to the value of their services ". It is provided that the period for which student-employees can stay in the country they go to will in general be not more than a year, but in exceptional cases it can be extended for a further six menths

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

# 111th Session of the Governing Body

The 11th Session of the Governing Body of the International tabour Office was held in Geneva from 8th to 11th March, under the Chairmanship of M. L. E. Troclet, the Belgian Government the Chairmanship of M. L. E. Troclet, the Belgian Government representative. The representatives from the United Kingdom were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives and Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. The Session was preceded by meetings of committees which began on 27th February. Notes on some of the conclusions reached are given in the following paragraphs.

# **Review of Existing Cases**

At present, the National Assistance Board are paying assistance allowances to about 1,200,000 persons, rather more than half of whom receive their assistance in supplementation of old age or retirement pensions. All but a small proportion of these persons will benefit from the changes. All current allowances will be reviewed by the Board's officers without any need for application by the recipients.

## Cost

In relation to existing cases the changes will add about £8,500,000 in a full year to the cost of assistance, which falls on the Exchequer. In addition, a number of people who cannot qualify for assistance at present may do so under the new scales. No reliable estimate can be formed of this number, but such attraction may eventually bring the total cost of the proposals to a figure approaching £10,000,000 a year.

# BRUSSELS TREATY ORGANISATION

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The five Governments also agree to facilitate the exchange of student-employees either by setting up a central agency to supervise the application of the Convention or by other appropriate means with the help of organisations concerned with such exchanges. The Convention can be extended to nationals of any other country with the consent of all five Governments.

# **Frontier Workers**

The second Convention co-ordinates the principles which should govern the regulation of conditions of work of frontier workers, that is, workers who live in one country but work in the frontier zone of a neighbouring country. Frontier zones are defined by bi-lateral agreements between the countries concerned. Workers are authorised to cross the frontiers to reach their place of work in such zones if they hold a frontier worker's card. The issue and renewal of such cards is at first dependent on the state of the labour market of the employing country but renewal becomes automatic after five years of continuous work there.

The Convention provides that frontier workers will be employed under the same conditions and at the same wages as nationals of the country in which they work, and, except in certain specified cases, they are eligible for the same unemployment benefits as if they work in their own country.

# Supplementary Agreement on Social and Medical Assistance

The Convention signed last November lays down that nationals of any of the Brussels Treaty countries who are without sufficient means and who are lawfully residing in the territories of any of them, may receive financial and medical assistance in the country where they are resident on the same footing as nationals of that country. Those who will benefit are the sick in mind or body, the old, the infirm or incurable, women during pregnancy, confinement or the nursing period, and young children. The Suppleme Agreement deals with certain matters of detail concerning The Supplementary arrangements. In particular, it provides that recourse will be had to repatriation under the terms of the Convention only in exceptional cases and then only when no humanitarian considerations would deter.

Other matters dealt with include the documents to be recognised by the law of each country as affording proof of residence, and the recovery of the cost of assistance payments from persons who are legally liable to contribute towards the cost of maintenance of an assisted person, and who are in a position to do so. The various legislative measures in force at the present time governing social and medical assistance in the five countries are specified in the Supplementary Agreement.

## **Financial Ouestions**

Financial Year, 1949. The total receipts in 1949 were 5,170,837.92 dollars (99.14 per cent. of the budget) against a total expenditure of 5,034,154.17 dollars (96.52 per cent. of the budget). The financial year, therefore, resulted in a cash balance of 136,683.75 dollars. During the financial year, 4,686,267 dollars (90.37 per cent.) were received from States Members in respect of current contributions, and 392,924 dollars (7.58 per cent.) in respect of contributions in arrears.

*Financial Year*, 1951. The net expenditure budget presented by the Director-General was 5,984,376 dollars, as compared with a budget of 5,983,526 dollars approved for the financial year 1950. In presenting the budget estimates the Director-General stressed that he had tried to strike a balance between the need for meeting the increasing calls which are being made upon the services of the

International Labour Organisation throughout the world, and the difficulties now experienced by many States Members in finding the financial means to co-operate actively in the work of international organisations generally. While the tasks of the Organisation were still expanding, it was reasonable to hope that by a careful adjust-ment of work of the various sections, and a constant attention to priorities, it would be possible to undertake these increasing responsibilities without any substantial increase in the ordinary responsibilities without any substantial increase in the ordinary budget. It was also hoped that funds would be available outside the budget. It was also hoped that funds would be available outside the budget through the expanded technical assistance programme. The Governing Body, after detailed examination of the budget, finally approved for submission to the Conference a net expenditure budget of 5,922,515 dollars. This represented a reduction of 61,861 dollars on the Director-General's estimate and a reduction of 61,011 dollars on the budget approved for 1950.

# Freedom of Association

The Governing Body expressed satisfaction with the decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council at its 10th Session regarding the establishment of a Fact Finding and Conciliation Commission. It reaffirmed its intention to refer in the first instance to the Economic and Social Council any allegations regarding infringement of trade union rights against a Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the International Labour Organisation, and decided (in accordance with the desire expressed by the Economic and Social Council) that the reports of the Commission of Inquiry in cases regarding States Members of the United Nations not members of the Organisation be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Director-General on behalf of the Governing Body. The Governing Body approved the appointment of seven members of the Commission. Two further nominations remain to be made.

## Forced Labour

The Governing Body's International Organisations Committee considered a factual report by the Director-General on the action taken by the Economic and Social Council since the resolution adopted by the Governing Body in June, 1949, on the subject of formed labors. forced labour. The Committee, by a majority, recommended that the International Labour Office should now itself set up an the International Labour Office should now itself set up an independent inquiry into the subject, without prejudice to the possibility of setting up joint machinery with the United Nations at a later date. The Governing Body, after consideration of the Committee's report, decided that an account of the debates, both in the International Organisations Committee and the Governing Body itself, should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council, and that the matter should again be considered by the Governing Body at its pert autumn Session Governing Body at its next autumn Session.

# **Full Employment**

The Governing Body was informed that copies of the report of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Full Employment would be made available to the Governing Body and the Conference as soon as possible. As it is intended that there should be discussion of the subject of full employment at the June Session of the as soon as possible. Conference, it was decided that the views of the International Labour Office should be formulated after the discussion for trans-It was agreed that, on considering the report, special attention should be given to the question of the means of establishing an internationally comparable method of calculating percentage rates of unemployment.

## Staff Pensions

The Governing Body decided that arrangements should be made with the United Nations Joint Staff Pensions Fund in respect of established and temporary officials of the International Labour Office at present uninsured. The Governing Body authorised the Director-General to enter into discussion with the United Nations with regard to certain detailed considerations involved

# Composition of the Governing Body and its Committees

The Governing Body had before it a resolution adopted by the The Governing Body had before it a resolution adopted by the Asian Regional Conference, which met in Ceylon in January, 1950, recommending the Governing Body to consider what steps should be taken to ensure equitable and adequate representation of the countries of Asia on the Governing Body and its Man-power Committees. After discussion, the Governing Body adopted a resolution proposed by the United Kingdom Government delegate requesting the Director-General, taking into account the resolution adopted by the Asian Regional Conference in January 1950, and adopted by the Asian Regional Conference in January, 1950, and the views expressed and the suggestions made at the 111th Session of the Governing Body, to study any methods whereby satisfaction might be given to the desire of all members of the Organisation to be more closely associated with the work of the Governing Body and its committees, and to report to the Governing Body as soon as possible

# Establishment of an Asian Advisory Committee

The Governing Body decided to establish an Asian Advisory Committee on a tripartite basis to advise the Governing Body at its request on Asian problems and on the Asian aspects of general problems. It deferred until its next Session detailed decisions on the Committee's terms of reference, composition and procedure.

# Relationships with non-Governmental Organisations

The Governing Body, on the recommendation of its officers, approved the establishment of consultative relationship with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1950

# Productivity in Coal Mines

The Governing Body agreed to instruct the Director-General to undertake a study of productivity in coal mines, dealing with (i) factors influencing productivity and (ii) the effects of changes in productivity. The study will be mainly devoted to factors influencing productivity, with particular reference to labour matters matters

## Revision of the Hours of Work (Coal Mines) Convention (Revised) 1935

The Governing Body decided to consider placing on the agenda of a future Session of the Conference the revision of this Con-vention, in whole or in part, and instructed the Director-General to communicate this decision to Member States.

## Studies in the Field of Wages

At its 32nd Session (held at Geneva in June, 1949) the Inter-national Labour Conference adopted a resolution concerning future consideration of problems in the field of wages which referred to a number of wages problems, and invited the Governing Body to consider from time to time which of them should be further studied. The Governing Body considered these problems, and, having regard to the importance of the subject of payment by results, decided that a meeting of a small group of technical experts with practical experience of methods of inb analysis and of the atom. practical experience of methods of job analysis and of the actual operation of systems of payment by results should be called at an early date. The purpose of the meeting will be to advise the International Labour Office in the preparation of studies, based upon recent experience in various countries, of possible ways and means of extending systems of payment by results, of the difficulties which are likely to be encountered and of the safeguards which are necessary to ensure the efficient and equitable operation of such systems.

# 7th International Conference of Labour Statisticians

The Governing Body continued its consideration of the resolu-The Governing Body continued its consideration of the resolu-tions adopted by the 7th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, which met in Geneva in September, 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 92). The Governing Body authorised the International Labour Office to pursue the studies recommended by the Statisticians' Conference in a number of resolutions dealing with the statistical aspects of labour productivity, industrial accidents and disease, classification of occupations, classification according to industrial status, real wages, study of wages by occupations, social security family living enquiries and wages by occupations, social security, family living enquiries and standards of living. The Governing Body also authorised the Director-General of the International Labour Office to communicate to States Members of the Organisation certain proposals for the improvement and amplification of the statistics compiled in pursuance of Convention (No. 63) concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938.

# **Chemical Industries Committee, Second** Session

The Second Session of the Chemical Industries Committee was held at Geneva from 11th to 21st April. The meeting was attended by representatives from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, the United States, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. A Govern-ment—employer—worker delegation of observers was also present from the Federal German Republic. Mr. J. J. Ricard (Denmark), one of the representatives of the Governing Body of the Inter-national Labour Office, was elected Chairman. The agenda of the meeting comprised :—

meeting comprised :--(1) General report dealing particularly with : (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the resolutions of the First Session ; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee ; and (c) recent events and developments in the chemical industries.
(2) Safety and hygiene in the chemical industries.
(3) Special aspects of the organisation of working hours in the chemical industries.

cal industries

chemical industries. A working party was set up to discuss the definition of the chemical industries; they drew up a report and a resolution which were adopted by the full Committee. The resolution lists the pro-ducts of which the manufacture should be considered as chemical industries for the purposes of the Committee; it provides that, where it is not clear whether an industry or branch of industry is devoted entirely or mainly to the manufacture of such products, or where the labour relations in any of the industries manufacturing or where the labour relations in any of the industries manufacturin one of the specified products are organised independently from the chemical industry, it would be for the competent national authority, in agreement with the employers' and workers' organisations concerned, to decide whether that industry or branch of industry should in its country be classified as within the scope of the Chemical Industries Committee.

Sub-Committees were also established to discuss items (2) and (3) of the agenda; their reports and resolutions were adopted by the full Committee. The resolution adopted on safety and hygiene invited the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to study, with such expert assistance as might be required, the International Labour Office Model Code of Safety Regulations for Industrial Establishments, together with all available information on safety and health in the chemical industries and to submit a report showing the respects in which the Model Code might need amendment or amplification to meet the needs of the chemical industries. The resolution also invited the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to organise the collection and distribution of information, including the publication

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of leaflets and pamphlets, and to make a review of the working of safety and hygiene services in the chemical industries, including the part played by technical and medical staffs. A further resolution was adopted calling for a study of the questions involved in labelling rous and toxic chemical substances and the possible establish ment of an international mark to be used on the containers of such

On the question of working hours, the Committee adopted a memorandum addressed to the Governing Body dealing with the questions of continuous-process shift work, dangerous and The reports and resolutions adopted will be submitted for consideration by the Governing Body.

# Labour Developments in the United States during 1949

In the Monthly Labor Review for February the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor published a survey of employment, working hours, unemployment, wage movements, industrial disputes and other labour developments in the United States of America during 1949. Some particulars from this survey are given below.

## Employment

The Bureau state that the beginning of 1949 was marked by a recession in the major phases of economic activity in the United States, and that this recession was reflected in a decline in employment and an increase in unemployment. In February non-agricultural employment, for the first time since the end of the var was lower than in the corresponding month of the previous war, was lower than in the corresponding month of the previous year. According to estimates of the Bureau of the Census, the number in such employment fell by more than two million between 1948, and July, 1949. Farm employment, however, was lerally better in the first half of 1949 than in the first half of 1948,

generally better in the first half of 1949 that in the first half of 1949, owing partly to more favourable weather. Most of the fall in non-agricultural employment occurred in the manufacturing industries. The industries which showed the largest declines between September, 1948, and July, 1949, were the manufactures of electrical and non-electrical machinery, textilemill products, primary metals, fabricated metal products and lumber. In a number of other important industries, including furniture, paper, printing, chemicals, rubber, leather and stone, the decrease in the number employed was moderate or slight. while the automobile, aircraft and petroleum industries continued to operate at the high levels of 1948. Some recovery in manu-facturing employment took place towards the end of the year, the gains being especially noteworthy in the electrical machinery and textile industries, and considerable in the furniture and paper industries.

Employment in non-manufacturing industries was fairly well maintained during the whole of the year, except in mining and railroad transport, which were affected by disputes in the coal mining industry. Employment in construction, trade, finance and services continued at extremely high levels, and Government employment rose during the year.

# Working Hours

The employment decreases during the first half of 1949 were accompanied by a shortening of the working week, as overtime was eliminated in many undertakings and some workers were put on a part-time basis. Working hours decreased generally between on a part-time basis. Working hours decreased generally between the autumn of 1948 and the summer of 1949, when they averaged less than 39 a week, or fully an hour less than in the corresponding period of the year before. The difference was, however, lessened during the autumn months as the level of production rose.

## Unemployment

The increase in unemployment during the year was, in large part, The increase in unemployment during the year was, in large part, Total a reflection of the decline in manufacturing employment. Total unemployment, which stood at less than two million in the last quarter of 1948, had risen to over four million in July, 1949, but,

quarter of 1948, had risen to over four million in July, 1949, but, after that month, factory employment improved and unemploy-ment dropped by a somewhat more than seasonal amount. Almost every manufacturing area of the United States felt the rise in unemployment, but New England, with its heavy concentra-tion of textile, leather and machinery factories, was the most severely affected. In some thirty labour-market areas it was estimated by the United States Employment Service that the unemployed constituted 12 per cent. or more of the labour force. In view of the seriousness of the unemployment problem in unemployed constituted 12 per cent. or more of the labour force. In view of the seriousness of the unemployment problem in certain areas, the President in July instituted a programme of assistance, under which orders for materials and supplies or con-tracts for new constructions were directed by the Government to the areas concerned. This programme had effected some relief in unemployment by the end of the year. In addition, the Governors of about twenty States indicated their intention to encourage the establishment of State and local full employment committees to deal with the problem of localised unemployment. deal with the problem of localised unemployment.

## Wages

It was estimated that increases in wage rates were granted during 1949 to about five million organised workers, most of whom were in non-manufacturing industries. The number of workers affected was much smaller than in the preceding post-war years, and the amounts of increase were generally less. The largest aggregate rise in wage rates affected about one million railroad workers, who

unhealthy work, and overtime. A resolution was passed inviting the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to undertake a comparative study of day working and continuous shift work in the chemical industries so that the Committee might consider at its next Session, in connection with continuous shift work, the desirable frequency of rotation and its effects on general health, accident frequency, productive efficiency, and the family

# LABOUR OVERSEAS

were granted an increase of 7 cents an hour and, later in the year, a 40-hour working week with the same pay as they had formerly received for 48 hours. In general, wage increases were secured more easily in localised industries, such as construction, trucking, street transportation, public utilities, printing, bakeries and breweries, than in those of broader scope. In 1949, for the first time for ten years, some organised workers experienced wage rate reductions, mainly on account of their rates being linked, by agree-ment, with small changes in the official consumers' price index. In manufacturing as a whole, the decline in working hours

In manufacturing as a whole, the decline in working hours during the first half of the year caused a reduction in the amount of overtime pay, which largely offset the increase in wage rates so that the average hourly earnings of factory workers changed little threacheut the uner and their working and the increase in wage rates within a throughout the year, and their weekly earnings fluctuated within a narrow range. In non-manufacturing industries weekly earnings increased significantly, with the exception of coal mining in which they were adversely affected by disputes. Changes in the level of consumers' prices during 1949 were

relatively small, so that the purchasing power of earnings was not much affected. In the previous post-war years the real benefits of wage increases had been lost to the workers because of increased prices.

prices. In negotiating new working agreements during the year, many large trade unions shifted their emphasis away from wage rate increases to the provision of pensions, insurance and other supple-mentary benefits. By the end of 1949 the movement for pensions and social insurance had become widespread. A noteworthy development in agreements was the lengthening of annual holidays with pay to two or three weeks for workers with long service.

# Industrial Disputes

Approximately 53 million man-days were lost in 1949 through industrial disputes. Nearly half of this loss, which was greater than in the two preceding years, was accounted for by prolonged stoppages in the coal mining and the steel industries. In June, coal miners in the eastern part of the United States were endered by their trade union to work only three days a week

ere ordered by their trade union to work only three days a week, were ordered by their trade union to work only three days a week, as it had not been possible to conclude a new working agreement. A complete stoppage of work began in September and continued until November, when the strike was called off. In December, however, the miners resumed their three-days working week. About half-a-million steel workers ceased work in October, on account of the refusal of some employers to accept the principle of non-contributory pensions for workers. After a stoppage of more than a month, agreement was reached on non-contributory pension plans and jointly financed social insurance.

pension plans and jointly financed social insurance. In a number of industrial disputes, however, large stoppages of work were avoided by collective bargaining agreements. The most notable of these agreements affected railroad workers, who, as was mentioned above, were granted an increase in hourly wage rates and a 40-hour working week without loss of pay.

# **Co-operative Associations in the United States**

Statistics of consumers' co-operative associations (or societies) and of central co-operative federations in the United States of America during 1948 have been published by the United States Department of Labor in the *Monthly Labor Review* for October, Department of Labor in the Monthly Labor Review 107 October, 1949. The figures are estimates, based upon returns and reports furnished to the Department by the associations and federations. It is estimated that in 1948 there were in the United States 4,666 local co-operative associations handling consumer goods or providing consumer service. (Many of these associations had one or more branch establishments, but the figure quoted relates only to local associations and not to establishments operated.) The majority of these associations were engaged in retail distribution. majority of these associations were engaged in retail distribution,  $v_{iz, 2,400}$  as stores and buying clubs and the remainder as petroleum *Hz.*, 2,400 as stores and buying clubs and the remainder as periotetiminassociations, consumers' dairies, creameries, bakeries, fuel yards, lumber yards, etc. Retail distributive associations had an aggregate membership of 2,354,000 and an annual volume of business of nearly 1,230 million dollars. Service associations, providing such nearly 1,250 million donars. Service associations, providing such services as board, lodging, housing, cold storage, medical and hospital care and burial, numbered 786, with a total membership of approximately 395,000, and did business during the year to the value of over 29 million dollars. The figures of the consumers' co-operative movement reached new maxima in 1948, both as regards membership and the volume of business transacted. There was business transacted.

regards membership and the volume of business transacted. There was, however, an unusually large number of dissolutions, so that a reduction occurred in the total number of associations. The membership of reporting distributive associations averaged 850 for store associations and 714 for petroleum associations and the average annual volume of business done was 434,600 and 298,100

A \*\*2

# 165

dollars respectively. There were, however, eleven distributive associations which had 3,000 or more members each, and the same

The local associations were affiliated to 48 wholesale federations, of which two were interregional and the remainder regional or district federations. The regional and district wholesale federations had a combined distributive and service business of nearly 328 had a combined distributive and service business of nearly 328 million dollars in 1948, an increase of more than 25 per cent. over the previous year. There were 19 service federations, performing services for local associations exceeding  $3\frac{1}{4}$  million dollars in value, compared with  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million dollars in 1947. Productive federations numbered 16 and did business to the value of  $83\frac{3}{4}$  million dollars. The value of goods produced by wholesale and productive federa-tions in 1948 was nearly 173 million dollars, the highest figure recorded. Refined petroleum products accounted for two-fifths of the total, while the value of food products manufactured was  $3\frac{3}{4}$  million dollars only. 3<sup>3</sup> million dollars only.

The following Table shows, for 1948 and the two preceding years, the numbers, membership and annual volume of business of local co-operative associations and the numbers and annual volume of business of co-operative federations :-

dines, the second balleries and		1948	1947	1946
Local Associations—	1999	211 10 580	T. C. P. C. BYLL	25.29 M.S. 17
Retail Distributive :		10.043645 94	K- Jalese	
Number		3,880	3,985	4,565
Membership (000's)		2,354.0	2,208.0	2,071.0
Amount of Business (000,000's)		\$1,229.5	\$1,050.3	\$809.2
Service :		AL BUS D	PTAL DURNA	
Number		786	793	774
Membership (000's)		395.3	356.8	347.9
Amount of Business (000,000's)		\$29.2	\$25.5	\$15.4
Federations-		DI LECO VERTE	SUL COLLEGE	
Wholesale :		and the state	HERE BULLET IN	
Number		48	35	37
Amount of Business (000,000's)		\$339.9	\$271.5	\$239.0
Service :		3 121246 142	SIGDIAR HEAD	
Number		19	18	18
Amount of Business (000,000's)		\$3.3	\$1.8	\$0.8
Productive :		이 가신 문제 전	Contraction of the part of the	
Number		16	16	15
Amount of Business (000,000's)		\$83.7	\$53.7	\$38.4

In addition to the retail distributive and service associations covered by the foregoing statistics, certain other types of co-operative activity were in operation in the United States during 1948. These included 865 local associations for the co-operative supply of electric light and power, which had 2,404,000 patrons and an annual volume of business of 137 million dollars. There were also ten electric light and power federations. Mutual and co-operative telephone associations were very numerous, totalling 33.000, with 675,000 members and ten million dollars of business Finally, there were 9,329 credit unions, having an aggregate membership of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  million and business to the value of  $633\frac{3}{4}$  million dollars, and 2,000 insurance associations, with over eleven million policy holders and an annual income from premiums of  $207\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars. Statistics of the operation of farming co-operative associations are not given.

# Earnings in the United States Woollen and Worsted Industry in May, 1949

Surveys of earnings in the principal textile industries of the United States of America are carried out from time to time by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, and the results summarised in the Department's journal Labor, and the results summarised in the Department's journal Monthly Labor Review. Articles giving some account of surveys of earnings in the cotton textile and the rayon and silk industries have been published in the issues of this GAZETTE for February and March (pages 52 and 94). Statistics of earnings in the woollen and worsted industry which appeared in the Monthly Labor Review for October, 1949, are reproduced below. The survey related to May, 1949, and extended to selected occupations in woollen and worsted mills in six areas, employing an aggregate of nearly 74,000 workers or two-thirds of the total number employed in the industry in the United States. Mills with fewer than 21 workers were excluded. Information was collected as to straight-time earnings, *i.e.*, earnings during normal working

as to straight-time earnings, *i.e.*, earnings during normal working hours, exclusive of extra payments for overtime, shift and night work

Incentive systems of wage payment were common in the woollen and worsted industry. The proportion of workers paid on an incentive basis varied from area to area, but all or nearly all weavers in all the areas and winders and mule spinners in most of the areas were so remunerated. Comparison of earnings under different systems of wages payment, in the few cases in which such a compari-son was possible, showed that incentive workers had the higher earnings

Average hourly earnings in May, 1949, for the occupations selected for survey, showed some increase in the Philadelphia area of Pennsylvania and the Virginia and North Carolina areas, but little change in New England, as compared with the figures of the survey made in April, 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for



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February, 1949, page 56). Weekly work schedules were on average below those recorded in the earlier survey. Most of the mills in each area continued to report a working week of 40 hours for first-shift workers, but a number of mills in New England and the Philadelphia area reported 32 hours of work or less, whereas in April, 1948, no mills had schedules of less than 40 hours and a for unre working more than 40 hours a week

few were working more than 40 hours a week. The average hourly straight-time earnings in May, 1949, in some of the occupations in the United States woollen and worsted industry are shown in the following Table :---

	New England			Phila-	Virginia
Occupation	Lawrence, Mass.	Northern New England	Rhode Island	delphia, Pa.	and North Carolina
Men	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Card Finishers :	-file			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	The plantes
Bradford System	1.15	1 1 1 1 <u>-</u> 7 - 1	1.11	1.14	1000
Woollen System	1.16	1.08	1.36	1	0.95
Card Strippers, Woollen		1111124 853		MERCH.	
System	1.26	1.15	-		0.98
Comber Tenders, Wors-	1521014223	20122		AND LEVEL	Marshall Con
ted System	1.22		1.23	1.16	-
Dyeing-Machine Ten-	and the states	Contraction of the State			E BOURSEY IN
ders, Woollen Cloth	1.17	1.16	1.22	1.26	0.84
Fuller Tenders :	Alford Base	Ser and the		GRE TREE	COLORIS STAT
Woollen	1.19	1.15	1.25	1.23	1.07
Worsted	1.33	200 1 ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (	1.33	1.48	- ( <u>-</u> 67
Loom Fixers, Automatic :		1115 26910		able and	omoverne.
Woollen	1.71	1.61	1.70	1.67	1.24
Worsted	1.80	1.61	1.74	1.71	-
Maintenance :	Cin Carros	Andrew Statement		133 12 13 14	「「「「「「「「」」」」
Machinists	1.52	1.41	1.53	1.54	1.30
Mechanics	1010-010	1.32	1.51	1.51	1.13
Mule Spinners, Woollen	1	The second second		and the set	16 million
_System	1.63	1.49	1.48	143	1.11
Truckers, Hand	1.14	1.10	1.14	1.18	0.89
Weavers*:	in There is no is	- melibosi		Inelly James	antoria.
Box, Automatic	1.58	1.49	1.61	1.58	1.14
" Non-Automatic		1.24	1.53	1.33	0.40122339
Plain, Automatic	1.60	1.55	1.67	1.58	no <del>-</del> angu
Women	e grans ca	128/1365 12		D. CORNER DE	astron the
Frame Doffers, Bradford	DILL'E SAL	1 TTL 5 1899161		Proprietaria	48 Souther
System	1-13	1.07	1.07	1.01	La strange
Frame Spinnerst :	1-13	1.01	1.07	1.01	Carlos Carlos P.
Bradford System	1.19	1.12	1.19	1.08	CALL WELL
Woollen System	1.19	1.12	1.19	1.08	- Bringerand
Winders (Worsted), Cone,	1.21	1.20	1.21	a charman and	The farmer and
High Speed	1.17	1.06	1.17		of Statistics
anguopeed	1 1/	1.00	1.11	100 100 Co. 110	PARTY CONTENT

# Industrial Relations in Germany. 1945-49

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has presented to Parliament a White Paper entitled "Industrial Relations in Germany 1945–1949," which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office (Cmd. 7923), price 9d. net (10d. post free). The White Paper traces some of the main developments in the field of industrial relations which have taken place since the early summer industrial relations which have taken place since the early summer of 1945 in the area that is now the German Federal Republic. As the main task in 1945 was the creation of a virile trade union movement, emphasis is laid in the paper on trade union organisa-tion, but an account is also given of the revival of works councils, the re-growth of employers' organisations and the relationship between the latter, the trade unions and governmental authorities. After relating, in outline, the story of trade union growth in Germany to the time of its suppression under the Nazi régime, the White Paper goes on to tell of the movement's post-war revival under the control and guidance of the Occupation authorities, and with the help and encouragement of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain and of other labour organisations outside Germany. When the Occupation began, the main task facing Military Government in the field of industrial relations was that of encouraging the creation of self-governing institutions in order to offset the authoritarian practices and principles in which the of encouraging the creation of self-governing institutions in order to offset the authoritarian practices and principles in which the German people had been schooled, and to foster a sense of personal responsibility among the Germans. Clearly then, the new trade unions could not be the creation of the Occupation authorities or of a few self-appointed leaders, but had to represent the will of the mass of the workers. It was decided therefore that they should build themselves up from the bottom. Steps, too, were taken to ensure that they were first formed on a strictly local basis. On this foundation, industrial unions could afterwards be built, and a detailed account is given of how these eventually emerged and of detailed account is given of how these eventually emerged, and of how, by subsequent developments in a process of amalgamation, fusion and federation, the way was paved for the culmination of the work of trade union reorganisation and the establishment, in October, 1949, of a federation of trade unions, the *Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund* (D.G.B.) for the entire area of the German The White Paper emphasises, as an outstanding feature of

present-day trade unionism in Germany, that the historical, political and religious differences that split the pre-war movement have not and religious differences that split the pre-war movement have not reappeared to any significant extent, apart from the divisions between manual and non-manual workers, which are to some extent a reflection of political differences. In particular, attempts to revive separate "Christian" trade unions have met with little success. On the whole, it is stated, the position of the organised workers is a good deal stronger than under the Weimar Republic. They have created a virile, and, in the main, united trade union movement and have advanced far-reaching claims to partnership in the conduct of economic affairs. in the conduct of economic affairs.

\* Other than weavers employed on Jacquard looms. † Other than frame spinners employed on the American system.

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Em

# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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# Employment in Great Britain in March

# GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population\* decreased during March by 32,000 (12,000 men and 20,000 women).

The size of the Forces was reduced during March by 4,000 to a total of 713,000. The number of ex-Service men and women on release leave at the end of March was estimated at 12,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 17th April, 1950, was 329,000, compared with 347,300 at 13th March. The April figure represented about  $1 \cdot 6$  per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes, compared with  $1 \cdot 7$  per cent. in March.

There was no change in the total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) during March. An increase of 11,000 men was offset by a decrease of 11,000 women.

The number employed in the basic industries fell by 2,000 during the month. The main change occurred in coal mining, in which there was a decrease of 2,700 in the number of wage earners on colliery books

During March the numbers employed in the manufacturing industries fell by 14,000 (5,000 men and 9,000 women). Employ-ment in metals, engineering and vehicles declined by 8,000 and there were decreases of 2,000 in textiles<sup>+</sup> and 2,000 in food, drink and tobacco.

There was an increase of 20,000 in the number employed in building and contracting.

There was no appreciable change in employment in the distribu-tive trades in March. There was an increase of 5,000 in employment in professional, financial and miscellaneous services and a decrease of 9,000 in national government service.

# GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

Las Starting and Look	here a grant and	and the second	Sector and the sector of the	and the second second	nousands
	Mid- 1948	End- 1948	End- Feb., 1950	End- March, 1950	Change during March, 1950
ation* 	16,057 7,089	16,069 7,116	16,086 7,249	16,074 7,229	$-12 \\ -20$
	23,146	23,185	23,335	23,303	-32
Women's	807 39	774	691 26	688 25	- 3 - 1
	846	808	717	713	- 4
n Release not yet ent red Employ-	92 282	18 348‡	14 360‡	12 334‡	- 2 -26
:	14,945 6,981	15,019 6,992	15,125 7,119	15,136 7,108	$^{+11}_{-11}$
Employ-	21,926	22,011	22,244	22,244	- 1- 
	Women's Women'	1948       ation*     16,057        7,089        23,146       Women's         807        39        846       n Release not yet ent        ed        Employ-     282       Employ-     14,945       Employ-     6,981	1948         1948           ation*         16,057         16,069            7,089         7,116            23,146         23,185           Women's	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mid- 1948         End- 1948         End- Feb., 1950         End- March, 1950           ation*         16,057         16,069         16,086         16,074            7,089         7,116         7,249         7,229            23,146         23,185         23,335         23,303           Women's           39         34         26         25            846         808         717         713           n Release not yet ed          92         18         14         12           ed          282         348‡         360‡         334‡           Employ-         14,945         15,019         15,125         15,136            14,945         15,019         15,125         7,108

\* 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 anemployed. 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-March. 1950. total man-power in the main textile industry groups at end-March, 1950, Cotton-331,000. Wool-222,000. Other textiles-471,000. of month estimate. was: Cotton-t End of mor

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# 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.\*

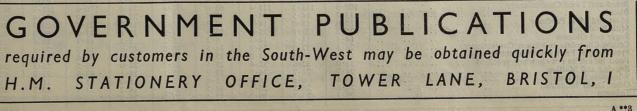
USI	1991	Sec. and	Suppose in	Thousands			
Industry or Service	Mid- 1948	End- 1948	End- Feb., 1950	End- March, 1950	Change during March, 1950		
Basic Industries	Mill Con	a Louise	a) Younda	ine treadi	aning A		
Coal Mining Total Man-power	787	788	767	765	- 2		
(Wage-earners on Colliery			(20.5)	(500)	Statio		
Books) Other Mining and Quarrying	(725) 82	(726) 82	(705) 82	(703)	(- 2)		
Gas, Electricity and Water	296	301	323	323	-		
Transport and Communica-	1.014	1 002	1.801	1.001	oliditOl		
tion Agriculture	1,814 1,227	1,803 1,230	1,215†	1,801 1,215	100		
Fishing	41	41	41	41	1201-01		
Total, Basic Industries	4,247	4,245	4,229	4,227	- 2		
Manufacturing Industries	100	433	450	449	Terleo		
Chemicals and Allied Trades Metals, Engineering and	426	433	450	449	- 1		
Vehicles	3,904	3,921	3,940	3,932	- 8		
Textiles	948 700	971 716	1,026	1,024 765	$-\frac{2}{-1}$		
Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco	725	738	754	752	- 2		
Other Manufactures	1,411	1,422	1,480	1,480	and the second		
Total, Manufacturing Industries	8,114	8,201	8,416	8,402	-14		
industries					ase all a		
Building and Contracting	1,497	1,480	1,462	1,482	+20		
Distributive Trades	2,689	2,739	2,803	2,802	- 1		
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	3,925	3,876	3,884	3,889	+ 5		
Public Administration-	4.410.8	n Phillipp	- All and	ap? seams	, estable		
National Government Service	688	694	669	660	- 9		
Local Government Service	766	776	781	782	+ 1		
Total in Civil Employ- ment	21,926	22,011	22,244	22,244	Marial		

# 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 employ-ment between mid-1948 and February and March, 1950. The figures relate to employees only; they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory 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.

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) † Revised figure.

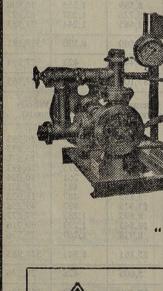


# NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

	line a	(Thousand Males	is)	Females			Total		
Industry	Mid- 1948	Feb., 1950	March, 1950	Mid- 1948	Feb., 1950	March, 1950	Mid- 1948	Feb., 1950	March, 1950
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	775.5	755.9	753.2	11.5	11.5	11.5	787.0	767.4	764.7
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal         Bricks and Fireclay Goods         China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)         Glass (other than containers)         Glass Containers         Cement         Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	$229 \cdot 1 \\ 69 \cdot 3 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 63 \cdot 2$	236 · 1 72 · 8 36 · 5 31 · 2 20 · 5 13 · 4 61 · 7	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{236} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 72 \cdot 9 \\ 36 \cdot 4 \\ 31 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 61 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	77.8 7.4 42.1 11.6 5.6 1.4 9.7	80.5 7.7 43.7 12.2 5.9 1.3 9.7	<b>80.6</b> 7.6 43.8 12.3 5.9 1.2 9.8	306·9 76·7 76·3 41·2 25·5 14·3 72·9	<b>316.6</b> 80.5 80.2 43.4 26.4 14.7 71.4	316.8 80.5 80.2 43.4 26.4 14.6 71.7
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	$294.8 \\ 16.8 \\ 143.4 \\ 12.6 \\ 21.6 \\ 25.9 \\ 27.2 \\ 24.7 \\ 22.6 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 312 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 149 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 8 \\ 29 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 312 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 149 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 8 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 8 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 126 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 52 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 132 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 54 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 131 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 53 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	420.9 17.3 195.5 30.8 33.8 37.0 46.9 30.7 28.9	445.4 17.2 203.1 34.1 37.1 38.2 48.2 36.5 31.0	443 · 7 17 · 2 202 · 2 34 · 1 37 · 1 38 · 1 47 · 8 36 · 4 30 · 8
Idetal Manufacture	438 • 4 19 • 3 178 • 8 91 • 1 14 • 3 17 • 3 33 • 0 84 • 6	444 · 6 19 · 6 182 · 8 92 · 6 14 · 9 18 · 0 34 · 9 81 · 8	444 · 1 19 · 6 182 · 3 92 · 4 14 · 8 18 · 0 34 · 9 82 · 1	$57.6 \\ 0.7 \\ 15.9 \\ 15.3 \\ 2.7 \\ 1.2 \\ 6.3 \\ 15.5$	$\begin{array}{c} 56 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$55.6 \\ 0.7 \\ 14.9 \\ 14.8 \\ 2.6 \\ 1.1 \\ 6.2 \\ 15.3$	496.0 20.0 194.7 106.4 17.0 18.5 39.3 100.1	500.7 20.3 197.9 107.6 17.6 19.2 41.0 97.1	<b>499</b> .7 20.3 197.2 107.2 17.4 19.1 41.1 97.4
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods       Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing         Marine Engineering       Marine Engineering         Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)       Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant         Machine Tools       Machinery (exc. tractors)         Stationary Engines       Stationary Engines         Textile Machinery and Accessories       Stationary Engines         Constructional Engineering       Stationary         Other Non-Electrical Engineering       Stationary         Electrical Machinery       Stationary         Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones       Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps         Batteries and Accumulators       Stationary	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,445} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{218} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{74} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{15} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{57} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{33} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{64} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{547} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{118} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{38} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{36} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{16} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{10} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{68} \cdot \textbf{1} \end{array}$	$1,445 \cdot 9$ $194 \cdot 1$ $71 \cdot 5 \cdot 34 \cdot 8$ $17 \cdot 0$ $61 \cdot 1$ $22 \cdot 4$ $58 \cdot 5$ $35 \cdot 5$ $65 \cdot 6$ $562 \cdot 5$ $121 \cdot 2$ $36 \cdot 9$ $28 \cdot 6$ $39 \cdot 2$ $16 \cdot 2$ $11 \cdot 2$ $69 \cdot 6$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,443} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{193} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{70} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{17} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{60} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{22} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{58} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{65} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{563} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{120} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{36} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{39} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{16} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{11} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{69} \cdot \textbf{1} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 375 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 117 \cdot 5 \\ 46 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 51 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 367 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 117 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \\ 50 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{366.6} \\ \textbf{7.4} \\ \textbf{3.6} \\ \textbf{5.0} \\ \textbf{1.6} \\ \textbf{12.9} \\ \textbf{3.1} \\ \textbf{10.1} \\ \textbf{9.2} \\ \textbf{5.5} \\ \textbf{117.3} \\ \textbf{41.1} \\ \textbf{21.5} \\ \textbf{16.0} \\ \textbf{36.4} \\ \textbf{17.6} \\ \textbf{8.2} \\ \textbf{50.1} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,820 \cdot 2 \\ 225 \cdot 9 \\ 78 \cdot 0 \\ 40 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 76 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 3 \\ 67 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 71 \cdot 1 \\ 664 \cdot 8 \\ 164 \cdot 9 \\ 62 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 67 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 119 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,813\cdot 5\\ 201\cdot 8\\ 75\cdot 1\\ 39\cdot 8\\ 18\cdot 7\\ 74\cdot 1\\ 25\cdot 5\\ 68\cdot 6\\ 45\cdot 0\\ 71\cdot 1\\ 679\cdot 8\\ 162\cdot 3\\ 58\cdot 6\\ 45\cdot 0\\ 75\cdot 0\\ 33\cdot 7\\ 19\cdot 6\\ 119\cdot 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{1,810\cdot 4}\\ \mathbf{201\cdot 3}\\ \mathbf{74\cdot 0}\\ \mathbf{40\cdot 3}\\ \mathbf{18\cdot 6}\\ \mathbf{73\cdot 8}\\ \mathbf{25\cdot 5}\\ \mathbf{68\cdot 2}\\ \mathbf{44\cdot 2}\\ \mathbf{70\cdot 7}\\ \mathbf{680\cdot 6}\\ \mathbf{162\cdot 0}\\ \mathbf{58\cdot 2}\\ \mathbf{44\cdot 4}\\ \mathbf{76\cdot 2}\\ \mathbf{33\cdot 8}\\ \mathbf{19\cdot 4}\\ \mathbf{19\cdot 4}\\ \mathbf{119\cdot 2}\\ \end{array}$
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	760 · 2 243 · 8 182 · 8 120 · 6 52 · 1 56 · 2 23 · 3	787 · 9 263 · 0 178 · 6 129 · 1 56 · 1 53 · 7 23 · 9	786 · 2 263 · 4 177 · 9 128 · 1 56 · 3 53 · 4 23 · 9	$   \begin{array}{r}     118 \cdot 7 \\     41 \cdot 6 \\     23 \cdot 0 \\     21 \cdot 0 \\     20 \cdot 5 \\     2 \cdot 9 \\     2 \cdot 2 \\   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 122 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ \cdot 23 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 121 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	878 · 9 285 · 4 205 · 8 141 · 6 72 · 6 59 · 1 25 · 5	910·4 306·3 202·4 151·3 77·1 56·4 26·2	907 · 7 306 · 4 201 · 6 149 · 9 77 · 3 56 · 0 26 · 2
etal Goods not elsewhere specified	72.9 8.5 313.4 32.6 21.4 28.0 27.1 24.9 24.3 155.1	75.5 8.0 313.5 31.7 22.0 28.2 28.2 28.2 25.3 22.6 155.5	$75 \cdot 37 \cdot 9312 \cdot 231 \cdot 522 \cdot 028 \cdot 228 \cdot 125 \cdot 022 \cdot 5154 \cdot 9$	3.7 3.8 178.0 20.6 19.2 5.3 10.2 25.6 13.6 83.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.7\\3.5\\177.5\\20.4\\18.7\\5.3\\9.8\\26.9\\11.8\\84.6\end{array} $	3.7 3.4 177.7 20.5 18.7 5.3 9.8 26.9 11.8 84.7	76.6 12.3 491.4 53.2 40.6 33.3 37.3 50.5 37.9 238.6	$\begin{array}{c} 79 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 491 \cdot 0 \\ 52 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 7 \\ 33 \cdot 5 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \\ 52 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 4 \\ 240 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	79.0 11.3 489.9 52.0 40.7 33.5 37.9 51.9 34.3 239.6
ecision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	79·3 46·7 8·7 17·5 6·4	83.7 51.0 9.7 16.5 6.5	83.8 51.0 9.9 16.4 6.5	45.0 25.3 6.0 12.0 1.7	48.6 27.7 6.6 12.6 1.7	48 · 2 27 · 4 6 · 6 12 · 5 1 · 7	124·3 72·0 14·7 29·5 8·1	132·3 78·7 16·3 29·1 8·2	132.0 78.4 16.5 28.9 8.2
extiles	$\begin{array}{c} 384 \cdot 7 \\ 60 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 91 \cdot 9 \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 54 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 420 \cdot 5 \\ 64 \cdot 8 \\ 48 \cdot 7 \\ 98 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 59 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 420 \cdot 5 \\ 64 \cdot 6 \\ 48 \cdot 7 \\ 98 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 59 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$554 \cdot 5$ $114 \cdot 3$ $90 \cdot 2$ $113 \cdot 4$ $14 \cdot 7$ $24 \cdot 0$ $8 \cdot 1$ $12 \cdot 4$ $12 \cdot 3$ $80 \cdot 8$ $8 \cdot 3$ $12 \cdot 7$ $15 \cdot 2$ $13 \cdot 5$ $25 \cdot 5$ $9 \cdot 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 596 \cdot 4 \\ 118 \cdot 7 \\ 98 \cdot 9 \\ 121 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 25 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 95 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{594.6} \\ \textbf{118.2} \\ \textbf{98.3} \\ \textbf{121.0} \\ \textbf{15.5} \\ \textbf{25.8} \\ \textbf{7.5} \\ \textbf{11.5} \\ \textbf{11.1} \\ \textbf{95.2} \\ \textbf{9.2} \\ \textbf{15.1} \\ \textbf{16.0} \\ \textbf{13.8} \\ \textbf{27.7} \\ \textbf{8.7} \end{array}$	939 · 2 175 · 0 133 · 9 205 · 3 42 · 8 40 · 8 13 · 4 20 · 3 19 · 4 108 · 1 13 · 2 23 · 5 21 · 5 21 · 5 21 · 5 21 · 5 21 · 5 21 · 5 22 · 3	1,016·9 183·5 147·6 220·1 48·5 44·7 13·0 19·5 18·0 126·9 14·5 27·8 22·5 20·3 87·3 22·7	$\begin{array}{c} 1,015\cdot 1\\ 182\cdot 8\\ 147\cdot 0\\ 219\cdot 1\\ 48\cdot 5\\ 44\cdot 9\\ 12\cdot 8\\ 19\cdot 6\\ 17\cdot 8\\ 127\cdot 3\\ 14\cdot 5\\ 27\cdot 8\\ 22\cdot 5\\ 20\cdot 3\\ 87\cdot 6\\ 22\cdot 6\end{array}$
ather, Leather Goods and Fur	49.0 32.7 11.5 4.8	49.5 33.1 12.4 4.0	49.7 33.1 12.6 4.0	30·3 9·5 16·0 4·8	31.7 9.3 18.0 4.4	32·2 9·3 18·5 4·4	79·3 42·2 27·5 9·6	81 · 2 42 · 4 30 · 4 8 · 4	81 · 9 42 · 4 31 · 1 8 · 4
thing	<b>195 · 2</b> 74 · 0 12 · 4 6 · 7 7 · 3 8 · 6 59 · 9 26 · 3	206.0 81.3 13.8 7.6 6.8 8.7 63.7 24.1	205.9 81.7 13.9 7.6 6.8 8.7 63.3 23.9	$\begin{array}{c} 427\cdot 2\\ 184\cdot 0\\ 89\cdot 1\\ 49\cdot 1\\ 12\cdot 6\\ 30\cdot 4\\ 57\cdot 8\\ 4\cdot 2\end{array}$	482.0 208.1 101.7 56.8 12.8 33.6 65.0 4.0	$\begin{array}{c} 480 \cdot 9 \\ 207 \cdot 7 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 57 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 64 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	622 · 4 258 · 0 101 · 5 55 · 8 19 · 9 39 · 0 117 · 7 30 · 5	688.0 289.4 115.5 64.4 19.6 42.3 128.7 28.1	686 · 8 289 · 4 115 · 2 64 · 7 19 · 6 42 · 0 128 · 0 27 · 9
bd, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling	407 · 2 31 · 5 108 · 6 13 · 7 15 · 6 25 · 3 14 · 1 17 · 4 31 · 0 74 · 7 6 · 4 20 · 2	424 · 3 33 · 5 111 · 3 14 · 5 18 · 0 27 · 1 14 · 3 27 · 0 18 · 3 32 · 6 74 · 7 6 · 5 26 · 2 20 · 3	424.6 33.4 111.4 14.6 18.1 28.0 14.3 26.9 18.0 32.4 74.5 6.5 26.3 20.2	285.2 8.4 68.0 19.3 9.8 12.3 5.2 34.5 35.0 25.5 18.9 5.4 14.5 28.4	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{297.1} \\ \textbf{8.4} \\ \textbf{70.4} \\ \textbf{21.9} \\ \textbf{11.3} \\ \textbf{11.9} \\ \textbf{5.3} \\ \textbf{45.8} \\ \textbf{33.6} \\ \textbf{22.7} \\ \textbf{19.1} \\ \textbf{5.1} \\ \textbf{14.1} \\ \textbf{27.5} \end{array}$	295.3 8.3 71.4 22.1 11.2 12.4 5.3 45.6 31.9 22.0 19.1 5.0 14.2 26.8	692.4 39.9 176.6 33.0 25.4 37.6 19.3 58.6 52.4 56.5 93.6 11.8 39.1 48.6	721:4 41:9 181:7 36:4 29:3 39:0 19:6 72:8 51:9 55:3 93:8 11:6 40:3 47:8	<b>719 · 9</b> 41 · 7 182 · 8 36 · 7 29 · 3 40 · 4 19 · 6 72 · 5 49 · 9 54 · 4 93 · 6 11 · 5 40 · 5 47 · 0

# Indu Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) ... Furniture and Upholstery ... Shop and Office Fitting ... Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork M Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Manufactures of Paper and Boa Printing and Publishing of Newsp Other Printing and Publishing, E Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms... Toys, Games and Sports Requisi Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Ciner Miscellaneous Manufacturing In Building and Contracting Building and Civil Engineering C Electric Wiring and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road ... Distributive Trades Dealing in Coal, Builders' Mat Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in Other Industrial Mate Wholesale Distribution of Food and Retail Distribution of Food and Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Retail Distribution of Non-Food Retail Distribution of Confection Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Sport, Other Recreations and Ber Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpo

" LANGDEX "

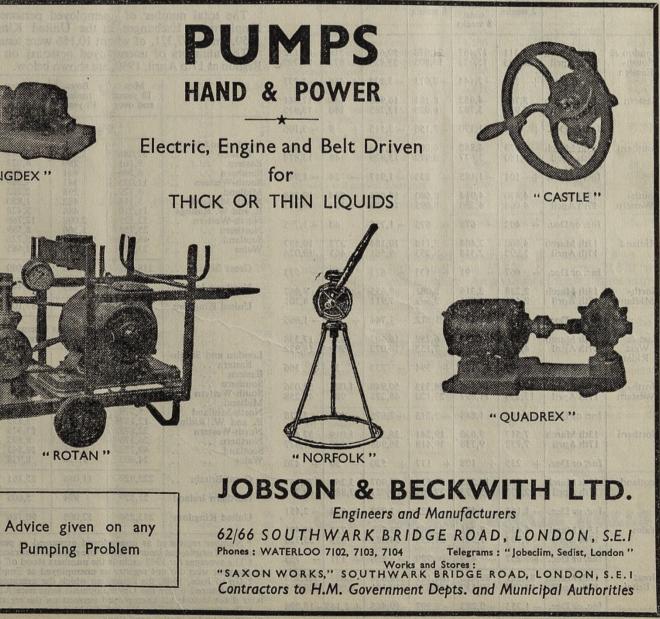


(93842)

# Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1950

# Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

	(Th	ousands)	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1			Section of the		and frame	
ustry	bradden	Males	ine all'as	22.14.03	Females		1 2 22 3 3	Total	
usity	Mid- 1948	Feb., 1950	March, 1950	Mid- 1948	Feb., 1950	March, 1950	Mid- 1948	Feb., 1950	March 1950
Las Landering	218.9	237.5	236.3	51.1	55.0	54.5	270.0	292.5	290.8
Cores Course dellars	76.2	77.0	76.5	10.7	10.4	10.3	86.9	87.4	86.8
	·· 92·3 ·· 15·7	106·7 17·8	106·2 17·6	25·3 3·1	29·3 3·3	29·0 3·2	117·6 18·8	136.0	135·2 20·8
is	19.0	19.4	19.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	25.2	25.6	25.3
Manufactures	15.7	16.6	16.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	21.5	22.4	22.7
Er Er	291.1	312.6	313.3	172.7	186.0	185.7	463.8	498.6	499.0
	54.8	56.9	57·2 4·8	18.3	19.0	19.0	73.1	75.9	76.2
	12.6	4.8	14.7	1.2 23.7	2.2 27.3	2·2 27·3	4.7	7.0	7.0
pard not elsewhere specified	15.0	16.7	16.8	21.4	23.1	23.2	36.4	39.8	40.0
spapers and Periodicals	68.5	75.3	75.6	18.0	19.3	19.2	86.5	94.6	94.8
Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	136.7	144.3	144 · 2	90.1	95.1	94.8	226.8	239.4	239.0
	141.0	139.3	139.8	101.0	103.2	103.3	242.0	242.5	243.1
	·· 64·2 ·· 10·2	65·2 11·8	65·6 11·8	32·7 2·3	34.3	34.6	96·9 12·5	99.5	100.2
	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.3	8.0	2.6 7.9	12.5	14·4 17·0	14.4
sites	10.8	11.4	11.4	16.1	18.7	19.0	26.9	30.1	30.4
	·· 4·5 8·0	4.6	4.6	6·1 2·5	6.2	6.2	10.6	10.8	10.8
and the second se	34.1	33.0	33.1	32.0	1.6 31.8	1·5 31·5	10.5	5·9 64·8	5.8
belaw shawell's average a	1.298.0	1.262.1	1,241.8	39.0	39.2	39.2	1.337.0	1.301.3	1,281.0
	<b>1,298</b> .0 1,236.7	1,198.7	1,178.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	1,269.4	1,231.4	1,211 .4
sod	61.3	63.4	63.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	67.6	69.9	69.6
. 1959 IS	271.2	294.9	294.7	24.4	28.3	28.5	295.6	323.2	323.2
	117.9	124.8	124.4	9.5	10.5	10.6	127.4	135.3	135.0
	126·7 26·6	142·5 27·6	142·9 27·4	13·5 1·4	16.4	16.5	140.2	158.9	159.4
Whethe Linesetter of Tank	20.0	27.0	21 4	1.4	1.4	1.4	28.0	29.0	28.8
	255.8	256.9	256.9	44.4	43.3	43.4	300.2	200.0	200.0
the second	. 28.6	24.5	24.6	2.3	43.3	43.4	300.2	300·2 26·6	300·3 26·8
	181.8	190.4	191.1	11.8	13.3	13.2	193.6	203.7	204.3
	. 1,145.3	1,192.9	1,193.3	992.0	1,058.3	1,057.4	2,137.3	2,251.2	2,250 .7
aterials, Grain and Agricultur	al	100.0	100 0					JULYON D	ol record
terials and Machinery	· 103·4 72·9	108·9 75·0	108·6 75·2	27·3 24·7	28·8 25·8	28·8 26·0	130.7	137.7	137.4
the second s	101.4	106.0	106.0	46.9	49.1	49.1	97·6 148·3	100·8 155·1	101 - 2
d Drink (exc. catering)	370.6	379.2	378.9	299.3	318.6	318.3	669.9	697.8	697.2
	. 147·7 326·2	155·2 344·4	155·2 345·2	95·2 462·9	103.0	103.3	242.9	258.2	258.5
d Goods		24.2	24.2	35.7	497·2 35·8	496·1 35·8	789·1 58·8	841.6	841·3 60·0
	The same of	in the first	Contra the	al lightere	000		000	00.0	00.0
, Concerts, etc	. 66.2	64.8	64.0	73.0	72.6	72.9	139.2	137.4	136.9
	47.6	64·8 37·2	37.3	43.2	35.8	36.2	90.8	137.4	73.5
	22.0	212.3	212.8	507.5	455.3	457.0	735.0	667.6	669.8
	. 32.0	33·2 11·4	33·2 11·5	119·2 29·6	118.7	118.4	151.2	151.9	151.6
pet Beating, etc	11.9	11.4	11.5	29.0	27.2	27.8	41.5	38.6	39.3



A\*\* 4

# Unemployment at 17th April, 1950

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
13th March	240,288	6,667	94,242	6,086	347,283
	223,929	11,034	85,181	8,841	328,985

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

special conditions. In the week ended 25th March, 1950, about 26,000 operatives in manufacturing industries were on short time, losing 12 hours each on the average; on the other hand 1,015,000 were working on an

on the average ; on the other hand 1,013,000 were working on an average  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours overtime. It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 17th April represented 1.6 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes. The corresponding percentage at 13th March was 1.7. The analysis of the figures for 17th April is as follows :—

	Wholly	Unemployed	(including C	Casuals)	1 1 1 2	
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and	47,851 6,314	52,381 2,687	117,834 1,864	218,066 10,865	5,863 169	223,929 11,034
over Girls under 18	24,438 5,165	22,981 2,090	34,241 1,335	81,660 8,590	3,521 251	85,181 8,841
Total	83,768	80,139	155,274	319,181	9,804	328,985

The total of 328,985 includes 44,401 married women. The changes between 13th March and 17th April in each administrative Region were as follows :---

		199	Wholly U (includin	Jnemploy g Casuals	ed s)		
Region	-	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
London & South-	13th March 17th April	20,311 20,695	17,467 15,323	21,878 19,805	59,656 55,823	516 972	60,172 56,795
Eastern	Inc. or Dec.	+ 384	- 2,144	- 2,073	- 3,833	+ 456	- 3,377
Eastern	13th March 17th April	3,767 3,978	4,952 3,782	8,181 6,025	16,900 13,785	141 150	17,041 13,935
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 211	- 1,170	- 2,156	- 3,115	+ 9	- 3,106
Southern	13th March 17th April	4,079 4,180	4,862 3,677	6,805 5,972	15,746 13,829	73 49	15,819 13,878
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 101	- 1,185	- 833	- 1,917	- 24	- 1,941
South- Western	13th March 17th April	4,470 4,068	4,914 4,236	8,680 8,005	18,064 16,309	224 184	18,288 16,493
	Inc. or Dec.	- 402	- 678	- 675	- 1,755	- 40	- 1,795
Midland	13th March 17th April	4,662 3,995	2,404 2,313	3,118 3,253	10,184 9,561	373 463	10,557 10,024
	Inc. or Dec.	- 667	- 91	+ 135	- 623	+ 90	- 533
North- Midland	13th March 17th April	2,258 2,451	2,316 1,891	5,081 3,569	9,655 7,911	312 390	9,967 8,301
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 193	- 425	- 1,512	- 1,744	+ 78	- 1,666
East & West Ridings	13th March 17th April	5,355 4,757	4,293 4,162	6,759 7,153	16,407 16,072	931 900	17,338 16,972
Telungs	Inc. or Dec.	- 598	- 131	+ 394	- 335	- 31	- 366
North- Western	13th March 17th April	13,070 13,256	13,545 11,897	24,333 23,120	50,948 48,273	1,088 985	52,036 49,258
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 186	- 1,648	- 1,213	- 2,675	- 103	- 2,778
Northern	13th March 17th April	7,517 7,752	9,630 9,738	19,241 19,418	36,388 36,908	1,019 969	37,407 37,877
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 235	S no stante	+ 177	+ 520	- 50	+ 470
Scotland	13th March 17th April	14,096 12,933	17,288 15,793	37,523 37,101	68,907 65,827	3,260 3,889	72,167 69,716
-	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,163	- 1,495	- 422	- 3,080	+ 629	- 2,451
Wales	13th March 17th April	5,436 5,703	7,751 7,327	22,582 21,853	35,769 34,883	722 853	36,491 35,736
and a state	Inc. or Dec.	+ 267	- 424	- 729	- 886	+ 131	- 755
Great Britain	13th March 17th April	85,021 83,768	89,422 80,139	164,181 155,274	338,624 319,181	8,659 9,804	347,283 328,985
hater	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,253	- 9,283	- 8,907	- 19,443	+ 1,145	- 18,298

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th March and 17th April, 1950, were as follows :--

Region	run	ber of pers egistered a employed th April, 1	at	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
E Station in the	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South-	1000	ALC LASS	5054 x70.	Charle Long	77 20 0000	Locales 31	
Eastern	39,724	17,071	56,795	1.2	0.9	1.1	
Eastern	9,502	4,433	13,935	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Southern	8,697	5,181	13,878	1.3	1.7	1.4	
South-Western	11,484	5,009	16,493	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Midland	7,153	2,871	10,024	0.5	0.4	0.5	
North-Midland	5,778	2,523	8,301	0.6	0.5	0.6	
East and West Ridings	12,630	4,342	16,972	1.0	0.7	0.9	
North-Western	34,893	14,365	49,258	1.9	1.3	1.7	
Northern	27,695	10,182	37,877	3.1	2.9	3.0	
Scotland	51,878	17,838	69,716	3.6	2.5	3.2	
Wales	25,529	10,207	35,736	3.7	4.3	3.8	
Great Britain	234,963	94,022	328,985	1.7	1.3	1.6	

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1950

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

		(	Freat Britai	in		- and the second
<u>a-as</u>	Wholly Un (including		Tempo Stop		Total	United Kingdom: Total
8/275	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Total
1939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324
1940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054
1941	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273
1942	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117
1943	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538
1944	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929
1945	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977
1946	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164
1947†	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323
1948‡	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570	331,323
1949	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965	337,997
1949 :		1 1 1 1				
14th March	245,809	86,393	4,924	3,280	340,406	375,260
13th June	194,204	61,867	5,008	2,564	263,643	291,146
12th Sept.	195,986	66,261	3,391	2,228	267,866	293,850
5th Dec.	234,073	88,802	4,680	2,781	330,336	360,728
1950 :	1000000	· · DRo		a Distance	,	TOTAL MARKA
16th Jan	258,033	105,916	4,738	3,579	372,266	403,883
13th Feb	259,816	102,778	6,298	3,890	372,782	403,358
13th March	241,218	97,406	5,737	2,922	347,283	377,504
17th April	228,931	90,250	6,032	3,772	328,985	357,321

# 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 17th April, 1950, was 357,321, of whom 10,156 were temporarily stopped. The numbers of unemployed persons§ on the registers in each Region at 17th April, 1950, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
	W	holly Unen	ployed (inclu	uding Casua	als)
London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E, and W. Ridings North-Western Northern	37,086 9,161 8,246 11,035 6,729 5,114 11,710 32,525 25,758	2,066 289 441 341 298 482 488 2,008 1,306	15,049 4,023 4,690 4,569 2,282 1,850 3,428 12,769 8,589	1,622 312 452 364 252 465 446 971 1,255	55,823 13,785 13,829 16,309 9,561 7,911 16,072 48,273 36,908
Scotland Wales	46,823 23,879	2,071 1,075	15,726 8,685	1,207 1,244	65,827 34,883
Great Britain	218,066	10,865	81,660	8,590	319,181
Northern Ireland	21,154	965	5,442	423	27,984
United Kingdom	239,220	11,830	87,102	9,013	347,165
	Total R Unemp	egistered as ployed, Tem	Unemployed porarily Stop	(including oped and Ca	Wholly asuals)
London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	37,649 9,210 8,256 11,143 6,851 5,279 12,137 32,872 26,376 49,753 24,403	2,075 292 441 341 302 499 493 2,021 1,319 2,125 1,126	15,436 4,120 4,726 4,636 2,610 2,042 3,855 13,378 8,895 16,545 8,938	1,635 313 455 373 261 481 487 987 1,287 1,287 1,293 1,269	56,795 13,875 13,878 16,493 10,024 8,301 16,972 49,258 37,877 69,716 35,736
Great Britain	223,929	11,034	85,181	8,841	328,985
Northern Ireland	21,329	974	5,605	428	28,336
United Kingdom	245,258	12,008	90,786	9,269	357,321

3 3

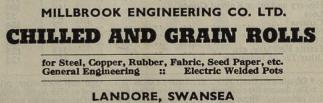
\* Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes. † The averages for 1947 exclude the numbers stood off during the fuel crisis early in the year who did not register as unemployed at Employment Exchanges. ‡ Up to June, 1948, the figures on which the averages are based relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but the figures for all later dates include all unemployed persons on the registers. § The figures exclude registered disabled persons who are suitable only for em-ployment under special conditions.

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# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE

The Table below show	s the t	L TOW	mbers c	of unen	ployed*	alastry by industry, the			Persons of the April,		Inc.(+) o Dec. (-) in Totals
ersons on the registers of mployment Offices in ea 950, and the numbers of nd Offices situated in son ogether with the increase	persons be of the	on the reprincip	e Regio egisters o al towns	of the End	th April, xchanges Region,	Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	as compare with 13t March, 1950
950.	N	umbers of isters at 17	Persons o	n	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals	Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools	26,376 199 176 1,607 977	8,895 153 165 412 324	<b>2,606</b> 29 16 140 77	37,877 381 357 2,159 1,378	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 47 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 66 \\ + & 22 \\ - & 88 \\ + & 11 \end{vmatrix}$
egions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	as compared with 13th March, 1950	Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	1,278 797 4,904 2,354 598	617 536 1,403 473 502	39 175 395 131 156	1,934 1,508 6,702 2,958 1,256	$\begin{array}{c cccc} + & 1 \\ + & 2 \\ - & 2 \\ + & 32 \\ + & 9 \\ - & 12 \end{array}$
ondon and South-Eastern	37,649	15,436	3,710	56,795	- 3,377	Sunderland	*2,921	857 283	250 25	4,028	- 12 + 17
London (Administrative County) Acton	17,806 160	5,542 76	682 10 22	24,030 246 356	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1,427 \\ - 6 \\ + 10 \end{array} $	Scotland Aberdeen	<b>49,753</b> 1,972	16,545 545	<b>3,418</b> 82	69,716 2,599	- 2,45
Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham	254 1,621 758	80 787 796	111 145	2,519	- 685 - 97	Clydebank Dundee	417 1,791	145 691 673	32 50 193	2 532	+ -
Croydon Dagenham	795 424 342	274 198 135	45 155 57	1,114 777 534	$\begin{array}{c} - & 20 \\ + & 119 \\ - & 15 \end{array}$	Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock	3,640 17,083 1,525	4,602 982	954 171	4,506 22,639 2,678 2,291	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 15 \\ - & 15 \\ - & 81 \\ + & 1 \end{vmatrix}$
Ealing East Ham Enfield	342 321 274	95 63	46 42 82	462 379	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 15 \\ + & 17 \\ + & 16 \\ - & 53 \\ + & 12 \end{array} $	Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	1,601 731	582 334	108 83	2,291 1,148	- 17
Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington	545 139 396	321 57 152	82 34 41	948 230 589		Wales Cardiff	<b>24,403</b> 2,722	8,938 534	2,395	35,736 3,420	+ +
Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow	352 854	160 207	38 52	550 1,113	+ 23 + 153	Merthyr Tydfil Newport	1,335 803 2,447	414 415 740	174 91 198	1,923 1,309	- 1
Tottenham West Ham	590 831 , 419	166 322 84	77 50 64	833 1,203 567	+ 21 + 47 + 15	Swansea	1,423	646	70	3,385 2,139	A her level at h
Willesden	9,210	4,120	605	13,935	- 3,106	Northern Ireland Belfast	21,329 7,750 2,966	5,605 2,821 202	1,402 202 274	28,336 10,773 3,442	- 1
Bedford Cambridge	132 128 309	40 32 162	27 10 17	199 170 488	+ 18 - 28 + 85	Londonderry	2,900	202	2/4	3,442	
Ipswich Luton Norwich	124 775	16 91	56 15	196 881	+ 8 - 122						
Southend-on-Sea Watford	839 105	387 152	39 7	1,265 264	- 304 - 24	DISABLED PER	SONS	(EMP	LOYM	ENT)	ACT
Bournemouth	<b>8,256</b> 820	<b>4,726</b> 347	<b>896</b> 40	13,878 1,207	- 1,941 - 523	The number of person (Employment) Act, 1944	ns regist	ered un	der the	Disable	d Perso
Oxford	114 2,400	124 1,925 192	20 310 45	258 4,635 730	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 3 \\ - & 131 \\ - & 19 \end{vmatrix}$	pared with 935,992 at 1	16th Jan	uary.	The figu	re for 1	17th Ap
Reading Slough Southampton	493 192 1,263	68 484	17 95	277	$- 23 \\ - 492$	included 847,410 men, 81 the total, 541,451 had at	some ti	me serv	ed in H	.M. For	ces wh
uth-Western	11,143	4,636	714	16,493	- <b>1,795</b> - 251	394,745 had had no such In the Table which	follows,	the pe	rsons of	n the r	egister
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	3,322 306 108	649 194 114	97 22 15	4,068 522 237	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 11 \\ - & 9 \end{vmatrix}$	17th April, 1950, are cl disablement. The class	ification	used i	s based	on the	e Medi
Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	1,289 105	1,026 82	186 37	2,501 224	- 43 - 27	Research Council's pro injuries. For the purpos	ovisional se of the	classif se statis	ication tics certa	of dist in sepa	eases a rate iter
idland	6,851 1,704	2,610 474	563 177	10,024 2,355	- 533 - 147	e.g., various types of a	mputatio	ons, hav	ve been	amalga	mated.
Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry	33 701	42	1 41	76 975	- <sup>119</sup> - <sup>31</sup>	Nature of Disablement	Ex-Se	rvice Otl		Non-Ex-	Tota
Oldbury Smethwick	39 66 867	21 19 90	2 3 38	62 88 995	+ 10 + 23	-16	(1914		ervice	Service* 32,904	76,06
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich	291 37	110 40	19 17	420 94	+ 6 - 56 - 31	Arthritis and rheumatism	1,:	586 2 40 2	2,073 796	15,517 14,518	39,17
Wolverhampton Worcester	485 191	147 98	15 20	647 309	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 31 \\ - & 16 \end{vmatrix}$	Diseases of heart, etc	5,9	964 2	9,615	23,924 26,111 29,044	75,74 59,25 73,60
orth-Midland Chesterfield	<b>5,279</b> 196		<b>980</b> 26	8,301 322	- 1,666	Diseases of the lungs <sup>†</sup> Ear defects Eye defects	3,	444     3       627     1       198     2	8,181 5,129 21,529	29,044 23,918 32,804	42,67
Derby Grimsby	161 1,359 272	36 416 54	16 154 13	213 1,929 339	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 22 \\ + & 42 \\ + & 228 \\ + & 22 \\ - & 47 \\ - & 12 \end{array} $	Injuries of head, face, nec thorax, abdomen, pelvis a	ck, nd	A La -	27031.198		allariasta
Leicester Lincoln	183 164	30 44 36	11 11 14	1,929 339 224 222	- 47 - 12	trunk Injuries and diseases† of low limb	17, ver 25	10 martin	19,938 53,228	10,293 51,137	47,79
Mansfield Northampton Nottingham	122 893	126	6 84	164 1,103 145	+ 19 + 96	Injuries and diseases† of upp limb Injuries and diseases† of spine	ber	797	33,288	28,406	88,4
Peterborough Scunthorpe	46 72	94 116	309	497	- 464 + 182	Nervous and mental disorders	6,	490 3	12,206 38,710	14,575 40,275 26,637	27,9 85,4 58,8
ast and West Ridings Barnsley	12,137 420	23	<b>980</b> 30 29	16,972 473	+ 28	Other diseases and disabilities	3,		29,022 25,401	24,682	54,04
Bradford Dewsbury	628 105 284	15	10	704 130 566	- 16	10tai	132,	848 4	08,603	394,745	936,1
Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield	46 95	18 34	3	67	- 8 - 25	The number of disa	bled pe	rsons o	n the r	egister	who v
Hull Leeds	4,005 1,951 195	352	200 71 46	5,189 2,374 490	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 197 \\ + & 40 \\ + & 70 \\ + & 42 \end{array}$	unemployed at 17th A males and 4,258 were fer	nales. A	s 65,12 An analy	s, of w vsis of th	hom 60 lese figu	res is gi
Rotherham	1,281	383	56 16	1,720	- 12	in the Table below.	14.3°		201333330	Vice Mai	t bri ofi sw-welle
York	332 32,872		89 3,008	592 49,258	a la ha		1,3	Male	es Fe	males	Tota
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	181	20 48	44	101 233	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \\ - & 26 \end{vmatrix}$	Suitable for ordinary employn Classified as unlikely to obta	in employ.		22 3	,683	55,505
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead	1,818	568	123	2,509	+ 210	conditions	er specia		48	575	9,623
Blackburn	452	916	49 49	2,627	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 962 \\ + & 21 \end{vmatrix}$	Grand Total		60,8	70 4	,258	65,128
Blackpool	227		1 6	256	- 17	* This column includes a s	small num	ber of yo	ung perso	ns who h	had serve
Bolton Burnley			14 1,440 278	176 21,528 4,052	697	† Except tuberculosis.					VA BOY
Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	2 804		10 - 20	525	15 + 18				1	molf their	here den to
Bolton Burnley Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and	428				- 58						
Bolton Burnley Burry Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford)	428 487 139	127	26	207	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	MILLBROO	K ENG	INEER	ING C	O. LT	D.
Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Manchester (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	428 487 139 641 763	7 127 67 1 578 3 146	26 1 28 23	207 1,247 932	7 - 23 7 - 22	and the second second					
Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens	428 487 139 641 763 383	7 127 67 1 578 3 146 1 217 5 625	26 1 28 28 23 64 82	207 1,247 932 662	2 - 99 2 + 60 2 - 183	CHILLED	AND	GR	AIN	RO	LLS

obtain work other than under special conditions. They include, however, some persons who are not available for employment away from home and others who for various reasons are not suitable for the types of vacancies current.



# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 17th April, 1950, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The figures include all unemployed their former employment). The figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the

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numbers of unemployed persons whose last employment was in that industry.

		and and Manual and	1976	Great Br	itain	and the plan	and the second				
Industry	unen (inc	holly pployed luding suals)		orarily pped	desition	Total	nda gili	Ur	nited Kingd (all classes)		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Males Females T		
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	12,491 6,081 515 5,895	<b>3,721</b> 3,644 59 18	2,725 50 1 2,674	443 442 1	15,216 6,131 516 8,569	4,164 4,086 60	<b>19,380</b> 10,217 576	<b>19,112</b> 9,611 534	<b>4,287</b> <b>4,209</b> 60	23,399 13,820 594	
Mining and Quarrying	2,563 1,778 34 442 90 120 99	115 76  4 3 3 29	20 17 		8,569 2,583 1,795 34 445 90 120	18 116 76 4 3 3	8,587 2,699 1,871 34 449 93 123	8,967 3,012 1,828 34 772 90 182	18 119 76 4 3 3	8,985 3,131 1,904 34 776 93 185	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers. Cement	3,033 890 362 409 386 61	767 158 112 209 183 15	<b>42</b> 4 8 12 11	62 	99 3,075 894 370 421 397	30 829 158 121 209 236	129 3,904 1,052 491 630 633	106 3,268 951 379 426 416	33 842 158 127 210 236	139 4,110 1,109 506 636 652	
Chemicals and Allied Trades	925 3,802 165 1,349	90 1,656 4 532	-7 15 1 8		61 932 3,817 166	15 90 1,698	76 1,022 5,515 170	68 1,028 <b>3,908</b> 167	15 96 1,718 4	83 1,124 5,626 171	
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	128 1,122 262 217 188 371	222 382 120 222 60 114		30 $1$ $4$ $1$ $4$ $-2$ $2$	1,357 128 1,124 265 217 188	562 223 386 121 226 60	1,919 351 1,510 386 443 248	1,397 136 1,131 277 227 194	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Metal Manufacture. Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	3,907 127 1,433	700 9 221	405	30	372 4,312 127	116 730 9	488 <b>5,042</b> 136	379 <b>4,497</b> 136	116 730 9	495 5,227 145	
Tron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	998 136 92 301	155 81 34 46	264 6 65 35 15	5 15 —	1,697 1,004 201 127 316	226 155 96 34	1,923 1,159 297 161	1,724 1,079 201 135	1,079 155 1,2 201 96 29 135 34 10		
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	820 25,489 12,348 1,112 400 127 381 99 306 952 1,226 6,102 770 311 167 358 136 102 592	154 4,285 444 76 49 4 60 12 47 300 127 1,139 363 264 185 443 144 155 473	$     \begin{array}{c}       20 \\       478 \\       396 \\       2 \\       1 \\       -1 \\       -1 \\       -1 \\       -3 \\       62 \\       55 \\       6 \\       -1 \\       -1 \\       -1 \\       -1 \\       -1     \end{array} $	10 64 24 1  1 3 1 1 5 7 4 1 3 1 1 1 1	340 25,967 12,744 1,114 401 127 382 99 306 952 1,229 6,164 775 317 167 359 136 102 593	46 164 4,349 468 77 49 4 61 12 50 301 128 1,154 370 268 186 446 446 145 156 474	362 1,004 30,316 13,212 1,191 450 131 443 111 356 1,253 1,357 7,318 1,145 585 353 805 281 258 1,067	324 898 27,509 13,556 1,246 421 148 3999 116 501 964 1,265 6,370 802 331 172 361 137 106 614	46 164 4,429 475 77 51 4 62 12 70 302 128 1,165 373 273 187 455 145 145 170 480	370 1,062 31,938 14,031 1,323 472 152 461 128 571 1,256 1,393 7,535 1,175 604 816 282 2876 1,094	
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	6,789 2,106 1,962 1,448 562	982 281 164 207	22 14 5 1	12 1 1 -	6,811 2,120 1,967 1,449	994 282 165 207	7,805 2,402 2,132 1,656	7,291 2,199 2,100 1,683	1,061 291 172 237	8,352 2,490 2,272 1,920	
Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	91 214 238 168	212 6 19 7 86			562 91 215 238	212 6 19 7	774 97 234 245	572 94 219 242	215 6 19 8	787 100 238 250	
Ietal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	<b>3,844</b> 306 170 282 275 374 222 2,215	<b>1,926</b> 138 165 35 124 473 115 876	76 15 2 20 4 19 16	10 77 13 1 1 1 7 1 53	169 3,920 321 172 302 279 393 222 2,231	96 2,003 151 166 36 125 480 116 929	265 5,923 472 338 338 404 873 338 3,160	<b>4,058</b> 332 177 329 281 410 228	182         113         293           4,058         2,030         6,085           332         151         483           177         167         344           329         36         365           281         125         406           410         491         901		
recision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	795 420 193 116 66	446 234 111 62 39	5 1 - 3 1	3 1 	800 421 193 119 67	449 234 112 64 39	1,249 655 305 183 106	832 433 206 120 73	433         241         674           206         113         319           120         65         185		
axtiles         Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.         Cotton Weaving, etc.         Woollen and Worsted         Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production         Linen and Soft Hemp         Jute         Rosiery and other Knitted Goods	2,888 463 217 497 179 75 104 336 152 116	3,153 566 252 441 83 101 139 187 317 309	121 1 17 6 	151 14 22 2   16 14 17	3,009 463 218 514 185 75 104 336 152 133	3,304 580 274 443 83 101 139 203 331 326	6,313 1,043 492 957 268 176 243 539 483 459	4,189 466 222 520 200 88 1,069 339 184 148	466         586         1,052           222         275         497           520         467         987           200         86         286           88         103         191           1,069         817         1,886           339         204         543           184         474         658		
Carpets     Conservation     Conservatintent     Conservation     Co	24 79 33 99 363 151	52 104 47 306 123 126	66 1 1 1 12	5 	90 80 33 100 363 163	57 104 49 352 127 135	439 147 184 82 452 490 298	148 92 83 34 118 454 172	341 60 129 49 490 152 145	489 152 212 83 608 606 317	

<sup>+</sup> The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 17th April, 1950, who, although previously employed in coal mining are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1950

Industry

Leather, Leather Goods and Fur . Leather (Tanning and Dressing) Leather Goods . . . . Fur . . . . .

Clothing ..... Tailoring .... Dressmaking .... Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery ... Dress Industries not elsewhere sy Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, (exc. rubber) .... Repair of Boots and Shoes ...

Tobacco .. .. Manufactures of Wood and Cork . Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting . Wooden Containers and Basket Miscellaneous Wood and Cork M

Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper... Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Cases Manufactures of Paper and E specified Printing and Publishing of Newsp Other Printing and Publishing, E ing, etc.

Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber ... Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requis Miscellaneous Stationers' Good Production and Printing of Cin Miscellaneous Manufacturing In

Building and Contracting ... Building ... Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting

Transport and Communication Railways ... Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport ... Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conserv Air Transport ... Postal, Telegraph and Wireless C Other Transport and Communic Storage ... Storage .. .. ..

Insurance, Banking and Finance

Public Administration ... National Government Service Local Government Service

**Professional Services** .. Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services 

Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls Sport, Other Recreations and B Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Cat Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resid Private Domestic Service (Non-F Other Services

**Ex-Service** Personnel not Classifi Other Persons not Cla fied by I

GRAND TUTAL\*

# Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis-continued

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and the set of the set of the			- indiana	Great Britai	in		tot tot	le white		
	Who unemp (inclu	ding	Tempor stopp			Total	k "luup. Sinnedir		ed Kingdon 11 classes)	bolle
3.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males 1	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
) and Fellmongery	600 282	288 97	52 33	37	652 315	325 101	<b>977</b> 416	670 328	<b>344</b> 112	1,014 440
) and Feumongery	183 135	121 70	2 17	8 25	185 152	129 95	314 247	190 152	136 96	326 248
:: :: :: ::	2,568 1,323	2,923 1,335	278 37	<b>493</b> 230	2,846 1,360	3,416 1,565	6,262 2,925	3,134 1,452	3,806 1,660 926	6,940 3,112
	122 38 62	794 263 66	4 1 68	102 15 45	126 39 130	896 278 111	1,022 317 241	130 63 134	455 154	1,056 518 288
specified	74 347	203 228	69 77	45 53	143 424	248 281	391 705	177 451	281 291	458 742
	602 6,852	34 6,826	22 83	3 688	624 6,935	37 7,514	661 14,449	727 7,514		766 16,041
	290 1,873 212	103 1,150 361	1 7 3	12 2	291 1,880 215	103 1,162 363	394 3,042 578	334 2,024 218	107 1,224 377	441 3,248 595
	279 414 392	244 229 131	33 1 —	12 10 3	312 415 392	256 239 134	568 654 526	333 473 405	268 275 181	601 748 586
enfectionery les specified	258 449 1,254	409 1,663 1,594	2 7 25	39 274 234	260 456 1,279	448 1,937 1,828	708 2,393 3,107	266 575 1,337	451 2,555 1,860	717 3,130 3,197
	522 98 482	273 118 282	$-\frac{1}{2}$	3 17 5	523 98 484	276 135 287	799 233 771	537 124 527	282 135 310	819 259 837
	329 4,004	269 727	1 773	77 104	330 4,777	346 831	676 5,608	361 5,130	502 860	863 5,990
	1,305 1,853 170	192 335 20	11 729	12 81	1,316 2,582 170	204 416 20	1,520 2,998 190	1,492 2,669 176	210 427 20	1,702 3,096 196
ts	432 244	123 57	28 5	7 4	460 249	130 61	590 310	490 303	132 71	622 374
	1,659 438 28	1,172 215 30	27 17 1	23	1,686 455 29	1,195 215 30	2,881 670 59	1,902 632 29	1,285 273 30	3,187 905 59
d Fibre-board Packing Board not elsewhere	156	226	Line alter	9	156	235	391	166	240	406
spapers and Periodicals Bookbinding, Engrav-	83 324	152 68	1 4	6 1	84 328	158 69	242 397	86 340	163 71	249 411
	630 2,437	481 1,745	4	7 99	634 2,469	488 1,844	1,122 4,313	649 2,664	508 1,880	1,157 4,544
	675 142 115	383 31 88	12 1 6	3	687 143 121	386 31 99	1,073 174 220	707 151 130	386 31 104	1,093 182 234
isites	250 88 529	438 117 65	- 1 3	29 1	250 89 532	467 118 65	717 207 597	274 92 536	491 118 65	765 210 601
Industries	638 37.815	623 310	9 159	55 10	647 37,974	678 320	1,325 38,294	774 42,542	685 340	1,459
	24,332 1,400 12,083	173 58 79	84 9 66	-5 -5	24,416 1,409 12,149	178 58 84	24,594 1,467 12,233	27,776 1,476 13,290	195 61 84	<b>42,882</b> 27,971 1,537 13,374
oly	2,106 1,087	78 20	92	=	2,115 1,089	78 20	<b>2,193</b> 1,109	2,324 1,137	85 22	2,409 1,159
in in it in it in it.	761 258 23,433	49 9 1,833	4 3 305	40	765 261 23,738	49 9 1,873	814 270 25,611	904 283 26,196	54 9 1,917	958 292 28,113
• • • • •	2,923 1,658 658	298 632 17	13 12 3	3 14	2,936 1,670 661	301 646 17	3,237 2,316 678	3,137 1,838 769	311 652 17	3,448 2,490 786
ort	2,629 8,327 2,190	81 114 20	21 221 15	2 4	2,650 8,548 2,205	83 118 20	2,733 8,666 2,225	2,911 8,947 3,317	85 124 21	2,996 9,071 3,338
ervancy, etc., Service	781 255	14 44	2 		783 255	14 45	797 300	825 262	15 48	840 310 3,624
Communication	2,929 381 702	534 30 49	2 11	13 	2,934 383 713	547 30 52	3,481 413 765	3,064 401 725	560 31 53	3,624 432 778
Materials, Grain and lesale or Retail)	<b>16,547</b> 1,985	11,187 207	83 4	158 5	<b>16,630</b> 1,989	11,345 212	27,975	<b>18,444</b> 2,280	12,035 228	30,479
aterials and Machinery od and Drink	1,985 1,928 1,602	231 402	7 4	6 12	1,935 1,606	237 414	2,201 2,172 2,020	2,230 2,077 1,893	258 454	2,508 2,335 2,347
n-Food Goods.	4,318 1,856 4,507	3,625 664 5,651	33 15 18	50 15 68	4,351 1,871 4,525	3,675 679 5,719	8,026 2,550 10,244	5,009 1,997 4,813	3,872 706 6,074	8,881 2,703 10,887
ctionery, Tobacco and	351	407	2	2	353	409	762	375	443	818
	1,367	614 4,040	8 127	4 129	1,375 17,687	618 4,169	1,993 21,856	1,467 19,083	645 4,395	2,112 23,478 11,653
:	8,202 9,358 <b>3,856</b>	2,472 1,568 5,489	18 109 <b>29</b>	18 111 324	8,220 9,467 <b>3,885</b>	2,490 1,679 <b>5,813</b>	10,710 11,146 <b>9,698</b>	8,979 10,104 4,047	2,674 1,721 6,072	11,825 10,119
	148 923 110	83 1,600 135	23	1 298	148 946 110	84 1,898 135	232 2,844 245	155 984 113	97 1,979 147	252 2,963 260
ss Services	1,162 246 1,267	3,363 50 258		19 4 2	1,162 248 1,271	3,382 54 260	4,544 302 1,531	1,216 254 1,325	3,527 56 266	4,743 310 1,591
ulls, Concerts, etc.	21,252 3,578	26,568	158 45	778	21,410 3,623	<b>27,346</b> 2,171	48,756 5,794	<b>22,469</b> 3,732	<b>28,681</b> 2,243	<b>51,150</b> 5,975
Betting	3,175 10,736 575	2,100 1,192 15,828 1,469	35 32 2	26 557 10	3,210 10,768 577	1,218 16,385 1,479	4,428 27,153 2,056	3,403 11,280 620	1,250 16,979 1,615	4,653 28,259 2,235
Carpet Beating, etc	225 352 257	396 566 1,617	47	7 28 7	229 359 257	403 594 1,624	632 953 1,881	243 394 267	413 624 1,816	656 1,018 2,083
n-Resident)	769 1,585	2,881 519	13 20	66 6	782 1,605	2,947 525	3,729 2,130	818 1,712	3,193 548	4,011 2,260
ied by Industry Industry	6,596 14,678	401 8,298	1.00 × 10	distantion	6,596 14,678	401 8,298	6,997 22,976	6,845 15,159	417 8,714	7,262 23,873
	228 021	90,250	6,032	3,772	234,963	94,022	328,985	257,266	100,055	357,321
a contraction was a set of the set	and the second second	ART STREET	1	1.	I STATE BUCK	1 States and a state	L Contraction	1	a loss	

• The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,521 males and 395 females in Great Britain and 4,826 males and 410 females in the United Kingdom).

Four weeks ended 12th April, 1950

Men | Women

988 22

21 231

2 145

58

17

1,353

18

395

5.801

-

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,344\\ 1,637\\ 1,037\\ 209\\ 388\\ 228\\ 738\\ 228\\ 738\\ 228\\ 143\\ 322\\ 24\\ 1,297\\ 89\\ 621\\ 177\\ 151\\ 294\\ 168\\ 230\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 104\\ 144\\ 217\\ \end{array}$ 

134 139

60

211

146

150

49 309

1,447

Four weeks ended 15th March, 1950

Men Women

313

6 32

51 570

464

92

35

2,029

119

20

908

9,445 13,059

22.64

142

503

179

2,679

27,201

# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

Placings in First Preference Industries

Industry

Industries :--Agriculture and Horticulture ... Forestry ... Open Cast Coal Mining ... Otton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. ... Woollen and Worsted ... Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn ... Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving ... Linen and Soft Hemp ... Liace ...

**Total First Preference Vacancies** 

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 15th March and 12th April, 1950, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Minister of Leven and National Section 2017 Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

The comparison of the statistics for the two periods given below is affected by the revocation of the Control of Engagement Order as from 13th March, 1950.

	15th	eks ended March, 950	12th .	eks ended April, 50	Total Number of Placings, 22nd Dec., 1949, to
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	12th April.
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	222,095 12,213	127,674 51,403	108,821 19,459	129,684 50,988	756,169 76,701
Girls under 18	90,421 11,696	122,641 70,794	54,144 20,650	122,912 71,538	315,903 76,981
Total	336,425	372,512	203,074	375,122	1,225,754

A Regional analysis of the figures for the four weeks ended 12th April is given in the Table at the top of the next page. A system of priorities is operated under which "First Preference" is given to vacancies for workpeople which, in the national interest, should take precedence over others. Of the totals of 312,516 and 162,965 vacancies for persons aged 18 and over filled during the four-week periods ending on 15th March, 1950, and 12th April, 1950, the numbers to which First Preference had been accorded were 36,646 and 18,860 respectively, compared with 31,821 and 40,409 in the two preceding four-week periods. In the four-week period ending on 12th April, 1950, the figure represented approxi-mately 11½ per cent. of the total number of adult vacancies filled during that period, the same percentage as in the preceding fourduring that period, the same percentage as in the preceding four weeks.

# First Preference Industries

The Table in the next column shows in detail the total numbers of placings in the two periods of four weeks up to 12th April, 1950, in vacancies to which First Preference had been accorded.

# Changes in Employment in certain First Preference Industries

Figures in the Table below show the net change in employment in the principal First Preference manufacturing industries for which separate statistics are available in January, February and March.

Changes in	Employment	in certain	First	Preference	Manufacturing	Industries
------------	------------	------------	-------	------------	---------------	------------

			Ma	ales		1			Fer	nale	s	1.	1	and the second		T	otal	mQ pros	dev dient
Industries	Net	chang	ge in em	ployment	- Total employ-		Net c	han	ge in em	ploy	ment	Total	-	Net cl	han	ge in em	1000		Total
	Jan.		Feb.	March	at end of March	4	Jan.		Feb.		March	employ- ment at end of March	-	Jan.		Feb.		March	- employ- ment at end of March
Principal First Preference Manuf. Industries*: Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weav- ing, Silk Manufacturef Lace Narrow Fabrics Misc. Textile Industries; Textile Finishing, etc Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. (including Steel Foundries) Iron and Steel Forgings Iron and Steel Forgings Iron and Steel Tubes Sheets and Tinplate Wire and Wire Manu- factures China and Earthenware Printing and Publishing (other than news-	$\begin{array}{c} + & 40\\ + & 60\\ + & 60\\ + & 10\\ + & 20\\ + & 10\\ + & 30\\ + & 30\\ + & 30\\ + & 100\\ + & 100\\ + & 100\\ + & 300\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ + \\ + \\ + \\ + \\ + \\ + \\ + \\ + \\$	- 100 - 200 - 100 - 100 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 100	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 200 \\ - & 200 \\ + & 100 \\ + & 100 \\ - & 100 \\ - & 200 \\ - & 200 \\ - & 500 \\ - & 500 \\ - & 100 \\ - & 100 \end{array}$	48,700 98,100 33,000	++ ++ + ++++ + +++	200 200 100	++++++	1000		500 600 800 100 100 - 100 200 - 200 - 200 - 200 - 100 200 - 100	118,200 98,300 121,000 15,500 9,200 7,500 16,000 8,700 27,700 14,800 14,900 5,300 6,200 3,700 9,800 43,800		- 1,700 - 300 - 400 - 100 - 200 - 100		200 300 300 200 300 100 100 300 - 100 200 100 100 - 100		700 600 1,000 - 200 - 200 100 300 400 - 700 - 100 300 100	182,800 147,000 219,100 48,500 44,900 12,800 22,500 87,600 20,300 107,200 197,200 33,500 41,100 36,500 37,900 80,200
papers and periodicals)	+ 1,000		300	- 100	144,200	+	1,300			-	300	94,800	+	2,300	+	300	-	400	239,000
Total of above Other Manufacturing In-	+ 4,500	+	2,400	- 1,300	953,300	+	5,300	+	600	-	2,600	641,900	+	9,800	+	3,000	100	3,900	1,595,200
dustries	+ 15,200		-) %	- 4,100	4,455,200	+	13,000	+	2,500	_	6,200	2,086,400	+	28,200	+	2,500	1	10,300	6,541,600
Total Manufacturing In- dustries	+ 19,700	+	2,400	- 5,400	5,408,500	+	18,300	+	3,100		8,800	2,728,300	+	38,000	+	5,500	100	14,200	8,136,800

So far as these can be separately distinguished in the employment statistics. Silica bricks and refractories, coke ovens serving iron and steel oduction, and ball and roller bearings cannot be thus distinguished.
Silk manufacture does not receive First Preference.
Asbestos, flock and rag, etc.
These figures exclude foundries attached to engineering establishments, which also receive First Preference.

Region	FM/		Mer 18 and		13	Bo unde			men id over	u	Girls nder 18			Total	
Net Horne in anti-fibra		Plac	ings	Vacancie Unfilled		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placing	s Vaca Uni	ncies illed	Placings		ancie
ondon and South-Eastern	is an in	5,55,55,99,5	430 575 749 096 408 487	25,839 9,155 8,623 7,098 20,167 12,536		5,148 1,047 700 795 1,726 983	12,945 2,468 1,743 1,871 5,234 6,461	16,148 2,796 2,573 2,584 3,806 2,443	35,741 7,158 4,565 5,055 12,837 9,943	4,99 1,090 91 990 1,869 1,089	3       1       3 <t< th=""><th>828 472 911 248 034 884</th><th>54,723 10,508 9,939 9,465 16,809 10,002</th><th>22 16 17 44 37</th><th>3,353 2,253 5,842 7,272 4,272 7,824</th></t<>	828 472 911 248 034 884	54,723 10,508 9,939 9,465 16,809 10,002	22 16 17 44 37	3,353 2,253 5,842 7,272 4,272 7,824
ast and West Ridings orth-Western othern cotland ales Great Britain	: ::	16 6 11 5	,376 ,388 ,844 ,950 ,518 ,821	11,076 17,735 4,560 8,107 4,788 129,684	5	1,457 2,945 1,560 2,290 808 19,459	5,794 7,947 2,229 3,275 1,021 50,988	3,918 7,555 3,289 6,735 2,297 54,144	12,468 24,033 2,574 6,058 2,480 122,912	1,57 3,210 1,79 2,240 88 20,650	) 12 1 2 5 5	127 127 576 415 916 538	15,323 30,098 13,484 23,215 9,508 203,074	61 11 22 9	7,465 1,842 1,939 2,855 9,205 5,122
The Table below shows labo the principal manufacturin priod ended 25th February,	ng ind	ustrie	ates (j s duri	per 100 ng the	emp fou	oloyees) 11-week	princip	. An art	icle descril ons was p	oing the ublishe	source	of the	ese figur ber, 19	es and 48, iss	l the
Industry	men	er of En its per ployed ing of j	100 at	charge Loss em	es and ses pe ploye	of Dis- d other er 100 ed at f period		Indust	ry	I	nber of E nents per employed inning of	100 l at	charg Loss em	aber of l es and o ses per ployed ung of p	other 100 at
And Andreas Andreas	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	( <i>c</i> )		and the second	Pages Hor	M. (a)		T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
reatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.9	4.1	3.2	2.9	4.0	3.1	Textiles			2.	IN DUR TO	3.2	2.3	3.3	2.
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (in- cluding glazed tiles)	3·1 2·9	3·8 3·8	3·2 ' 3·4	2·9 2·7	3·3 4·1	A MARY PI	Cottor Woolld	n Weaving, en and Work	Doubling, et etc sted c., Productio	$\begin{array}{c c} & 2 \\ \vdots & 3 \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3·2 2·4 3·6 3·2	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	3.5 2.3 4.1 3.4	3232
Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement	$2 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$2.5 \\ 3.5 \\ 2.0$	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 8 \\       3 \cdot 3 \\       1 \cdot 6     \end{array} $	4·1 3·5 4·6 3·1	3.5	Rayon Silk Linen	, Nylon, etc	., Weaving a	$\begin{array}{c c} nd \\ \ddots \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \end{array}$	5 2·8 4 5·0	2·7 4·4	1·7 2·4	2·3 4·7	23
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3·3 2·2	5·3 2·9	3·5 2·4	3·6 1·9	4·1 3·2	and the second	Hosier Lace		Net	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 3 & 4 \cdot 4 \\ 6 & 3 \cdot 5 \\ 0 & 2 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	5.8 3.6 3.3 2.5	$ \begin{array}{r}     4 \cdot 3 \\     2 \cdot 3 \\     1 \cdot 7 \\     1 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	5.8 4.6 2.8 1.7	5 3 2 1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.6 2.3	1·4 2·8	1.6 2.5	1·1 1·9	2.0		Made-	w Fabrics . up Textiles Finishing,	TI LAND LAND	·· 2· ·· 2·	$   \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$   \begin{array}{c c}     3 \cdot 1 \\     3 \cdot 1 \\     4 \cdot 6 \\     2 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	3·3 3·3 4·4 3·6	2 3 3 2
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks	$2 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 1$	3·2 2·4 3·4	2.7 1.7 2.5	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 8 \\       2 \cdot 1 \\       2 \cdot 0     \end{array} $	2.6 4.3 2.4 3.1	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	Other	Textile Indu	etc Istries	3.	8 4.3	4.0	3.2	4.1	3
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	$2 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 6$ $2 \cdot 8$	2·9 1·3 2·8	2.6 1.6 2.8	$     \begin{array}{c}       1 \cdot 7 \\       1 \cdot 2 \\       3 \cdot 4     \end{array} $	3·7 2·0 3·8	1.4	Leathe	er Tanning a	ods and Fur nd Dressing	2.	4 3.9	3·2 2·7	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	3.8	2
etal Manufacture Blast Furnaces	2·3 1·6	3·3 1·8	2·4 1·6	2·0 1·5	3·3		Leathe Fur	er Goods .		$\begin{array}{c c} & 2 \\ \ddots & 3 \\ \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c c} 4 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	2·7 2·6	3.9 3.6	33
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries	1.6 3.0	2·4 3·6	1.6 3.1	1·5 2·8	2·9 3·3	1.6	Tailor	··· ·		·· 2· 3·	3 4.1	3·4 3·9	2.8	3·5 3·8	3
Tinplate Manufacture	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 6 \\       1 \cdot 8 \\       2 \cdot 5     \end{array} $	4·0 2·9 2·8	$2 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 6$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	5.8 4.1 3.2	1.0	Overa Hats,	naking lls, Shirts, U Caps and M Dress Indus	Inderwear, e	2.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3.7 3.2 3.2 2.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$3 \cdot 9$ $3 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 1$	3 3 1 2
etc	3·2 2·4	3·8 4·4	3·3 2·8	2·5 2·3	3·4 3·8	S. C. STALL	Manu	facture of B	oots and Sho nd Shoes	es 2.	0 3.3	2·7 2·4	2.2	3·1 3·7	222
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery	1.7 2.9 2.5	$1.7 \\ 3.3 \\ 3.1$	1.7 3.0	3·0 2·5	2·1 2·9	2.5			bacco			3.0	ALLES A	5.2	3
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools	2.5	3·7 3·8 3·0	2.5 2.7 2.3 2.2 0.9	2.5 2.1 2.5 1.8 2.3	2·4 4·0 3·9 3·2	2.7	Bread Biscui		Confectioner		$   \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2·7 3·8 4·5 4·2		4·7 4·3 4·8 6·6	CALCULA A
Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	0.6 2.9 2.4	$2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 2$	2·8 2·7	$   \begin{array}{r}     3 \cdot 0 \\     2 \cdot 9 \\     2 \cdot 3   \end{array} $	3·2 3·5 2·6 3·7	$   \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Milk I Sugar Cocoa	Products . and Glucos , Chocolate	e e	··· 2· ··· 2·	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 7 & 4.7 \\ 7 & 4.2 \\ 0 & 4.3 \end{array}$	4·0 3·1 3·4	2·5 3·9 1·9	4·4 4·8 3·7	343
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Appa- ratus	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	3.5 4.5 2.9	2·4 2·8 1·9	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	3.5	2.4	Other Brewin	Food Indus	t and Vegetal stries ting	3.	$     \begin{array}{c c}       0 & 4 \cdot 0 \\       1 & 2 \cdot 7     \end{array} $	3·4 3·4 1·4 2·6	3.7	8·7 7·7 5·1 5·6	79774
ratus	4·3 3·1	8·5 4·7	6·3 4·0	2.7	5·2 4·3	2 3.9	Other	Drink Indu	g stries	2.	1 3.1	2·4 1·3	2.4	6·0 2·6	A GOLA
Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	$2 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 1$	3·1 4·8	2·4 3·8	2·4 2·2 2·6	4.3	$\begin{array}{c c}3 & 3 \cdot 0 \\4 & 3 \cdot 4\end{array}$			od and Cork		ET REAL	3.4		4.2	0 3
hicles	2·3	4·2 4·1	2.6	2.3	3.8	a noon	Furnit	er (Sawmillin ture and Up and Office H	Fitting	··· 2· 3··· 3· •·· 5·	2 4·0 3 3·9	2.8 3.4 5.2 3.3	3.0	4·4 3·8 4·3 5·3	ereteret
etc. Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Air- craft	2·9 2·3	3.4	2.4	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	3.3	3 2.7	Misce	llaneous W nufactures .	ood and Co	ork 4		1 Page		4.8	4
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories Railway Locomotive Shops	4·0 0·7	6·4 1·3	4·7 0·7	3·5 0·9	4.4	5 3.8		nd Printing .		1	A State	a antida	S PARTS	3.1	2
Other Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	$     \begin{array}{c c}       1 \cdot 9 \\       1 \cdot 2 \\       3 \cdot 4     \end{array} $	2.7 1.8 3.7	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	3.0	5 1.2	Wallp Cardb	and Board aper oard Boxes Manufactu			3 2·1 6 4·9	2.3	2.3	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2.7 \\ 13.1 \\ 4.1 \\ 4.0 \end{array} $	
tetal Goods not elsewhere specified Tools and Cutlery	3·1 2·4	5·1 3·9	3·9 3·0	3·2 2·6	4.0	DE LE DY	Printi		papers, etc.		2 2.3	1.4	0.9	2·1 2·4	1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 5 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	5·4 3·5 3·2	4·0 2·7 2·5	$2 \cdot 6$ $2 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 1$	5.0 3.1 3.0	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 & 3 \cdot 6 \\ 5 & 2 \cdot 6 \\ 6 & 2 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	Rubb	er	g Industries	3	3 5·2	S LINE VS	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	4·8 4·6	
Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	3.7 3.3 3.5	5.5 5.4 5.4	4·7 4·1 4·2	3.5 3.3 3.7	5.4.4.	$   \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Linole Brush Toys,	eum, Leathe es and Broo Games and	r Cloth, etc.	2 2 ui-	·8 3·5 ·6 4·0	2.9	2·2 2·5	3·2 4·5	CA CA
recision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.6	3.9	3.1		3.0	and the second	site Misce Produ	s Ilaneous Sta action of	ationers' Go Cinematogra	ods 2 ph	·5 5·4 ·4 5·2	4.1	2.6	5.9 5.5	4
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru- ments	2.6	4·1 3·7 3·1	3·1 3·5 2·7	2·4 2·2 2·2 2·2 2·1	3.	5 2.3	Filr Other	ms Manufactu	iring Indust	ries 2 3	5 2·8 6 5·2	4.4	3.1	9.6 4.2	
Jewellery, Plate, etc	2.4	3·1 6·9	2·7 3·2	2.2	3.1		All	the above I	nuustries	2	.5 3.9	3.0	2.4	3.8	2

# Work of Appointments Department

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

# Technical and Scientific Register

 Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

 The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and scientific Register at 17th April, 1950, was 5,091\*; this figure included 3,920 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,171 registrants who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 444 ex-Service men and women.

 The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 14th March and 17th April (5 weeks) are shown below.

cancies	outstanding at 14th March		4,432
	notified during period		529
"	filled during period	 	183†
"	cancelled or withdrawn		332

outstanding at 17th April ... 4,446

# **Appointments Register**

Statistics for the period ended 17th April are not available, as it was desired to relieve the Appointments Offices of statistical work during the period when certain administrative adjustments

to this side of the Register were being made. Statistics for the period ending 15th May (including the period ended 17th April) will be published in the June issue of this GAZETTE.

# Nursing Appointments Service

The numbers of vacancies notified and filled in the nursing and midwifery professions are not included in the statistics relating to the Appointments Register. The placing of men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of Appoint-ments Department through the Nursing Appointments Offices. These Offices also provide a Careers Advice Service for potential students and qualified persons seeking other posts. As from April, 1950, the number of Nursing Appointments Offices has been increased to 135. The new Offices are accommodated in premises already occupied by the Ministry for other purposes and thus it is possible to provide substantially increased facilities, as indicated above, without incurring additional expenditure and without increasing the staff. The numbers of vacancies notified and filled in the nursing and

The second se		LI OLL OULO II.	
···	Men	Women	
Vacancies outstanding at 1st January	 2,681	28,783	
", filled during period	 458	3,3671	
autotanding at 21-135 1			

outstanding at 31st March .. 2,642 27,084<sup>‡</sup> The total of 29,726 vacancies outstanding at 31st March included

2,364 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing orderlies, etc. An analysis of the remaining 27,362 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., and by type of institution or service, is given below :--Assistant

Institution or Service	Trained Nurses	Student Nurses	Midwives and Pupil Midwives	Nurses and Pupil Assistant Nurses
General Hospitals	2,683 496	3,638	820	1,844
Sick Children's Hospitals	110	266	31	1,551
Infectious Diseases Hospitals	788	1,084	· Internation	46
Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatoria	795	849	10100-000	491
Maternity Hospitals and Homes and	195	049	12 Allatent IS	568
Domiciliary Midwifery Services	57		1 247	110
Mental Hospitals and Mental Defi-		A PARTY AND	1,347	149
ciency Institutions.	1.811	4,684	1212 199221	313
Other Hospitals	471	652		
Home Nursing	272	1	35	661
Other Nursing§	612	1	33	6 183
Provide Partie Independent Station 288		and the factor	33	183
Total	8,095	11.175	2,280	5,812
		,0	2,200	3,014

\* This figure includes 930 registrants who were also registered with Appointments fices and 153 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment

Schanges. † Including 71 vacancies filled by ex-Service men. † These figures include, respectively, 41 vacancies filled and 269 vacancies putstanding for nursery nurses. In the case of vacancies filled, the figures given include 374 vacancies filled by part-time workers. § Including day and residential nurseries, school nursing, industrial nursing, health visiting and private nursing. || These figures include, respectively, 1,196 vacancies for pupil midwives and 671 vacancies for pupil assistant nurses.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1950

# Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in March

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

Coal Board. The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 1st April was 704,100, compared with 706,100 for the four weeks ended 2sth February and 726,600 during five weeks ended 2nd April, 1949. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed were 641,500 in March, 641,800 in February, and 660,400 in March, 1949 ; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in March, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with February, 1950, and March, 1949.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or compared with	the average for
	books during 5 weeks ended 1st April, 1950	4 weeks ended 25th February, 1950	5 weeks ended 2nd April, 1949
Northumberland Cumberland Durham South and West Yorkshire North Derbyshire Nottinghamshire	42,900 5,700 109,200 136,800 36,700 45,000	400 400 100 100	$\begin{array}{r} + 200 \\ - 100 \\ - 2,000 \\ - 4,900 \\ - 1,400 \\ - 1,000 \end{array}$
South Derbyshire and Leicester- shire Lancashire and Cheshire North Wales North Staffordshire	14,700 49,900 8,500 19,500 16,700	- 100 - 300 - 200 - 200	$\begin{array}{r} - 400 \\ - 2,100 \\ - 400 \\ - 1,200 \\ - 1,500 \end{array}$
South Staffordshire, Worcester- shire and Shropshire Warwickshire South Wales and Monmouth- shire	5,500 15,500 103,200	- 100 - 100	- 300 - 400 - 4,400
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	6,400 6,000	- 100 	- 900 - 200
England and Wales	622,200	- 2,100	- 21,000
Fife and Clackmannan          The Lothians          Central West          Central East          Ayrshire, etc.	23,000 12,400 17,400 13,500 15,600	+ 100 + 100 - 100	+ 600 + 200 - 1,800 - 400 - 100
Scotland	81,900	+ 100	- 1,500
Great Britain	704,100	- 2,000	- 22,500

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of March about 4,980 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 7,980; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,000. During the four weeks of February there was a net decrease of 1,600 1.600

1,600. The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 5.03 in March, 5.02 in February and 5.01 in March, 1949. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.37, 5.36 and 5.30. 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) in-voluntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for February and March, 1950, and March, 1949, which are given in the next Table, represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

# Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	March, 1950	February, 1950	March, 1949
Coal-Face Workers : Voluntary Involuntary All workers :	6·66 8·40	6.82 8.52	7·45 8·63
Voluntary Involuntary	4·98 7·52	5·23 7·81	5·78 7·74

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was  $3 \cdot 12$  tons in March, compared with  $3 \cdot 11$  tons in the previous month and  $3 \cdot 03$  tons in March, 1949.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was  $1 \cdot 20$  tons in March; for February, 1950 and March, 1949, the figures were  $1 \cdot 20$  tons and  $1 \cdot 17$  tons, respectively.

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

# Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1950

# **Employment** Overseas

# AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in December, 1949, was 0.3 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 2.3 per cent. higher than in December, 1948.

Returns received by the Bureau, covering 56 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions and relating to between 20 and 25 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the fourth quarter of 1949 was 0.8, compared with 5.5 in the preceding quarter and 0.8 in the fourth quarter of 1948.

# CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 21,000 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of work-people in employment at 1st February, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 3.4 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.7 per cent. lower than at 1st February, 1949. The number of persons employed in manufacturing indus-tries at 1st February was 0.4 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.4 per cent. lower than at 1st February,

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of over 530,500 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the end of December, 1949, was 4.8, compared with 2.2 at the end of September and 3.4 at the end of December, 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 November, 1949, was 0.6per cent. lower than in the previous month but 4.7 per cent. higher than in November, 1948.

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners In number of civilians in employment as wage of salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in February is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approxi-mately 41,693,000. This was 1 · 1 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month and 3 · 2 per cent. lower than for February, 1949. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939=100) showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in February compared with the previous month and a decrease of 5.0 per cent. compared with February, 1949.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of February was approximately 4,684,000, compared with 4,480,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,221,000 at the middle of February, 1949.

# BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed in Belgium during February was 264,261, compared with 308,968 during the previous month and 239,663 during February, 1949. The number of working days lost in February as a result of unemployment was nearly 6,340,000, com-pared with 9,300,000 in the previous month and nearly 5,750,000 in February, 1949.

# DENMARK

At the end of March returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 32,664, or  $5 \cdot 2$  per cent. of a total membership of about 627,000, had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with  $9 \cdot 8$  per cent. at the end of the previous month and  $7 \cdot 9$  per cent. at the end of March, 1949. In addition, 16,519 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of March and 8,037 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 22nd April was 64,744, compared with 66,769 at 25th March and 75,579 at 23rd April, 1949.

# ITALY

The number of persons registered for employment at the end of December was 2,055,606, of whom 1,387,595 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment, and the remainder were young persons and others registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 1,840,256, including 1,221,076 wholly unemployed.

Statistics of vacancies for nurses and midwives in respect of the period from 1st January to 31st March, 1950, are given below

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# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in January-April, 1950

# Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

**RATES OF WAGES** 

# **Changes** in April

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during April resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £40,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 223,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in industrial and staff canteens, the pottery industry, gas supply undertakings, and milk distribution in Scotland. Others receiving increases included workers engaged in the manufacture in Bury and district of cloth used for mechanical purposes, in retail bespoke tailoring in Northern Ireland, and in pianoforte manufacture.

Workpeople employed in industrial and staff canteens received increases in the statutory minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act of 5s. a week for men and 2s. 6d. for women. These increases did not apply to canteen supervisors, managers, manageresses, etc. New minimum rates were also fixed for the London area at 2s. 6d. a week higher in all occupations than the rates operative for the remainder of Great Britain.

In the pottery industry there were increases in the minimum time rates of 3s. 8d. or 2s. a week for men in the lower-paid occupa-tions and of 3s. 8d. for women in all occupations. National standard rates of wages for three categories of undertakings were adopted for adult labourers employed in gas supply undertakings, replacing the various regional grade rates previously in operation and resulting in increases of varying amounts according to area of employment. For workers engaged in milk distribution in Scotland the statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 4s. a week for male and female workers aged 21 years or over.

Of the total increase of £40,000, about £20,000 was the result of Orders made under the Catering Wages Act or the Wages Councils Act; about £11,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and most of the remainder was the result of arbitration awards.

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of workpeople in the to the Department during the first four completed months of 1950, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases :--

	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases Wages	Industry Group
Mining and Quarrying         13,000         600           Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products         54,500         9,500           other than Coal         55,500         700           Metal Manufacture         55,500         700           Metal Manufacture         162,500         4,100           Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods         8,500         1,100           Vehicles         5,000         800         1,100           Textiles         5,000         100         17,800           Leather, Leather Goods and Fur         101,000         17,800         1,000           Food, Drink and Tobacco         5,000         1,000         1,000           Manufactures of Wood and Cork         108,000         21,200           Paper and Printing         23,000         5,300         5,300           Other Manufacturing Industries         2,000         100         10,200           Building and Contracting         1,057,000         135,000         10,200           Gas, Electricity and Water         489,000         126,000         9,000           Distributive Trades         1,500         200         100	£	and the set of the stand the set of the set of the
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal       54,500       9,500         Chemicals and Allied Trades       5,500       700         Metal Manufacture       162,500       4,100         Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods       8,500       1,100         Vehicles       -       -       -         Metal Goods not elsewhere specified       5,000       800       17,800         Leather, Leather Goods and Fur       -       -       -         Clothing       -       -       -       -         Clothing       -       1,500       1,000       1,000         Food, Drink and Tobacco       5,000       1,000       1,000         Manufactures of Wood and Cork       108,000       21,200         Paper and Printing       -       -       23,000       5,300         Other Manufacturing Industries       2,000       100       10,200         Building and Contracting       -       43,000       10,200         Transport and Communication       5,500       800       106,000         Distributive Trades       -       489,000       126,000         Public Administration       -       -       200		Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
other than Coal         54,500         9,500           Chemicals and Allied Trades         5,500         700           Metal Manufacture         162,500         4,100           Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods         8,500         1,100           Vehicles	13,000 600	Winning and Quarrying
Chemicals and Allied Trades         5,500         700           Metal Manufacture         162,500         4,100           Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods         8,500         1,100           Vehicles         5,000         800           Textiles         101,000         17,800           Leather, Leather Goods and Fur         101,000         17,800           Food, Drink and Tobacco         5,000         1,000           Manufactures of Wood and Cork         108,000         21,200           Paper and Printing         23,000         5,300           Other Manufacturing Industries         2,000         1000           Building and Contracting         1,057,000         135,000           Gas, Electricity and Water         43,000         10,200           Transport and Communication         5,500         800           Distributive Trades         489,000         126,000		other than Cool
Metal Manufacture       162,500       4,100         Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods       8,500       1,100         Vehicles       -       -       -         Metal Goods not elsewhere specified       5,000       800       162,500         Textiles       -       -       -       -         Clothing       -       -       -       -         Clothing       -       -       -       -         Clothing       -       -       -       -         Manufactures of Wood and Cork       108,000       21,200       5,300         Manufacturing Industries       23,000       5,300       1000         Building and Contracting       1,057,000       135,000       10,200         Transport and Communication       5,500       8000       10,200         Distributive Trades       -       489,000       126,000		Champing la and All' 177 1
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods         8,500         1,100           Vehicles		Matal Manufacture
Vehicles		
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified         5,000         800           Textiles         101,000         17,800           Leather, Leather Goods and Fur         101,000         17,800           Clothing         1,500         1,000           Food, Drink and Tobacco         5,000         1,000           Manufactures of Wood and Cork         108,000         21,200           Paper and Printing         23,000         5,300           Other Manufacturing Industries         2,000         100           Building and Contracting         1,057,000         135,000           Gas, Electricity and Water         43,000         10,200           Transport and Communication         5,500         800           Distributive Trades         489,000         126,000	8,500 1,100	Vahialas
Textiles       101,000       17,800         Leather, Leather Goods and Fur       -       -         Clothing       1,500       1,000         Food, Drink and Tobacco       .       5,000       1,000         Manufactures of Wood and Cork       108,000       21,200         Paper and Printing       .       .       23,000       5,300         Other Manufacturing Industries       .       .       1,057,000       135,000         Building and Contracting       .       .       .       43,000       10,200         Transport and Communication       .       .       .       .       489,000       126,000         Public Administration       .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .       .       200	5 000 200	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur       1       1       1,000       11,000         Clothing       1,500       1,000       1,000         Food, Drink and Tobacco       5,000       1,000         Manufactures of Wood and Cork       108,000       21,200         Paper and Printing       23,000       5,300         Other Manufacturing Industries       23,000       1000         Building and Contracting       1,057,000       135,000         Gas, Electricity and Water       43,000       10,200         Transport and Communication       5,500       800         Distributive Trades       489,000       126,000         Public Administration       1,500       200		Textiles
Clothing         1,500         1,000           Food, Drink and Tobacco         1,000         1,000           Manufactures of Wood and Cork         108,000         21,200           Paper and Printing         23,000         5,300           Other Manufacturing Industries         2,000         1000           Building and Contracting         1,057,000         135,000           Gas, Electricity and Water         43,000         10,200           Transport and Communication         5,500         800           Distributive Trades         1,500         126,000           Public Administration         1,500         200	101,000 17,000	
Food, Drink and Tobacco         5,000         1,000           Manufactures of Wood and Cork         108,000         21,200           Paper and Printing         23,000         5,300           Other Manufacturing Industries         2,000         100           Building and Contracting         1,057,000         135,000           Gas, Electricity and Water         43,000         10,200           Transport and Communication         5,500         800           Distributive Trades         489,000         126,000           Public Administration         1,500         200	1 500 1 000	Clothing
Manufactures of Wood and Cork         108,000         21,200           Paper and Printing         23,000         5,300         100           Other Manufacturing Industries         2,000         100           Building and Contracting         1,057,000         135,000           Gas, Electricity and Water         43,000         10,200           Transport and Communication         5,500         800           Distributive Trades         489,000         126,000           Public Administration         1,500         200	5,000 1,000	Food Drink and Tohagoo
Paper and Printing         23,000         5,300           Other Manufacturing Industries         23,000         100           Building and Contracting         1,057,000         135,000           Gas, Electricity and Water         43,000         10,200           Transport and Communication         5,500         800           Distributive Trades         489,000         126,000           Public Administration         1,500         200		
Other Manufacturing Industries         2,000         100           Building and Contracting         1,057,000         135,000         135,000           Gas, Electricity and Water         43,000         10,200         10,200           Transport and Communication         5,500         800         106,000           Distributive Trades         489,000         126,000         200		Paper and Printing
Building and Contracting         1,057,000         135,000           Gas, Electricity and Water         43,000         10,200           Transport and Communication         5,500         800           Distributive Trades         489,000         126,000           Public Administration         1,500         200		Other Manufacturing Industries
Gas, Electricity and Water          43,000         10,200           Transport and Communication          5,500         800           Distributive Trades          489,000         126,000           Public Administration          1,500         200		Building and Contracting
Transport and Communication          5,500         800           Distributive Trades           489,000         126,000           Public Administration           1,500         200		Gas Electricity and Water
Public Administration 1,500 200		Transport and Communication
Public Administration		Distributive Trades
Miscellaneous Services 112,000 18,600	112,000 18,600	Miscellaneous Services
Total 2,197,500 354,000	2,197,500 354,000	Total

In the corresponding months of 1949 there was a net increase of  $\pounds 434,100$  in the weekly full-time wages of 3,206,500 workpeople.

# HOURS OF LABOUR

Changes in hours of labour which came into operation in April affected workers employed in pianoforte manufacture, the normal working week being increased from 44 to 45 hours. The increase in hours was associated with an increase in the maximum annual holiday with pay from one week to two weeks.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Quarrying	Yorkshire	First full pay week after 15 Apr.	Craftsmen and labourers em- ployed in freestone and sand- stone quarries	Increases of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for craftsmen and of $\frac{1}{4}d$ . for labourers. Rates after change : Zone A, craftsmen, Grade I 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour, Grade II 2s. 8d. Grade III 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}d$ ., labourers 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}d$ .; Zone B 2s. 8d., 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}d$ ., 2s. 5d. 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}d$ .
Pottery Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first pay period following 21 Apr.	Men (in lower-paid occupa- tions), women and juveniles	Increases in minimum time rates of 3s. 8d. a week for men 21 years and over in occupational groups M1, M2, M3 and M3A and for stokers (in group M4), of 2s. for stoker enginemen (in group M4) and for men in group M5, of 3s. 8d. for all women 21 years and over, and of 1s. for juveniles at 15 and 16 years, 2s. at 17 and 18 and 3s. at 19 and 20. Minimum weekly time rates after change include : men—group M1 occupations 88s. 8d., M2 and M3 93s. 8d., M3A 95s. 4d., M4—stokers 95s. 8d., stoker enginemen 97s., M5 96s.; women—group F1 63s. 8d., F2 64s. 8d., F3 66s. 8d., F4 68s. 8d., F5 72s. 2d., F6 74s. 2d.
Pianoforte and Pianoforte ction and Key Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of pay period in week ending 15 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of ½d. an hour (8d. to 8½d.) in cost-of-living bonus for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles; increase of ½d. in basic minimum time rate for adult male packers; weekly remunera- tion of time workers and workers on approved systems of payment by results advanced, as the result of an increase in normal weekly working hours from 44 to 45. Current minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of- living bonus: men 21 years and over—journeymen 2s. 11d. an hour, packers, labourers and porters 2s. 7d.; women 19 years and over employed on key and action productions—butt centering, butt covering, screwing-down, bushing, etc., 2s., other production workers 1s. 10½d.†
Vool Textile	Bury and district	First full pay week in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Increase ‡ of 1 per cent. (11 per cent. to 12 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
etail Bespoke Tailoring	Northern Ireland	13 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and general minimum piece rates fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts.§
Baking	Northern Counties of England	First pay day in Apr.	Workpeople employed by co- operative societies	Increases of amounts varying from 4s. to 8s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 years or over, of 6s. to 10s. for women 21 or over, and of 3s. or 5s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men- foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 122s. a week, first hands and single hands 113s., second hands, doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 111s., confectioners or table hands 23 years or over 108s., under 23 100s., stokers 102s., charge hands (packing and dispatch dept.) 14d. an hour in excess of the appropriate rate, other male workers 21 years or over 100s. ; female workers-forewomen 89s., charge hands, other than packing and dispatch dept. 84s., packing and dispatch dept. 1d. an hour in excess of the appropriate rate, single hands 80s., confectioners 21 years or over 78s., 20 and under 21 63s., 19 and under 20 59s., other female workers 21 years or over 72s.

\* 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.
† See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
§ This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 184 of this GAZETTE.
|| These increases apply to co-operative societies represented by the Northern Sectional Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Printing	Scotland	First pay day after 26 Apr.	Certain classes of workpeople employed on the production of daily morning and evening newspapers	Increases of 5s. a week for day workers and of 6s. 9d. for night workers. Rates after change : Grade 1 (Glasgow and Edinburgh), morning and evening newspapers respectively—linotype operators 171s. and 158s. 3d., compositors and machinemen 163s. 9d. and 152s., readers and upmakers 168s. 9d. and 157s.; Grade 2 (Aberdeen, Greenock and Paisley), linotype operators 167s. 6d. and 155s. 9d., compositors and machinemen 160s. 3d. and 148s. 6d., readers and upmakers 165s. 3d. and 153s. 6d.
Gas Undertakings	Great Britain	16 Apr.	Labourers 21 years of age and over	National standard rates of wages adopted, replacing the district rates previously in operation and resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to area of employment. Rates after change for adult labourers : Metropolitan area 2s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, Provincial Grade A undertakings 2s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., Provincial Grade B undertakings 2s. 3d.*
Wholesale Meat Distribution	North-Eastern Area	6 Feb.†	Meat porters or humpers em- ployed in wholesale meat depots	Increase of 5s. a week in basic rates for some workers, following a re-classifica- tion of depots in four groups (previously depots were classified in three groups). Minimum basic rates after change : depots in "special areas" group 110s. a week, in Group A 105s., Group B 100s., Group C 95s.
Coal Distribution	Yorkshire Region	Beginning of first full pay period following 9 Mar. <sup>‡</sup>	Transport workers 21 years and over, other than full- time drivers of mechanical vehicles and mates	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. 6d. or 4s. 6d. a week, according to occupa- tion. Minimum rates after change : one-horse drivers, Grade A districts 98s. a week, Grade B districts 94s., two-horse drivers 102s., 98s., coal yard and drop workers, carriers-off, fillers and other workers including lorry drivers on provisional licence during training 95s. 6d., 91s. 6d.
Retail Grocery Distribution	Coleraine	Beginning of first full pay period following 29 Mar.	and girls	Minimum weekly rates of remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours, as follows sales assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, credit travellers stockhands—male workers 25s. at under 16 years, rising according to age to 95s. at 24 or over, female workers 20s. to 65s.
Milk Distribution	Scotland	5 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4s. a week in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years or over, of 3s. for those 18 and under 21 years, and of 2s. for younger workers General minimum time rates after change : foremen and forewomen 111s a week; female chargehands 77s. 6d.; male clerks and male and femal workers employed in collection and delivery work by horse or mechanically driven vehicles, in garaging, in horse or motor keeping, in cleaning vehicles or in stable work35s. at under 16 years, rising to 99s. 6d. at 21 or over, and to 102s. 6d. for male clerks 22 years or over ; all other male workers and roundswomen (not working with horse or mechanically driven vehicles 35s. at under 16, rising to 94s. 6d. at 21 or over; female clerks 34s. 6d. to 71s. ; all other female workers (including shop assistants) 34s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.
Industrial and Staff Canteens	Great Britain (excluding London)	12 Apr.	Workers other than canteen supervisors, managers, manageresses, stewards and stewardesses	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 5s. for male workers 21 years or over of 2s. 6d. for female workers 18 years or over, of 2s., 3s. or 4s., accordin to age, for youths and boys, and of 2s. for girls. Minimum weekly rate after change include : male workers 21 years or over—head cooks 119s. cooks 106s., assistant cooks 94s., porters 79s. ; female workers 21 years or over—head cooks 85s. 6d., cooks 70s. 6d. ; female workers 18 years or over- assistant cooks 63s., cashiers 58s. 6d., canteen attendants 55s. 6d.
	London	do.	All workers including super- visors, managers, manager- esses, stewards and stewardesses	New minimum weekly rates fixed for the London area ¶ at 2s. 6d. a week higher in each case than the revised rates fixed for the remainder of Great Britain. Minimum weekly rates after change include : male workers 2 years or over—canteen supervisors, managers or stewards, Grade A 116s. 6d Grade B 126s. 6d., Grade C 136s. 6d., Grade D 146s. 6d., head cooks 121s. 6d., cooks 108s. 6d., assistant cooks 96s. 6d., porters 81s. 6d.; femal workers 21 years and over—canteen supervisors, manageresses and steward esses Grade X 77s. 6d., Grade A 85s. 6d., Grade B 95s. 6d., Grade C 105s. 6d Grade D 115s. 6d., head cooks 88s., cooks 73s., female workers 18 years of over—assistant cooks 65s. 6d., cashiers 61s., canteen attendants 58s.

Manufacture	
determined by the	
t These increa S These increa	e was agreed in ises were agreed ises took effect ases took effect
worker with such to be increased by week less for adult board and lodging	12s. a week (p workers in the s for seven days
Issue of this GAZE The Londor The increa " Changes in Rate	n area is defined se in the norma

The London area is defined as the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District. \* The increase in the normal working week is associated with an increase in the maximum annual holiday with pay from one week to two weeks. See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages." An employer may, if he sees fit, from time to time give notice to any worker or group of workers that in any particular week or weeks the normal working week is to be 44 hours only.

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.

n	Beginning of pay period in	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Normal weekly working hours increased from 44 to 45.**
	week ending 15 Apr.	ITES DURING ARI	THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

tes of wages were agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Industry. The grading of provincial undertakings is to be , which will also draw up scheduled rates for other classes of gasworkers. n March, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. d in April, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. See also page 143 of the April issue of this GAZETTE. under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 148 of the April issue of this GAZETTE. t under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act, 1943. The minimum rates quoted are payable where the employer supplies the ailable during the time the worker is on duty and with clean overalls and headwear. If meals are not provided the minimum rates are previously 8s. a week), and if overalls and headwear are not provided, by 2s. a week. Minimum rates at a lower level, *i.e.*, 19s. 6d. a London area and 17s. less in all other areas, are also fixed under this Order for workers in each occupation who are provided with full s a week. Provision is made for the rates to be adjusted where *either* full board *or* lodging only is provided. See page 149 of the April

# Index of Rates of Wages

The figures,	on the	basis of	30th J	une, 194	47 = 100	, are as f	follows:-

Date (end of month)		Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
1947			See State		100	pobnou -
June			100	100	100	100
September			101	101	102	101
December			103	103	106	103
1948				The state of the state		
March			105	106	107	105
June			105	107	108	106
September			106	108	109	106
December	and the	1 della	107	109	110	107
1949	in cost	a 1122 - 1	Danie - B	in some hardenet in	Ny paper in a	Principal V Of and
March	1.00	3 40.00	108	110	111	108
June	2001	200013	108	111	111 302	109
a . 1	ALC: N	diment	108	111	112	109
December	0.00	27914	109	112	112	109
1950		then by		The state of the	A PLAN BROOM TONY	Conduction of the
January		Service in	109	113	113	110
February			109	113	113	110
March			109	113	113	110
April			109	113	113	110

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# Industrial Disputes persons; and 48, directly involving 6,900 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements. One stoppage, directly involving 14,400 workers, arose out of the action of a trade union

in expelling certain members

# DISPUTES IN APRIL

DISPUTES IN APRIL The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 115. In addition, 15 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during April, in these 130 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 35,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during April, was about 159,000. The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries<sup>†</sup>, of stoppages of work in April due to industrial disputes :--

	Number	er of Stopp gress in M	oages in onth	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of	
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining	2	86	88	10,500	22,000	
Repairing Building and Contracting	4	4 5	8	4,900	22,000	
Transport, etc	di (BATTAT	5	856	2,600	5,000	
All remaining industries	rectaro S	0	6	14,700	104,000	
and services	9	14	23	2,000	6,000	
Total, April, 1950	15	115	130	34,700	159,000	
Total, March, 1950	24	154	178	30,500	127,000	
Total, April, 1949	19	119	138	40,600	135,000	

Of the total of 159,000 days lost in April, 155,000 were lost by Of the total of 159,000 days lost in April, 155,000 were lost by 33,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 29,600 were directly involved and 4,100 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 April also included 4,000 days lost by 1,000 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

# Duration

Of 122 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which *ended* during April, 49, directly involving 2,300 workers, lasted not more than one day; 30, directly involving 4,900 workers, lasted two days; 12, directly involving 1,600 workers, lasted three days; 13, directly involving 5,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 18, directly involving 16,000 workers, lasted over six days.

## Causes

Of the 115 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in April, 5, directly involving 2,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 36, directly involving 2,500 workers, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 21, directly involving 3,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

	Janua	ry to Apri	il, 1950	Janua	January to April, 1949			
Industr <del>y</del> Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	in all	of Working	Number of Stoppages beginning	in all	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress		
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	328	3,200 40,100‡	39,000 88,000	324	43,600‡ §	112,000		
Treatment of Non-metalli- ferous Mining Products				-				
Chemicals and	1	100	1,000	2	200	1,000		
Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	2	900	6,000	3	500	1,000		
ture Shipbuilding and	13	4,600	34,000	24	9,000	37,000		
Ship Repairing Engineering Vehicles Other Metal In-	19 25 19	6,500 3,500 11,300	30,000 15,000 56,000	20 27 15	3,700 4,000 3,200	22,000 27,000 33,000		
dustries Textiles Leather, etc	8 4 1	700 300 100	2,000    1,000	14 16 2	900 3,400 100	4,000 18,000		
Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco	1	§		25	600	4,000		
Manufactures of	3	200	1,000	5	200	1,000		
Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufac-	11 3	1,100 200	8,000 	2 3	800 500	1,000 2,000		
turing Industries	1	100	11	5	400	2,000		
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity	28	4,000	13,000	17	4,200	12,000		
and Water Transport, etc. Distributive	2 25	900 21,100	11,000 128,000	1 35	100 53,900	99,000		
Trades Other Services	6 5	1,300 400	2,000 6,000	5 2	200 100	1,000		
Total	507	100,600‡	441,000	528	129,600‡	377,000		

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1950 AND 1949

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries<sup>†</sup>, of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first four months of 1950 and 1949 :--

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING APRIL

Industry, Occupations¶ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result	
estable where the employer support	Directly	In- directly¶	Began	Ended	A parate and the state of the s	These interference provide a fail annual of the second sec	
COAL MINING :— Oncost and other workers—Lanark- shire and Ayrshire (various collieries)	2,060	Con the second	24 Apr.	28 Apr.	Dissatisfaction with wages of lower paid workers under a National Agreement	Work resumed under conditions existing prior to the stoppage.	
SHIPBUILDING, etc. : Electricians, platers, labourers, fitters, turners, moulders, etc. employed in shipbuilding and engineeringBelfast (one firm)	1,690	2,220	21 Apr.	27 Apr.	Claim by the Electrical Trades Union that labourers employed in the electrical department should be members of that union to the ex- clusion of other unions catering for unskilled workers	Work resumed to permit of negotia- tions.	
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING : Workers employed by a firm of civil engineering contractors Llanelly	2,200	Vage	26 Apr.	27 Apr.	Objection to an increase in the prices of meals in the canteen	Work resumed. Old price list to operate for a week during which period there would be an enquiry into the canteen costs,	
Docks : Stevedores, dockers and tally clerks London	14,440		19 Apr.	29 Apr.	Dissatisfaction with the decision of an appeals committee of the Trans- port and General Workers' Union, upholding the expulsion of three members on account of their activities in a previous strike and their refusal to observe the rules and constitution of the union	Work resumed unconditionally.	

\* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, are also excluded, unless the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information. † As from January, 1950, the grouping of industries is based on the Standard Industrial Classification prepared for use in Government Statistical Departments. The ‡ Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The *net* number of 40,000. For all industries combined the corresponding *net* totals were approximately 90,000 and 120,000. <sup>§</sup> Less than 50. <sup>¶</sup> The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

# Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1950

# U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 18th APRIL, 1950

At 18th April the retail prices index was 114 (17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 113 at 14th March. The rise in the index during the month was mainly due to higher prices for vegetables, fish, some kinds of clothing, drapery and soft furnishings, and to increases in local rates in some areas. The interim index of retail prices measures, for the United

Kingdom, the average changes, month by month, in the prices of the goods and services which entered into working-class expendiof the goods and services which entered into working-class expendi-ture 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

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

variations in quality. The following Table shows the indices at 18th April, 1950, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index :--

	GROUP			FIGURE FOR PRIL, 1950		WEIGHT
I.	Food		122	(122.0)	1. 21	348
П.	Rent and rates		101	(101.3)	Carbone	88 97
	Clothing		118	(118.4)		97
	Fuel and light		115	(115.2)		65
	Household durable goods		111	(110.6)	dining a	71
	Miscellaneous goods		113	(113.3)		35
	and the second	36	107	(106.6)		79
	Drink and tobacco		108	(107.5)		217
	All items		114	(113.9)		1,000

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

## Food

The principal changes in food prices between 14th March and The principal changes in food prices between 14th March and 18th April were increases in the prices of vegetables and fish and a reduction in the prices of eggs. The upward movement in the prices of green vegetables and onions was substantial and there were smaller increases in the prices of potatoes and tomatoes. As from 16th April the prices of fish were free from control, and on 18th April the average level of retail prices was about 25 per cent, above the level of prices charged under control. Prices for cooking apples also rose to a small extent during the month. These advances in prices were partly offset by a fall in the average price of eggs of about 14 per cent., following a reduction of  $\frac{1}{2}d$  each in the maximum permitted prices on 19th March. There was also a small reduction in the average price of rabbits. The net effect of all these reduction in the average price of rabbits. The net effect of all these changes was a rise of a little more than one-half of 1 per cent. in the average level of food prices, and the index figure at 18th April, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 122, compared with 121 at 14th March.

## Rent and Rates

Local rates were increased in many areas in April, but in some others rates were reduced. In a few areas the net rents of dwellings owned by local authorities were increased. As a result of these changes the index figure for the rent and rates group rose by nearly 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the figure at 18th April was 101, compared with 100 at 14th March.

## Clothing

Some increases were reported in the prices of many articles of clothing during the month under review, including some kinds of underclothing, cotton material, knitting wool, nursery squares, boys' jerseys and footwear. For the clothing group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. but, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 18th April was 118, the same figure as at 14th March.

# Fuel and Light

There was not much change in the general level of prices in this group. In a few areas there were seasonal reductions in the charges for electricity, but for the fuel and light group as a whole the fall in the average level of prices was slight. Expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure for the group at 18th April was 115, the same figure as at 14th March.

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

The number of days lost in stoppages which *began* in the period January to April was 427,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 99,700. In addition, 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1950 by 900 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

# Household Durable Goods

In the group covering household durable goods the principal changes were increases in the prices of cotton sheets and towels and woollen blankets. For the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure at 18th April, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 111, compared with 110 at 14th March.

In the group covering charges for various services there were small increases in the charges for shoe repairs in many areas. For the services group as a whole there was only a fractional rise in the average level of charges, but, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure rose from 106 at 14th March to 107 at 18th April.

# Other Groups

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

# FIGURES FOR 1947-50

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

lear	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
15						All It	ems	13. 14	A Dec 14			
947 948 949 950		106 109 113		108 109 114	108 111 —	100 110 111 —	101 108 111 —	100 108 111	101 108 112	101 108 112 —	103 109 112 —	104 109 113
	-78082	3.1	e a cover	(Giner	Sec. S	Foc	d		apalan a		and a start	IG IV:
947 948 949 950	104 108 120	108 109 121		109 108 122	108 114	100 113 115	101 108 116	99 107 116	100 107 117	101 108 119	103 108 119 —	103 108 120

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Interim Index of Retail Prices : Method of Con-struction and Calculation," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 187 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 oversea countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

	Base of Index* and	Index	Rise (+) or Fall(-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
Country	Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Month before	Year before	
	Euro	pean Cou	ntries	C. C. C. Turk	
France	1938=100	1,929	+ 8	+ 84	
Food, Paris Other large	Feb., 1950	1,929	+ •	+ 04	
towns	Feb., 1950 (beginning)	2,112	- 5†	+ 71	
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938=100		<b>股份股份的</b>	Contraction of the second	
All Items	Feb., 1950	154	Nil	- 14	
Food	Carlos and a second second second second	160	Nil‡	- 13	
Norway All Items	1938 = 100 Feb., 1950 (middle)	158.6	- 0.4	+ 2.8	
Food	A PROPERTY OF THE REPORT OF TH	147.7	-0.4	+ 0.1	
Poland (Warsaw)	"1947 <u>~</u> 100§ "	ACTOR ON	Statute	SCHOOL ST	
All Items	Oct., 1949	107	+ 1 + 2	+ 2 - 1	
Food Switzerland	June,"1914"=100	104	+ 2	- 1	
All Items	Feb., 1950 (end)	217.2	- 0.8	- 5.8	
Food	33 33 33	223.3	- 1.2	- 6.0	
	Oth	er Countr	ies	a subtra the	
Australia (6 capital cities)	1923-27=1,000	1	A STATISTICS	1 Statistics	
All Items	Sept., 1949	1,428	+25†	+117	
Food	1935-39=100	1,396	+ 8†	+122	
Canada All Items	Mar., 1950 (beginning)	163.7	+ 2.1	+ 4.5	
Food	CONT.	204.0	+ 2.1 + 2.7	+ 4.9	
Ceylon (Colombo)	Nov., 1942=100	140			
All Items Food	Feb., 1950	148 154	Nil - 1	+ 5 + 9	
South Africa, Union (9	1938=100	134	after &	1.2	
urban areas)	A State of Street Street Street Street		No. of Street,		
All Items	Dec., 1949	154.2	+0.6 + 0.5	+ 4.0 + 7.9	
Food United States	1935-39=100	161.6	+ 0.2	+ /.	
All Items	Feb., 1950 (middle)	166.5	- 0.4	- 2.	
Food		194.8	- 1.2	- 4.9	

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" figures are based are food, ouse-rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items. † The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. † The figure published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE has been revised. § The index figures are based on free market prices supplied by municipalities, ationing not being taken into consideration.

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TOTAL, SEAMEN 10

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Fatal Industrial Accidents Industrial Diseases Accidents in Coal Mining Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act Further Education and Training

nal and Disabled Training

# 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 April was 116, compared with 130 (revised figure) in the previous month, and 120 (revised figure) in April, 1949. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom 10 fatal accidents were reported in April, compared with 38 in the previous month, and 15 in April, 1949. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below in respect of April, 1950.

Mines and Quarries*		Factories—continued
nder Coal Mines Acts : Underground Surface etalliferous Mines Jarries	22 2 1 2	Electrical Stations Other Industries WORKS AND PLACES I SS. 105, 107, 108, FAC ACT, 1937 Docks, Wharves, Ouavs
TAL, MINES & QUARRIES	27	and Ships Building Operations Works of Engineering Construction Warehouses
Factories ay, Stone, Cement, Pot- tery and Glass uemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. etal Extracting and Refining	2 3	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT Railway Service Brakesmen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motor-
etal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)		men Firemen Guards (Passenger) Labourers

Permanent Way Men

..

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE. . 24

Seamen

..

Contractors' Servants

Total (excluding Seamen)

Total (including Seamen)

Trading Vessels ..

Fishing Vessels ...

Porters Shunters

Other Grades

Building, Boilermaking,

Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-craft Manufacture

Shipbuilding ... Other Metal Trades 

Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .... Tanning, Currying, etc. Food and Drink ... General Woodwork and

Furniture ... Paper, Printing, etc.

Industrial Diseases

ï

The Table below shows the numbers of *cases* and *deaths*<sup>†</sup> in the United Kingdom reported during April under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning)

1100, 1720.								
I. Cases		I. Cases-conti	nued					
Lead Poisoning		Epitheliomatous Ulceration						
Operatives engaged in : Pottery Electric Accumulator Works	1	(Skin CancerPitchTarOil	)  	7 3 3				
Paint and Colour Works Shipbuilding	··· ···	TOTAL		13				
TOTAL	2	Chrome Ulcera	tion					
Other Poisoning	(cas) 	Manuf. of Bichromate Chromium Plating Other Industries	s	1 3 1				
Compressed Air Illness	14	TOTAL	hood hood	5				
TOTAL	15	Total, Cases	1000 (100) 1000 (100) 1000 (100) 1000 (100)	37				
Anthrax Handling and Sorting of	043 242	II. Deaths Epitheliomatous Ulo		n				
Hides and Skins Other Industries	2	(Skin Cancer Tar	)	1				
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	••	1				

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 29th April, 1950, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 1st April, 1950, and the 5 weeks ended 30th April, 1949.  $\uparrow$  *Deaths* comprise all fatal cases reported during the month ; they have also been included (*as cases*) in the same or previous returns.

ning in Business Administration	entr.	whening	
ness Training for Ex-Regulars building in First Quarter, 1950	NO.STI	· · · · ·	
	101 01	nies di	

# Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 1st April, 1950, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 101, compared with 112 in the 13 weeks ended 31st December, 1949, and 108 in the 13 weeks ended 2nd April, 1949. The corres-ponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 525, 539 and 570. 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. of their occurrence.

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

ARA GRA ARI	K	nber of Per Lilled durin weeks end	Ig	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended			
Nature of Accident	1st April, 1950	31st Decem- ber, 1949	2nd April, 1949	1st April, 1950	31st Decem- ber, 1949	2nd April 1949	
Underground : Explosions of fire- damp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage Miscellaneous (in-		1 54 31	1 61 23	2 190 139	6 226 98	7 188 149	
cluding shaft acci- dents)	21	15	12	149	165	168	
Total	89	101	97	480	495	512	
Surface : All causes	12	11	11	45	44	58	
Total, underground and surface	101	112	108	525	539	570	

# 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 first quarter of 1950 was 73. This figure shows a further substantial decrease as compared with 105 for the last quarter of 1949. The total number of cases decided up to 31st March, 1950, was 8,450. 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. Where the employer is not in default, no order is made. The Table below analyses the decisions given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the March quarter of 1950, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944, to 31st March, 1950.

And an an and a second to part of the other second	March Quarter,1950	Total Cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by	14	1,600
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	5 21	733 1,890
Total of orders made	40	4,223
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned	33	4,227
Total of cases decided	73	8,450

The Act provides in certain circumstances for a right of appeal from decisions of Reinstatement Committees to the Umpire under the Act. Up to 31st March, 1950, the Umpire gave his decision in respect of 1,075 appeals. In 650 cases he confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee, and in 425 cases the determination of the Committee was reversed the determination of the Committee was reversed. The Act has effect also in Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man.

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 31st March, 1950, was 38, of which 22 were decided in favour of the applicant. Eight cases were decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland, in seven of which the determination of the Committee was confirmed. Up to the same date, Isle of Man Reinstatement Committees determined four cases, in two of which the decision was in favour of the applicant. in two of which the decision was in favour of the applicant, appeals have yet been decided by the Umpire in the Isle of Man.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1950

# Further Education and Training

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

internet in the attraction	Men	Women	Total	
THE SHEET STREET STREET	an water	April, 1950	the start	
Number of applications for assistance made	474	15	489	
Number of awards made by	99 59 80	1 	100 62 80	
Total awards	238	4	242	
Number of applications rejected	295	7	302	
schemes or withdrawn	115	asano nun Grandride	115	
and bit to sits, with one finithed		totals Apr d of April, 19		
Number of applications for assistance made	198,773	15,118	213,891	
Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education Other award-making Departments	43,089 76,704 17,602	1,300 6,157 1,834	44,389 82,861 19,436	
Total awards	137,395	9,291	146,686	
Number of applications rejected	35,930	3,077	39,007	
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	21,785 3,663	2,683 67	24,468 3,730	

# 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 147). They relate to the four weeks ended 3rd April, 1950.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 673, and 5,551 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 4,814 males and 737 females; of the total 2,994 were disabled persons. During the period 663 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

The and denning Coursen Lars	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during	No. and State	ALALL THE I	An Antonio
period : Able-bodied	217	49	266
Disabled	372	35	407
Total	589	84	673
Number of persons in training at end of period at :		genater.	All takes
Government Training Centres—	1 501	186	1 767
Able-bodied	1,581 1,444	92	1,767 1,536
Technical and Commercial Colleges—	1,777	12	1,550
Able-bodied	367	145	512
Disabled	365	192	557
Employers' Establishments-		0.000	
Able-bodied	235	43	278
Disabled	435	18	453
Residential (Disabled) Centres and		A Constanting	
Voluntary Organisations	387	61	448
Total	4,814	737	5,551
Trainees placed in employment during period :	and the strength		
A his hadied	242	78	320
Disabled	305	38	343
Total	547	116	663

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 3rd April, 1950, the number of trainees placed in employment was 88,400, of whom 80,068 were males and 8.332 were females.

# Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the number of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the eight weeks ended 1st May, the number in attendance at the end of that period and the number who completed courses during the period period.

there by the state of the state of the	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	1,065	52	1,117
	1,050 853	48 32	1,098 885
Persons who completed courses during period	853	32	885

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# 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 Iraining 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 month's duration to meet the needs of older candidates. The figures are in continuation of those published in the February issue of this GAZETTE (page 70).

The total number of students who at 15th April, 1950, had been The total number of students who at 15th April, 1950, had been awarded grants in respect of three-term courses was 1,297 (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, 392 awards were made in respect of the three-month courses. The following Table gives various figures in relation to the arrangements (a) during the 13 weeks ended 15th April, and (b) during the period from the inception of the arrangements, about the end of 1947, to 15th April :--

contraction of the production of the	13 week 15th Ap	ks ended oril, 1950	Cumulative Totals, 15th April, 1950		
	Three- term Courses	Three- month Courses	Three- term Courses	Three- month Courses	
Number of applications : Received	37	28 6	2,333	910 197	
Rejected	10	7	650	308	
Number of awards made	16	16	1,297*	392	
Number of applications under consideration at end of period	12	13	- H	ales <u>en s</u>	

# Business Training for **Ex-Regulars**

The figures given below relate to applications for training under the scheme of business training for ex-regular members of H.M. Forces which was started about the end of February, 1949. The figures show the position at 29th April, 1950, and are in continuation of those published in the November, 1949, issue of this GAZETTE (page 404).

Jumb	per of	applications received			1,062
	1917 12	applicants found ineligible			169
"	"	applicants found eligible			750
,,	"	applicants round engrote	d not	heen	
,,	,,	cases in which eligiblity ha	u not	Ucch	30
		determined			The second s
,,		applicants allocated to training			376
,,		applications withdrawn at vario	nis stag	res	232
		applications withdrawn at valle	a searce		

# Shipbuilding in First Quarter of 1950

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st March, 1950, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 346, with a gross tonnage of 1,895,219 tons, compared with 368 vessels of 1,994,191 tons gross at the end of December, 1949, showing a decrease of 98,972 tons. The gross tonnage of vessels under construction at the end of the quarter was 348,484 tons less than that at the end of June, 1948, which amounted to 2,243,703 tons and was the highest recorded since December 1921.

which amounted to 2,243,703 tons and was the highest recorded since December, 1921. There was again a small decrease in the tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale. This amounted to 717,896 tons at the end of March, representing 37.9 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in the country, and included 319,636 tons for Norway and 88,590 tons for the Argentine Republic. The figure had risen from about 100,000 tons at the end of March, 1946, to 766,000 tons at the end of September, 1949, but had fallen slightly to 758,479 at the end of the year. The tonnage at the end of March intended for registration abroad included 99,095 tons on which construction had been started during the quarter. The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and

which construction had been started during the quarter. The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the first quarter of 1950 were 29 steamers of 80,873 tons and 37 motorships of 187,519 tons, a total of 66 vessels of 268,392 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 27 steamers of 78,880 tons and 38 motorships of 125,560 tons, a total of 65 vessels of 204,440 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 27 steamers of 112,443 tons and 59 motorships of 248,526 tons, a total of 86 vessels of 360 969 tons gross.

112,443 tons and 59 motorships of 248,520 tons, a total of so vessels of 360,969 tons gross. The figures in this article 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 53, of 14,093 tons, at the end of March, 1950, compared with 30, of 8,585 tons, at the end of the environe quarter. previous quarter.

\* 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.

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# Conditions of Employment and National **Arbitration Orders**

# National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During April the National Arbitration Tribunal issued seven awards, Nos. 1430 to 1436.\* One of the awards is summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1432 (12th April).—Parties: The North-Eastern Wholesale Meat Supply Association Ltd., and members of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers in their employ-ment. Claim: For certain specified minimum rates of wages for clerical, supervisory and certain other staffs. Award: The Tribunal awarded a scale of wages for clerks, and a rate of wages clerical, supervisory and certain other staffs. Award: The Tribunal awarded a scale of wages for clerks, and a rate of wages for supervisory clerks (including senior clerk-checkweighmen) and for allocators.

# National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued twelve awards, Nos. 839 to 850, seven of which are summarised below.

Awards Nos. 840, 841, 842 and 846 (29th March) .- Parties Awards 105. 540, 541, 642 and 546 (29th March).—Parties : Certain firms in the retail grocery and provision trade in Coleraine, and certain of their employees. *Claim* : For increases in wages and improved conditions of employment. *Award* : The Tribunal awarded minimum weekly rates of wages ranging from 25s. at under 16 years of age to 95s. at 24 and over in the case of male workers and 20s. at under 16 to 65s. at 24 and over in the case of female workers : overtime to be paid at the rate of time and acourter for workers; overtime to be paid at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first 4 hours in excess of 46 hours and at time-and-a-half thereafter; the working week to be of 46 hours.

thereafter ; the working week to be of 46 hours. Award No. 847 (29th March).—Parties : The Armagh member firms of the Northern Ireland Coal Merchants' Association, and certain employees of the firms. Claim : Application on behalf of certain employees for an additional 6 annual holidays with pay. Award : The Tribunal awarded that, commencing 1st April, 1950, and in every subsequent year, the employees should be allowed 6 consecutive annual holidays on the qualifying basis of one day of holiday for each two months of service in the 12 months immediately preceding the date on which the annual holiday becomes due, these holidays to be allowed during 1st April to 30th September in each year and to be in addition to the customary holidays now allowed.

Award No. 848 (6th April).—Parties : The Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, and slaughtermen employed in abattoirs. Claim : For a working week of 5 days, Monday to Friday, both days inclusive, with provision for the payment of time-and-a-half rates for any work done on Saturday. Award : The Tribunal found the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly. Award No. 850 (21st April).—Parties : The Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, and slaughtermen and meat porters employed in abattoirs. Claim : For the provision of boots and protective clothing for slaughtermen and meat porters. Award : The Tribunal awarded that, as from 1st July, 1950, the employer should provide the workers with protective clothing, other than boots, of a standard to comply with the requirements of the Public Health (Prevention of Contamination of Food) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948

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

# **Industrial Court Awards**

During April the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2255 and 2256, which are summarised below.

and 2256, which are summarised below. Award No. 2255 (21st April).—Parties : The Operatives' Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Pottery Industry. Claim : For the variation and extension of the terms of the present wages structure in accordance with notices submitted by the National Society of Pottery Workers and the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation. Award : The Court awarded as follows : (a) Minimum time rates for females aged 21 and over to be increased by 3s. 8d. a week of 44 hours. (b) Minimum time rates for males aged 21 and over to be increased by 3s. 8d. a week of 44 hours in respect of Groups M-1, M-2, M-3, M-3a and stokers, and in the case of stoker enginemen and those in Group M-5 by 2s. a week. (c) Minimum time rates of juveniles, female and male, a week of 44 hours, to be increased by 1s. at ages 15 and 16, by 2s. at ages 17 and 18, and by 3s. at ages 19 and 20. (d) Scale of holiday pay for each of five bank or public holidays to be one day's pay at the minimum time rate for the operative's age and occupational group. (e) Wages of operatives to be settled on the work performed in the period Monday to Saturday of each week, the wages for such work to be paid on the Friday next following or on such other weekly pay day as is customary at

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 187.

Notices and Orders :								Pag
Wages Councils Acts	in catelor	(D) 01	Scheun	Suu	USTT 1	mo aco	14:5	18
Catering Wages Act Decisions of National Insura			ioner	1	0.	01 - Inc	190	18

individual factories; the change-over to be arranged mutually between the Federation and the Society.

between the Federation and the Society. Award No. 2256 (27th April).—Parties : Staff Side and Manage-ment Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), Nurses and Midwives Council. Claim : For the adjust-ment of the salaries of nurses employed by local health and education authorities and midwives employed in the domiciliary midwifery service in order to maintain the relationship of these salaries to those of the institutional grades on which they are based. Award : The Court awarded that as from 1st February, 1949, non-resident district nurses S.R.N. (R.G.N. in Scotland) with district training should be paid on a scale commencing at £340 and rising by annual increments of £15 to £445, with one further increment of £20 to £465, assimilation to the new scale to be by corresponding points. The Court also awarded that the Nurses and Midwives Council should, in the light of this award, negotiate the salary scales to operate from 1st February, 1949, for the other grades covered by the terms of reference and that, in the event of the parties failing to reach agreement on any of these scales within a the parties failing to reach agreement on any of these scales within a period of two months from the date of the award, either party should be at liberty forthwith to report such failure to the Court in order that the Court should determine the matter in dispute.

# Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During April one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896. The award related to

an individual under the continuitor Act, 1890. The award related to an individual undertaking. In addition, an independent Chairman was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside at a meeting of the Oil Companies Conciliation Committee to consider a question of classification of motor vehicle drivers as written into the wages and conditions agreement

# Wages Councils Acts, 1945–1948 Notices of Proposal

During April notice of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service a wages regulation proposal was issued by the following Wages Council :--Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal H.L.(35), dated 4th April; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates piece work basis time rate for female dated 4th April; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rate for female workers, and overtime rates.

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

# Wages Regulation Orders

During April the Minister of Labour and National Service made

During April the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order \* giving effect to the proposal made to him by the Wages Council concerned :--The Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 : S.I. 1950 No. 630 (F.H.(66)), dated 17th April and effective from 1st May. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and over-time rates and guaranteed time rates.

# Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

# Notices of Proposal

During April notice of intention to submit to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance a wages regulation proposal was given by the following Wages Council :---*Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland)*.--Proposal N.I.L. (N.37), dated 21st April ; for requiring additional annual holidays to be allowed to workers and for fixing payment for such holidays. Further information concerning the above proposal may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

# Wages Regulation Orders

During April the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposal made by the Wages Council concerned :--The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (N.I.T.R.B. (68)), dated 3rd April and effective from 13th April. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.-See page 178.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 187.

# Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1950

# Notices of Proposal

During April notice of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service a wages regulation proposal was issued by the following Wages Board :---Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board.---Proposal I.S.C. (16), dated 18th April; relating to the varying of Further information concerning the above proposal may be obtained from the Secretary of the Wages Board in question, at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

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

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of National Insurance, appointed by the Crown (see Section 43 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Section 42 of Insurance Acts, Decision No. 218/38 (reported), and with Decision Insurance Acts, Decision No. 218/38 (reported), and with Decision No. C.U. 174/49 (not reported). "The insurance officer now concerned with the case also points out that, in addition to the week's wages above referred to, the claimant was paid two week's holiday money, and he submits that, since that payment was not appropriated to any particular period, it should be treated as having been paid for the fortnight immediately following the date of the claimant's leaving work. That would be so for the purpose of determining whether the claimant continued to receive wages within the meaning of the the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946). decisions \* are final. His Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the claimant continued to receive wages within the meaning of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regula-tions, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277], Regulation 6(1) (d). But the question now under consideration is whether it is a special circum-stance sufficient to take the case out of the general rule referred to decision of the Local Tribunal was not unanimous Appeals to the Local Tribunal was not unanimous. Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the Fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

# Case No. C.U. 155/50 (4th April)

Case No. C.U. 155/50 (4th April) Section 13 (2) (a) of National Insurance Act, 1946 : Whether claimant voluntarily left his employment without just cause : If so, from what date should he be dis-qualified for benefit : Claimant, who was in charge of men on building site, gave week's notice on 25th June, 1949, following dispute with his employers about room to be used as his office : Employers, paying him week's wage and also two week's holiday pay, told him to leave immediately : Claimant therefore contended that he had been discharged and also alleged hostility to trade unionism on part of employers : Commissioner decides that claimant left voluntarily and without just cause : As claimant received wages from 25th June to Saturday, 2nd July, he was not then unemployed—receipt of wages for that week is "special circumstance" taking case outside normal rule that disqualification should begin on day following end of employment : On other hand, although it has been held for other purposes that holiday pay should be attributed to period immediately following employment, payment of holiday money is not "special circumstance " to application of above rule : Commissioner accordingly imposes disqualification for six weeks beginning Monday, 4th July.

" My decision is that the claimant was disgualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 4th July, 1949, to 13th August, 1949, both days inclusive.

both days inclusive. "The claimant was employed from 8th November, 1948, to 25th June, 1949. On that day he gave a week's notice. His employers thereupon paid him a week's wages and told him to leave at once. They also paid him two week's holiday money. The claimant was in charge of all labour at a building site. The occasion which caused the claimant to give notice appears to have been a dispute about giving up a key of a storeroom which the claimant had been using as an office, and from which he had been asked to move. He complained that the place to which he was asked to move his office was unsuitable, but, as the employer has pointed out, he had labour available to render it suitable. The majority of the local tribunal thought this was the cause of his leaving his employment voluntarily and that it was not just cause.

If it was the cause, I agree it was not just cause for doing so. "The claimant, however, has raised another matter. He says his employers were going to sub-let the bricklaying and plastering to non-union firms, and that his employers were hostile to trade unions and trade union members. There is no suggestion, however, that he consulted his union before leaving, and I am not prepared to say that he has proved just cause for leaving his employment on that he consulted his union before leaving, and I am not prepared to say that he has proved just cause for leaving his employment on those grounds. He further contends that he did not leave his employment voluntarily, because he was given a week's wages, and told to leave at once. But before that happened he had given a week's notice himself. It was he, therefore, who brought the employment to an end, and that is leaving employment voluntarily. "The insurance officer now concerned with the case points out that, although the claimant left his employment on 25th June, 1949, he was paid a week's wages from that date. It was held in Decision No. C.U. 19/48 (reported) that normally disqualification should begin on the day following the end of the employment in question. This was consistent with the practice laid down by the Umpire under the former Unemployment Insurance Acts. In

Umpire under the former Unemployment Insurance Acts. In C.U. 19/48 (reported) it was stated that in that case there were no

C.U. 19/48 (reported) it was stated that in that case there were no exceptional circumstances to take the case out of the normal rule. "In the present case, however, although the claimant ceased to work on 25th June, 1949, he was paid wages to Saturday, 2nd July, 1949. The payment of wages for that week would preclude him from being treated as unemployed during that week by reason of the provisions of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277], Regulation 6 (1) (d). This, therefore, seems to me to be an exceptional circumstance taking the case out of the normal rule and accordingly in such a taking the case out of the normal rule, and, accordingly, in such a case the appropriate date from which the disqualification should be imposed is the day following the end of that week, that is to say (since Sundays are disregarded) 4th July, 1949. This is consistent with a decision of the Umpire under the former Unemployment

\* 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 sick-ness benefit; Series "G"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "I"—decisions on all benefits and on all other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 187.

# Catering Wages Act, 1943

minimum remuneration payable for overtime and for time worked on a day of customary holiday in the case of workers who are provided by their employer with full board and lodging or with full board or lodging.

stance sufficient to take the case out of the general rule referred to above, namely, that normally disqualification should begin on the day following the end of the employment in question. "Although it might be argued that, having regard to the decisions of the Commissioner in reference to holiday pay being treated as having been paid for the period immediately following the date when the employment ends, there was no distinction between that and wages paid in respect of a period after the employment ends, I think for the present purpose there is a distinction. The attribu-tion of the holiday pay to those weeks is based upon a line of Umpire's decisions under the former Unemployment Insurance Acts followed by the Commissioner under the National Insurance Act, 1946. It is not a specific payment by the employer in respect of those weeks. Further, from a practical point of view, it would be undesirable that insurance officers and local tribunals, concerned only with fixing the period of disqualification under Section 13(2) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, should have to delay their applicable to the relationship between the claimant and his former employer, which would be necessary before it could be determined whether the holiday pay ought to be attributed to the weeks follow-ing the termination of the employment or not. Accordingly, I do not think that the payment of holiday pay should be regarded as a special circumstance taking the case out of the normal rule. This is consistent with Decision No. 517/48 (not reported).

'In the result, therefore, the six weeks' disqualification imposed by the insurance officer, and confirmed by the local tribunal, should have run from 4th July, 1949, inclusive. As, however, the disqualification imposed terminated on 6th August, 1949, the fact that I have, as a result of the considerations set out above, held it terminated until 13th August, 1949, does not affect the claimant, because he is not liable to repay any unemployment benefit he may have received in respect of that week. It seemed to me proper, however, to deal with the matter in some detail as a guide for future cases, since the question was raised by the insurance officer as recorded above. I must dismiss the claimant's appeal."

# Case No. C.S.U. 49/50 (6th April)

Section 11(2) (a) (i) of National Insurance Act, 1946 : Whether claimant, who was put on to maintenance and repair job for four days during interruption of normal production at works, was unemployed on two remaining days of week : In those four days he worked 35 hours : Agreement existed between firm and union whereby there was guaranteed employment for 34 hours in each pay-week : Commissioner points out that general principle is that where guaranteed minimum wage is paid in respect of any week in which work is done, a man is not unemployed on any day of that week i: Deciding with some hesitation in favour of claimant, Commissioner gives as his reasons fact that in this case guarantee is for 34 hours in week and agreement was obviously framed so as not to cover whole week : Claim for unemployment benefit allowed.

' My decision is that the claimant is entitled to receive unemploy-

"The claim for unemployment benefit arises on the provisions of an agreement regulating the employment of the claimant and others which had been made between their employers and the Amalgamated Engineering Union. The provisions which are material to the claim are : (1) (Subject to certain exceptions) there shall be guaranteed to every hourly rated manual worker employ-ment for 34 hours in each pay week; (2) where a man's normal work is not available he will be offered reasonable alternative employment and he shall accept the rates and conditions appropriate to such alternative work; (3) payment will only be made to any employee who presents himself and is available for work and willing to perform satisfactorily the alternative work offered or the

work associated with his usual occupation. Production at the engineering works at which the claimant was Production at the engineering works at which the claimant was employed having ceased for a time as from Saturday, 9th July, 1949, arrangements were made to operate what may be called for convenience the guaranteed work agreement for the period 11th-16th July by putting the claimant and other production workers on maintenance or repair work during the four days 11th-14th July. They worked on those days for 8<sup>‡</sup> hours each day— giving a total of 35 hours in the week—and apparently were informed at the beginning of the week that there would be no work for them on the later days of the week. For the days on which there was no work for him the claimant and his union representative on his behalf maintained that he was unemployed and entitled to receive unemployment benefit. That claim was disallowed by the insurance officer and on appeal by the local tribunal on the view insurance officer and on appeal by the local tribunal on the view

that the claimant was working under a guaranteed wage agreement for the week or an agreement equivalent to a guaranteed wage agreement

agreement. "In explaining the point raised by the appeal it will be convenient to refer to a case somewhat similar in its facts which was the subject of a comparatively recent Commissioner's decision [C.U. 137/49 (K.L.)]. In that case the guarantee was of 'a wage each week equivalent to three-quarters of their plain time rate for the normal weekly working hours of the worker concerned, provided they are capable of, available for, and willing to perform satis-factorily their usual work or alternative work....' In disallowing the claim for benefit for Friday—a day on which the claimant had no work—on the ground that the agreement was a guaranteed wage agreement which 'covered the whole week', the Commissioner referred to a distinction that had been drawn in Umpire's decisions relating to cases of the kind in the following terms :— 'There has been in cases under the Unemployment Insurance

'There has been in cases under the Unemployment Insurance Acts a well-established principle applicable to cases of guaranteed minimum wage agreements. It was quoted in Decision No.

"Where a minimum wage is paid in respect of any week in which work is done it has always been held that the recipient of that wage is not unemployed during that week on the ground that the wage is a payment made in respect of each and all of the days of the week and is a payment for the whole week. But days of the week and is a payment for the whole week. But [the Commissioner's statement proceeds] in that decision the case was distinguished from that general principle, because the guarantee in that case was a guarantee of employment for a period of four days in the pay week of six days and not a guaranteed wage in respect of the normal working week. This seems to me a vital distinction, and I can see no ground for excepting the present case from the general rule. " "It will be seen that, although C.U. 137/49 was decided against the claimant because his case fell within the general rule, a distinction between it and cases held under Umpire's decisions not to be covered by that general rule was pointed out as illustrated by Umpire's Decision No. 215/47 (reported). The only difference between the material clause in the agreement in that case and the agreement in the present case is that in the one the guarantee is of

agreement in the present case is that in the one the guarantee is of employment for four shifts or days and in the other for 34 hours in the week. But in neither case should I have found it easy if the until week. But in heither case should I have found it easy if the question had to be considered apart from the effect of previous decisions to regard the agreement as an agreement different in its effect from the guaranteed wage agreements held to fall under 'the well established principle' and 'the general rule'. As, however, cases like the present have been recognised as being in a special class and as the agreement under consideration was obviously framed so as to operate in that way. I feat that Lowett to give effect framed so as to operate in that way, I feel that I ought to give effect to the rule recognised under Umpire's decisions. It is only on that ground and with considerable hesitation that I feel justified in reversing the decision of the local tribunal on the matter. I allow the appeal.

# Case No. C.U. 162/50 (11th April)

Section 11 (2) (a) (i) of National Insurance Act, 1946 : Whether claimant was unemployed on four days on each of which he was being tested and trained for 1 or 14 hours by company to which he had been submitted for work as 'bus driver : Tuition covered such things as fares, routes, etc., while test was designed to see if he was likely to secure public service vehicle licence—no wages were paid for four days : Insurance Officer relied on decision under Unemployment Insurance Acts in which Umpire held that where preliminary training was condition of future employment and was accepted with definite understanding of such employment, claimant was not unemployed during training : Commissioner holds that fact that claimant would have to pass public service vehicle test over which company had no control tends against view that definite promise of employment was implied—that on available evidence, it was possible that testing rather than training predominated. Claim for unemployment benefit allowed.

My decision is that the claimant was unemployed on 6th, 7th, 10th and 11th October, 1949. "The question in this appeal of the insurance officer is whether

the claimant was unemployed on 6th, 7th, 10th and 11th October, 1949, on which days he was said to have been undergoing training with a view to taking a test to secure a licence as a public service vehicle driver and securing employment with a motor omnibus company

He and another driver applied for employment in the capacity of public service vehicle drivers, and arrangements were made for them to be tested for a licence. The company to which they had applied for employment considered that they should be given a test to see if they were likely to pass the licence test and some tuition in order to satisfy their requirements. Accordingly in the case of the claimant this test and tuition were given as follows :---

- 11 hour on 6th October
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  ,, ,, 7th ,,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ,, ,, 10th ,,
- 11th

and in so far as the other driver was concerned his tuition was as 11 hour on 6th October

- ", ", 7th ", ", ", 10th ",

"All this test and training were given before the claimant and the other driver were submitted for a public service vehicle driving test. No wages were paid to them in respect of the period in question. The local insurance officer considered that the claimant was not The local insurance officer considered that the claimant was not unemployed on any day when he was being trained, on the ground that the case fell within the principles of Rule 1 of Case No. 4903, a decision under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, that is, 'Where a person is required to undergo a course of training with an employer as a condition of future employment at wages, and has accepted training with a definite understanding that he will be employed for wages by the person giving the training when he becomes proficient, he is to be regarded as employed during the period of training.' On the claimant's appeal to the local tribunal against the decision that he was not unemployed on the days in

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1947, page 174.

question it was conceded that the training was to fit the claimant for employment with the company. He was in fact available for employment throughout the period of training. "The tribunal considered that the claimant's case was indis-tinguished for the second to which Decision No. CONN.

(reported) \* refers and found that the claimant's case was indis-tinguishable from the case to which Decision No. C.W.U. 47/49 (reported) \* refers and found that the claimant was unemployed whilst undergoing training. In this appeal, it has been contended by the insurance officer that the principle enunciated in Decision No. C.W.U. 47/49 (reported) is not applicable, in that the claimant in this case was not undergoing a mere test but was receiving in this case was not undergoing a mere test but was receiving training, which was a necessary preliminary to his employment and that whilst the claimant may not have been employed under a contract of service during the period of tuition his acceptance of it implied that a definite understanding existed between him and the employers that he would be employed by them if he passed the driving test driving test.

"There is no evidence as to what was said by the company— as to whether or not the claimant would be engaged if he completed his training to the satisfaction of the company and passed the public service vehicle driving test. It follows that any understanding that the claimant would have been employed can only have been implied. On this point it would have been material to know whether implied. On this point it would have been material to know whether the number of men accepted for the testing and training exceeded the vacancies available, for, if it did, *prima facie* there could have been no definite understanding that any particular candidate would be employed. On the other hand I observe that the association's representative is recorded as stating at the hearing before the local tribunal that ' any person submitted to them by the Employment Exchange, must undergo certain training (fares, routes, stopping places, efficiency, etc.) before they are actually engaged.' The claimant was submitted for employment as a driver. One would have thought that a driver would not need much training in these matters, but in some cases no conductors might be employed and therefore drivers would have need to know the conductor's work. therefore drivers would have need to know the conductor's work, In this connection I note the brevity of the time of testing and training. In several decisions under the Unemployment Insurance Acts stress was laid on the fact that training was only useful to the particular employer's work as showing that there must have been a definite understanding ' that the claimant would be engaged if he completed his training satisfactorily and passed the public service vehicle test. It would therefore be material to know how

service venicle test. It would therefore be material to know now much training in fares, routes, etc., was given in these cases. "As benefit has been paid under the award of the local tribunal no useful purpose would be served here by pursuing the matter further, but I thought it well to mention this for consideration in other cases. The fact that in any event the claimant would have had to pass a public service vehicle test over which the employers had no control tends against the view that a definite promise of employ-ment was implied. On the evidence before me I hold that in this case it is not shown that there was a definite understanding within the meaning of Case No. 4903 and it is possible that testing rather than training predominated. For the reasons stated, I do not disturb the decision of the local tribunal, and do not allow the appeal of the insurance officer."

# 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 are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain Orders, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland* additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each Instrument or Order, unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free). *The Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order*, 1950 (*S.I.* 1950 *No.* 630 ; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), made on 17th April by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—*See* page 184. *The Grinding of Metals (Miscellaneous Industries) (Amendment) Special Regulations*, 1950 (*S.I.* 1950 *No.* 688 ; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), made on 26th April by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, and the Transfer of Functions (Factories, etc., Acts) Order, 1946.—*See* page 159. Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the

Service under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, and the Transfer of Functions (Factories, etc., Acts) Order, 1946.—See page 159. The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 523), made on 31st March by His Majesty in Council under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908.—See page 162. The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 718), made on 5th May by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Assistance Act

Minister of National Insurance under the National Assistance Act,

Minister of National Insurance under the National Assistance Act, 1948.—See pages 162 and 163. The Income Tax (Employments) Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 453; price 9d. net, 10d. post free), made on 25th March by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue under the Income Tax (Employments) Act, 1943, and the Finance Act, 1946. These Regulations, which came into force on 6th April, consolidate the various Regulations relating to income tax under the Pay-As-You-Farn Scheme Earn Scheme.

Earn Scheme. The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1950 No. 25; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 7th February; The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 60; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 13th March. These Regulations were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance of Northern Ireland, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance in the case of the first Order, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain.—See the issues of this GAZETTE for February and March. pages 49 and 90. for February and March, pages 49 and 90.

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1949, page 369. † See footnote \* in first column on page 187.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. May, 1950

# FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the January, 1950, issue of this GAZETTE (page 39) and may be purchased at the prices shown.\* The prices in brackets include postage.

- No. Title and Price
   57 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, Section 29. Report of Examination of Superheater. January, 1950. Price 2d. (3d.).

- (3d.).
  391 Cotton Spinning Agreement, 1928, as to Fencing of Machinery, etc. November, 1949. Price 3d. (4d.).
  993 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Grinding of Cutlery and Edge Tools Regulations, 1925. (Reprinted 1950.). Revised price 4d. (5d.).
  1034 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Clay Works (Welfare) Special Regulations, 1948. February, 1950. Price 3d. (4d.).
  1035 Exterior Acts, 1037 and 1049. The District (G. stick)
- 1035 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. The Blasting (Castings and Other Articles) Special Regulations. December, 1949. Price 3d. (4d.).
- 1949. Price 3d. (4d.).
  1036 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Dry Cleaning Special Regulations. December, 1949. Price 2d. (3d.).
  2003 Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Building Regulations (Steeplejacks, etc.) Exemption Certificate. December, 1949. Price 2d. (3d.). See page 159.

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National Assistance.- Explanatory Memorandum on the Draft National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations,

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