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## The Work of the Appointments Department

BECAUSE the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service is concerned with the senior executive, professional and specialist grades of workers in industry and commerce, there is sometimes a tendency to regard it as a mere annex to the structure of the Ministry ; in reality, it is as integral a part of the organisation of the Ministry for employment, training and guidance as the Employment Exchange service and the ancillary special services for the disabled and for youth. It is desirable, therefore, that an account should be given of what the Appointments Department is and does. For this purpose, its work can be treated in three compartments : (1) The placing and advisory services of the Appointments Offices ; (2) the training services of the Appointments Offices ; and (3) the Technical and Scientific Register. A fourth branch of the work of the Department—that concerned with the nursing profession—was dealt with in a special article in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1949 (pages 409 and 410).

### Appointments Offices : Placing and Advice

The chief function of the Appointments Offices is to act as a free employment agency, at the disposal of employers and applicants, for posts requiring professional or technical qualifications or experience as senior executives, or for appointments with a view to the ultimate attainment of such posts. An additional duty of these Offices is to give guidance to young men and women who possess a good educational background and potential capacity for the higher range of employments, on the choice of a suitable profession and the openings for progressive careers.

#### A Decentralised National Service

There are eleven such Offices in the United Kingdom, located in London and the following other large centres : Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Nottingham. Until recently, placing and advice work was also carried out by Appointments Offices in Cambridge and Reading. This work has now been transferred to the London Office ; but

Appointments Liaison Officers are still available in these two centres for interviewing purposes and for certain duties in connection with the training services described below.

Each of the Appointments Offices keeps a register of vacancies notified by employers in the field of occupations within the scope of this branch of the Appointments Department, and a register of applicants for situations, whether the applicants are out of employment or, being already employed, wish to change their jobs in order to "better themselves" or for any other reason. Two points should be noted at once in regard to these registers. First, there is no compulsion on any employer to notify a vacancy to the Appointments Office, or on any man or woman seeking a position to register with that Office. On the other hand, as will presently be shown, there are clear advantages to be gained by both parties if they care to make use of the Appointments Office. Secondly—and this indicates one of these advantages—the eleven Appointments Offices are linked together in such a way that each of them can draw on the lists of vacancies or the lists of applicants held by the rest, and the whole country can thus be combed to find a suitable candidate for a given vacancy. In other words, though the employment service provided by these Offices is decentralised, it is also in a very real sense a national one.

It is not always an easy task to find the right man for the job or the right job for the man. However perfect the mechanism may appear on paper, it can only work well if those who have to operate it have the necessary knowledge, skill and experience. In view of this, the Appointments Offices have been manned, so far as possible, with officers who were carefully chosen in the first place and have been trained and re-trained for the specific tasks they have to perform. As a result, an employer who asks the help of an Appointments Office when he has a post to fill can be sure that only those candidates who measure up to his requirements will be sent forward for his consideration. Thus, by using the services of the Appointments Office, an employer is spared the labour of sifting a mass of applicants the majority of whom may be obviously unsuitable, and at the same time a candidate for a post is spared the heartbreaking experience of applying for job after job without any prospect of success.

That this placing machinery works smoothly is not hard to demonstrate. The number of men and women placed in employment by the Appointments Department since V.E. Day, including those placed through the Technical and Scientific Register referred to below, has well passed the first 100,000. The posts which have been filled carry salaries ranging up to as high as £3,000 a year. The files of the Department contain a large number of letters from employers expressing warm appreciation of the service which the Department has given them, and some employers have been so satisfied with the selective "short-list" submissions of candidates for vacancies they had notified that they have immediately invited further submissions for two or more additional posts.

#### Some Special Problems

There are at least three special problems with which the Appointments Offices are confronted. One is that of the young man or woman who has good educational qualifications and possibly experience in H.M. Forces but no experience in civilian employment, and yet may have outstanding potential ability for a high-level position. The problem in such a case is to start the young man or woman on the ladder by which, thanks to his or her own merits and efforts, he or she may attain a position commensurate with the worth of the individual. The officers of the Appointments Offices are familiar with this problem and know how best to deal with it. They seek first to discover, by a methodical but sympathetic catechism of the individual, in what occupation he is most likely to be successful, and then try to place him in a post which will provide an opening for advancement to a responsible position in that occupation. This work of selecting promising young men and women on the basis of their personal qualities and launching them on their careers in industry and commerce has been, and still is perhaps, one of the most valuable and successful of all the activities of the Appointments Offices. Much, of course, depends in such a case on the zeal, adaptability and assiduity of the individual; but, if he or she is not too exacting at the start, the appointments service can do much to put him or her on the upward road.

A second problem is that of the "Over Forty". This is not peculiar to the appointments service. The difficulty is to overcome the common notion that a man or woman over forty years of age has passed the prime, and also to persuade employers that it is not invariably the best policy to catch people while they are young and train them in the way they should go. The Ministry has done and continues to do all it can do to counteract the prejudice against the older man, and the record of placings through the appointments service contains scores of examples of the breaking down of barriers based solely on age without regard to ability and experience. Many instances could be quoted of engagements by employers for responsible high-level posts of persons in the forties, fifties, and even sixties, in spite of the fact that some of the candidates accepted were registered as disabled persons. This is a matter in which persuasion has to take the place of compulsion. The Government, in its own capacity as a large employer, has set an example and invited employers to take the view that in their own interests, if for no other reason, it may be unwise to insist too rigidly on arbitrary age-limits.

Another special problem is that of the Ex-Regular Officer. Here the main obstacle is the prevalent (and generally mistaken) idea that a retired officer of the Regular Forces will be too hide-bound to adapt himself to the needs and conditions of civilian employment; and in many cases the age-limit aggravates the difficulty. The Appointments Department, in its day-to-day work through the Appointments Offices, never ceases to press the claims of the Ex-Regular Officer, and it has done so with considerable success. Cases could be cited of engagements of retired officers effected through this service in posts carrying salaries ranging from £700 to £2,000 a year. It may, perhaps, be hoped that the Council which has recently been set up to advise the Ministers concerned on the dovetailing of Service and civilian life, and on which employers are fully represented alongside other interests, will help to create an atmosphere favourable to the surmounting of this difficulty.

#### Advisory Service

The placing service of the Appointments Offices is supplemented by an advisory service. In each Office there is at least one Careers Advice Officer, whose business it is to advise any young person who is in doubt about the career on which to embark. The applicant for advice can be given full information about training, qualifications required, salaries and prospects in a wide range of professions and careers. Moreover, as the Advice Officer is trained to sum up the characteristics of an enquirer, he can often suggest the choice of a career in which the particular individual stands the best chance of scoring a success. This advisory work, which is a counterpart of the vocational guidance provided by the Youth Employment Service, is a valuable, and indeed essential, part of the regular functions of the Appointments Offices.

#### Training Services

The Appointments Offices have an exacting and responsible part to play in the administration of the special training arrangements known as the Further Education and Training Scheme. This Scheme was designed to assist the settlement in civil life of men and women whose education and training had been checked by war service in the Forces or work of national importance. It was also intended to help the national economy by replenishing the flow to the professions of young men and women with trained ability and intelligence, to make good the loss of intake during the war. Though the number of applicants eligible for assistance under this Scheme has fallen off greatly since the mass operation of release

from the wartime Forces was completed, nearly eighteen months ago, the Appointments Offices are still actively concerned in the operation of the Scheme.

These offices are responsible for deciding whether an applicant for financial assistance towards the cost of resuming and completing his professional training actually satisfies the conditions of eligibility, as well as for a number of duties in connection with the continuance of grants. It is a requirement of the Scheme that the progress of the training of the recipient of an award must be reviewed from time to time, in order to enable a decision to be taken on the continued payment or extension of the award. Each case has, therefore, to be carefully watched and dealt with on its merits.

Since the inauguration of this Scheme, 147,977 applications for awards have been admitted. Of this total, 103,334 have been administered by the Education and Agriculture Departments, but 44,643 have been dealt with throughout by the Appointments Offices. The latest returns show that about 64 per cent. of those whose awards from this Ministry have now ended have gained the required qualifications, and 94 per cent. of these have been absorbed into suitable employment, having regard to the qualifications secured. Many others, whose awards for one reason or another were prematurely terminated, are now employed in suitable capacities in their chosen professions, and it may be anticipated that a number of these will complete their studies by their own efforts until they attain full qualification.

Since last year, the Appointments Offices have been responsible for running the Scheme of Business Training for Ex-Regulars. This Scheme is designed to assist ex-regular members of the Forces, possessing the requisite qualifications, to train for a business career leading up to the executive level. The Appointments Offices have to select those applicants most likely to be successful in business life and to be acceptable to the business world, and also to find employers who are willing to offer practical training to them. This permanent Scheme has made a small but not unsuccessful start. A recent survey of the results of the first three training courses showed that only 29 of the 226 students who completed these courses were still awaiting either employment or continued practical training; the difficulty in placing most of these 29 arose from their inability to leave their homes and take up trainee or full employment in other areas.

#### Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register, like the Appointments Offices, is a voluntary employment agency. It deals, however, only with certain professions in which highly specialised qualifications are required and, because the field of vacancies and applicants is of a specialised character and the market is a national rather than a local one, it is centralised in a single office in London, from which it covers the whole country. The professions in question are the following: Scientists, including physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, biologists; engineers of all kinds; architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. These are professions for the exercise of which the possession of a University degree or membership of the appropriate professional institution is generally necessary. The Register is also responsible, as part of the Appointments Department, for carrying out surveys of man-power in the fields of technology and science and watching the trends of supply and demand, and also for attending to the distribution between the Services of young scientists and engineers leaving the Universities and becoming liable to be called up for the Forces under the National Service Acts.

Like the Appointments Offices, the Register is available both for the unemployed and for employed persons who are looking for alternative employment. It has a staff of fully qualified members of the professions with which it deals, and it works in close contact not only with the Government Departments and employers but also with the University Appointments Boards and such professional agencies as the Professional Engineers Appointments Board. The number of placings effected by the Register runs into several thousands a year.

A special section has recently been set up in the Register to deal with requests from oversea Governments and international bodies for technical experts and consultants from the United Kingdom. This branch was created as the result of an enquiry made by an Interdepartmental Committee, which stressed the contribution Great Britain could make to world recovery by providing specialists for oversea posts connected with the development of undeveloped territories.

In addition to acting as an employment agency, the Register provides an advisory service. In the course of its duties in connection with the distribution of young scientists and engineers among the Forces, the Register sends representatives frequently to visit the Universities, and these representatives usually take the opportunity of giving information and advice to ex-Service men and women and other graduates not liable for military service. Many graduates also visit the Office of the Register in London to receive similar assistance.

#### Man-power Surveys

One of the most valuable recent developments in connection with the work of the Technical and Scientific Register has been the compilation and publication of a series of reports dealing with the present and future demand for and supply of workers with professional or equivalent qualifications in the various professions covered by the Register. Nine such reports have so far been issued, and three more are in preparation. Each of them represents an

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endeavour, after consultation with all the interested authorities, to measure the supply and demand position over the next five to ten years for fully-qualified man-power in the technical or scientific profession concerned. These surveys provide a valuable guide to Universities and Technical Colleges in planning ahead; to parents and others who have to advise young people about prospects in professions towards which their thoughts are bent; and to employers who also have to plan for the future and want to know how far the supply of professional men is likely to keep pace with the anticipated demand.

**Consultative Committees**

This brief survey of what the Appointments Department is and does would be incomplete without some reference to the consultative bodies whose help it receives in shaping its policy and administering that policy.

In the first place, there is the Appointments Department Advisory

Council, consisting of representatives of industry and commerce, the nationalised industries, trade unions and women's organisations, and the Service Departments. This Council, which meets every few months under the Chairmanship of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, keeps under review the work of the Appointments Offices and advises the Ministry on any suggested new developments or any new problems that may arise in the course of this work.

Secondly, the Technical and Scientific Register is assisted by six Advisory Committees composed of members of the following professions: Civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, chemistry and metallurgy, physics and mathematics, and architecture and public utilities. A further Committee representing the biological sciences is being appointed shortly.

It will be seen from this that the Appointments Department is constantly in touch with the best experts it can find on all aspects of the tasks with which it has to deal and has the advantage of their willing and authoritative advice on the best means of carrying out those tasks.

**REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS**

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 270 to 286.

**Employment**

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose by 23,000 (12,000 males and 11,000 females) during June, the number at the end of the month being 22,354,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 4,000, manufacturing industries fell by 16,000 and other industries and services rose by 35,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who had not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 4,000 from 23,324,000 to 23,328,000.

**Unemployment**

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 281,996 to 271,975 between 12th June and 10th July. There was a fall of 5,444 among males and 4,577 among females.

**Rates of Wages**

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in July at 110. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the month resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £87,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 598,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected labourers in the building industry in certain districts, boot and shoe operatives, and workpeople employed in engineering grades in the Post Office and in electrical installation.

**Retail Prices**

At 18th July the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 114, the same figure as at 13th June.

**Industrial Disputes**

The number of workers involved during July in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was nearly 44,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 249,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 77, and, in addition, 13 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of colliery workers in Scotland.

**NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 12th JUNE, 1950: ANALYSIS FOR REGIONS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS**

**Duration of Unemployment and Ages of Unemployed**

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 226) figures were given analysing the number of insured persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain at 12th June, 1950, according to age and the duration of the last spell of registered unemployment. A corresponding analysis is given below, in summary form, for each Region and Development Area including Merseyside and the Scottish Highlands, which were added to the Schedule of Development Areas in April, 1949. The figures for the Scottish Highlands are included with those for the original Scottish Development Area. Similar analyses for June and December, 1949, were published in the issues of the GAZETTE for August, 1949 (page 265), and February, 1950 (page 45), respectively.

The Table shows that continuous unemployment of more than six months' duration is experienced by relatively few men under 40 years of age. In eight Regions, over 80 per cent. of the men who at 12th June had been unemployed for more than six months were over 40 years of age, and in two other Regions the proportion was about 75 per cent. In Scotland, however, the proportion was considerably lower—69 per cent.—and the incidence of prolonged unemployment among younger men was correspondingly higher.

Prolonged unemployment was heavily concentrated in the Development Areas. The total number of men who had been unemployed for more than six months was 56,463, of whom 40,929 were in the North-Western and Northern Regions, and Scotland and Wales, and within those Regions 32,618 were in the Development Areas.

In all Regions and Development Areas the men whose unemployment had been of short duration were, in the main, much younger than those whose unemployment had lasted longer. In Scotland (where the average age of unemployed men was lowest) 35.7 per cent. of the men who had been unemployed for eight weeks or less were over 40 years of age, while the corresponding proportions for the "8-26 weeks" and "over 26 weeks" categories were 50.1 per cent. and 69.4 per cent. respectively. There was a similar gradation in all the other Regions and Areas.

Among women there was practically no long-term unemployment in the South, the Midlands and the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire. Of the 10,567 women who had been unemployed for more than six months, 7,943 were in the North-Western and Northern Regions, and Scotland and Wales, and within those Regions 6,558 were in the Development Areas.

Comparison with the published figures for December, 1949, shows that there was a decrease during the six months of about 38,000 males wholly unemployed, just over 80 per cent. of it being a decrease in the number who had been unemployed for eight weeks or less. The number in the "8-26 weeks" category decreased by 9,000 but there was a small increase in long-term unemployment.

There was also a decrease in the number of females wholly unemployed. The number who had been unemployed for eight weeks or less decreased by approximately 15,000 but this was partly offset by an increase of nearly 4,000 in the number unemployed for more than six months.

**Turnover Among the Unemployed**

Comparison of the numbers who, in June, 1950, had been unemployed for more than six months with the total numbers unemployed in December, 1949, shows the extent to which unemployed persons found work (or ceased to register) during the half-year. The following Table shows the total numbers of males and females wholly unemployed in December, 1949, in each Region and Development Area, and the percentages who had found work, or ceased to register, by June, 1950:—

Region or Area	Total number wholly unemployed at 5th December, 1949		Percentage who had found work (or ceased to register) by 12th June, 1950	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
London and South-Eastern ..	38,843	16,068	85	95
Eastern .. .. .	8,139	4,121	84	96
Southern .. .. .	9,365	5,280	86	89
South-Western .. .. .	11,622	5,328	80	91
Midland .. .. .	7,927	2,668	87	95
North-Midland .. .. .	5,276	3,529	79	97
East and West Ridings ..	11,991	3,264	77	89
North-Western .. .. .	36,029	13,697	76	87
Northern .. .. .	25,931	8,845	70	85
Scotland .. .. .	49,451	15,544	71	82
Wales .. .. .	26,189	10,042	62	79
<b>Great Britain .. .. .</b>	<b>230,763</b>	<b>88,386</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Development Areas</b>				
North-Eastern .. .. .	23,059	7,468	68	83
South Wales and Monmouthshire	20,203	7,272	58	76
West Cumberland .. .. .	788	264	67	87
South Lancashire .. .. .	2,200	881	55	77
Merseyside .. .. .	18,938	5,961	75	83
Wrexham .. .. .	763	612	64	80
Scottish .. .. .	31,747	10,190	67	79
<b>Total, Development Areas ..</b>	<b>97,698</b>	<b>32,648</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>80</b>

The Table shows that, in the country as a whole, approximately three out of every four men who were unemployed in December, 1949, had found work by June, 1950. The proportions who found work in the first half of the year were between 80 and 90 per cent. in the southern half of England. In the Northern Region it was 70 per cent., in Scotland 71 per cent. and in Wales 62 per cent. as compared with the average of 76 per cent. The low percentage in Wales is a reflection of the fact that, to a greater extent than in any other part of the country, the unemployed include elderly men who have been unemployed for a considerable period. The proportions who found work in the Development Areas were between 55 and 75 per cent., with an average of 67 per cent. Merseyside had the highest percentage with 75 per cent. and South Lancashire the lowest with 55 per cent.

The percentages for females were considerably higher than those for males, but this is partly due to the fact that some women discontinue registering when they cease to be entitled to unemployment benefit. The geographical comparisons are similar to those for males, the southern half of England having a higher rate of turnover than other parts of the country. In Wales, the proportion of women who found work in the half-year was 79 per cent. as compared with the average of 88 per cent. for the whole country.

Numbers Unemployed at 12th June, 1950: Analysis for Regions and Development Areas

Area and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	Males								Females							
	Number				Per Cent.				Number				Per Cent.			
	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total
<b>Great Britain</b>																
8 or less .. .. .	11,784	42,350	39,931	94,065	12.5	45.0	42.5	100.0	9,787	22,961	14,663	47,411	20.7	48.4	30.9	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26 ..	2,916	13,484	25,485	41,885	7.0	32.2	60.8	100.0	2,321	8,690	7,494	18,505	12.5	47.0	40.5	100.0
Over 26 .. .. .	1,080	11,801	43,582	56,463	1.9	20.9	77.2	100.0	595	3,913	6,059	10,567	5.6	37.0	57.4	100.0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>15,780</b>	<b>67,635</b>	<b>108,998</b>	<b>192,413</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,703</b>	<b>35,564</b>	<b>28,216</b>	<b>76,483</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Regions</b>																
London and South-Eastern	2,194	8,700	9,699	20,593	10.7	42.2	47.1	100.0	1,892	4,680	3,893	10,465	18.1	44.7	37.2	100.0
8 or less .. .. .	270	1,970	4,749	6,989	3.9	28.2	67.9	100.0	213	738	1,185	2,136	10.0	34.5	55.5	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26 ..	60	977	4,618	5,655	1.0	17.3	81.7	100.0	28	197	567	792	3.5	24.9	71.6	100.0
Over 26 .. .. .	2,524	11,647	19,066	33,237	7.6	35.0	57.4	100.0	2,133	5,615	5,645	13,393	15.9	41.9	42.2	100.0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,524</b>	<b>11,647</b>	<b>19,066</b>	<b>33,237</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>5,615</b>	<b>5,645</b>	<b>13,393</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Eastern	419	1,405	1,704	3,528	11.9	39.8	48.3	100.0	396	838	577	1,811	21.9	46.3	31.8	100.0
8 or less .. .. .	78	475	1,102	1,655	4.7	28.7	66.6	100.0	69	220	268	557	12.4	39.5	48.1	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26 ..	23	194	1,047	1,264	1.8	15.4	82.8	100.0	10	56	113	179	5.6	31.3	63.1	100.0
Over 26 .. .. .	520	2,074	3,853	6,447	8.1	32.2	59.7	100.0	475	1,114	958	2,547	18.7	43.7	37.6	100.0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# EMPLOYERS

*how much are you risking on*



# INSURANCE STAMPS?




How much are you committed to each week for Insurance Stamps? Do you pay out cash each week for the purchase of stamps? And are you sure that the stamps are properly affixed each week? What is the total value of the Insurance Stamps on the cards you hold? Have you considered the extent of your liability in the event of loss? Or have you overlooked the fact that they are valuable enough to need safeguarding? It's all very difficult. But there is a very simple answer.

There is no need to buy Insurance Stamps, you can print your own. The Neopost system is simple, safe and certain. It ensures that National Insurance contributions are automatically reconciled with wages records each week. It avoids risk of loss because the stamps have no value to any outside person. And it is approved by the Ministry of National Insurance. Give us the opportunity of telling you more about this new system. No business is too small not to need it and the bigger the business the greater the need.



## neopost

# NATIONAL INSURANCE MACHINES

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HOLBORN 4933

Numbers Unemployed at 12th June, 1950: Analysis for Regions and Development Areas—continued

Area and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	Males								Females								
	Number				Per Cent.				Number				Per Cent.				
	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	
<b>Southern</b>																	
8 or less	371	1,447	1,710	3,528	10.5	41.0	48.5	100.0	569	1,193	781	2,543	22.4	46.9	30.7	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	96	388	1,111	1,595	6.0	24.3	69.7	100.0	147	447	364	958	15.3	46.7	38.0	100.0	
Over 26	19	203	1,127	1,349	1.4	15.0	83.6	100.0	36	206	333	575	6.3	35.8	57.9	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>3,948</b>	<b>6,472</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>South-Western</b>																	
8 or less	493	1,673	2,033	4,199	11.7	39.9	48.4	100.0	498	1,125	797	2,420	20.6	46.5	32.9	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	66	517	1,655	2,238	3.0	23.1	73.9	100.0	117	387	448	952	12.3	40.6	47.1	100.0	
Over 26	20	316	2,009	2,345	0.8	13.5	85.7	100.0	21	164	301	486	4.3	33.8	61.9	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>5,697</b>	<b>8,782</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Midland</b>																	
8 or less	407	1,964	2,019	4,390	9.3	44.7	46.0	100.0	355	893	702	1,950	18.2	45.8	36.0	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	40	289	838	1,167	3.4	24.8	71.8	100.0	43	111	198	352	12.2	31.5	56.3	100.0	
Over 26	10	125	913	1,048	1.0	11.9	87.1	100.0	6	32	84	122	4.9	26.2	68.9	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>6,605</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>North-Midland</b>																	
8 or less	399	1,271	1,358	3,028	13.2	42.0	44.8	100.0	320	507	334	1,161	27.5	43.7	28.8	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	60	253	749	1,062	5.7	23.8	70.5	100.0	40	103	139	282	14.2	36.5	49.3	100.0	
Over 26	9	134	941	1,084	0.8	12.4	86.8	100.0	7	41	64	112	6.3	36.6	57.1	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>3,048</b>	<b>5,174</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>East and West Ridings</b>																	
8 or less	634	2,665	2,393	5,692	11.1	46.8	42.1	100.0	470	1,235	765	2,470	19.0	50.0	31.0	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	101	704	1,546	2,351	4.3	29.9	65.8	100.0	65	329	378	772	8.4	42.6	49.0	100.0	
Over 26	20	445	2,324	2,789	0.7	16.0	83.3	100.0	22	77	259	358	6.2	21.5	72.3	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>6,263</b>	<b>10,832</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>North-Western</b>																	
8 or less	2,045	6,921	6,451	15,417	13.3	44.9	41.8	100.0	1,363	4,110	2,496	7,969	17.1	51.6	31.3	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	505	1,937	3,716	6,158	8.2	31.5	60.3	100.0	237	1,382	1,246	2,865	8.3	48.2	43.5	100.0	
Over 26	217	1,849	6,435	8,501	2.6	21.7	75.7	100.0	62	523	1,135	1,720	3.6	30.4	66.0	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>10,707</b>	<b>16,602</b>	<b>30,076</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>6,015</b>	<b>4,877</b>	<b>12,554</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Northern</b>																	
8 or less	1,265	4,739	3,331	9,335	13.5	50.8	35.7	100.0	1,115	2,367	1,026	4,508	24.7	52.5	22.8	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	451	2,042	2,771	5,264	8.6	38.8	52.6	100.0	327	1,412	913	2,652	12.3	53.3	34.4	100.0	
Over 26	183	1,845	5,839	7,867	2.3	23.5	74.2	100.0	52	586	721	1,359	3.8	43.1	53.1	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>8,626</b>	<b>11,941</b>	<b>22,466</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>4,365</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>8,519</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Scotland</b>																	
8 or less	2,440	8,479	6,071	16,990	14.4	49.9	35.7	100.0	1,447	3,726	2,313	7,486	19.3	49.8	30.9	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	899	3,575	4,492	8,966	10.0	39.9	50.1	100.0	510	2,262	1,619	4,391	11.6	51.5	36.9	100.0	
Over 26	372	4,083	10,098	14,553	2.6	28.0	69.4	100.0	186	1,158	1,446	2,790	6.7	41.5	51.8	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,711</b>	<b>16,137</b>	<b>20,661</b>	<b>40,509</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>7,146</b>	<b>5,378</b>	<b>14,667</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Wales</b>																	
8 or less	1,117	3,086	3,162	7,365	15.2	41.9	42.9	100.0	1,362	2,287	979	4,628	29.4	49.4	21.2	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	350	1,334	2,756	4,440	7.9	30.0	62.1	100.0	553	1,299	736	2,588	21.4	50.2	28.4	100.0	
Over 26	147	1,630	8,231	10,008	1.5	16.3	82.2	100.0	165	873	1,036	2,074	8.0	42.1	49.9	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>6,050</b>	<b>14,149</b>	<b>21,813</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>4,459</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>9,290</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Development Areas</b>																	
<b>All Development Areas</b>																	
8 or less	5,257	16,681	12,254	34,192	15.4	48.8	35.8	100.0	3,795	9,111	4,514	17,420	21.8	52.3	25.9	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	1,723	6,888	9,489	18,100	9.5	38.1	52.4	100.0	1,221	5,209	3,514	9,944	12.3	52.4	35.3	100.0	
Over 26	750	7,894	23,974	32,618	2.3	24.2	73.5	100.0	340	2,639	3,579	6,558	5.2	40.2	54.6	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,730</b>	<b>31,463</b>	<b>45,717</b>	<b>84,910</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,356</b>	<b>16,959</b>	<b>11,607</b>	<b>33,922</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>North-Eastern</b>																	
8 or less	1,124	4,291	2,845	8,260	13.6	52.0	34.4	100.0	991	2,159	939	4,089	24.2	52.8	23.0	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	403	1,884	2,442	4,729	8.5	39.9	51.6	100.0	307	1,344	855	2,506	12.3	53.6	34.1	100.0	
Over 26	173	1,759	5,374	7,306	2.4	24.1	73.5	100.0	49	566	676	1,291	3.8	43.8	52.4	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>7,934</b>	<b>10,661</b>	<b>20,295</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>4,069</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>7,886</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>South Wales and Monmouthshire</b>																	
8 or less	871	2,320	2,274	5,465	15.9	42.5	41.6	100.0	1,092	1,910	777	3,779	28.9	50.5	20.6	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	234	1,051	2,166	3,451	6.8	30.4	62.8	100.0	432	1,123	602	2,157	20.0	52.1	27.9	100.0	
Over 26	113	1,355	7,044	8,512	1.3	15.9	82.8	100.0	126	748	871	1,745	7.2	42.9	49.9	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>4,726</b>	<b>11,484</b>	<b>17,428</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>7,681</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>West Cumberland</b>																	
8 or less	67	174	141	382	17.5	45.6	36.9	100.0	48	64	27	139	34.5	46.1	19.4	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	23	56	117	196	11.7	28.6	59.7	100.0	5	32	33	70	7.1	45.7	47.2	100.0	
Over 26	2	45	214	261	0.8	17.2	82.0	100.0	2	8	24	34	5.9	23.5	70.6	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>South Lancashire</b>																	
8 or less	105	349	306	760	13.8	45.9	40.3	100.0	61	284	142	487	12.5	58.3	29.2	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	8	87	242	337	2.4	25.8	71.8	100.0	23	156	120	299	7.7	52.2	40.1	100.0	
Over 26	14	176	808	998	1.4	17.6	81.0	100.0	4	54	144	202	2.0	26.7	71.3	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Merseyside</b>																	
8 or less	1,337	3,858	3,027	8,222	16.3	46.9	36.8	100.0	638	2,001	1,043	3,682	17.3	54.4	28.3	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	422	1,271	1,701	3,394	12.4	37.5	50.1	100.0	136	862	694	1,692					

Committees will be appointed to develop and operate the schemes. The normal age of entry into apprenticeship will be 15 to 16 years and the period of apprenticeship three years, although formal qualification as a skilled worker will not be accorded until the minimum age of 19 years. Employers are required to give instruction by means of a short course away from the actual production processes and/or practical training on the job under a capable instructor. Apprenticeship agreements are to be registered by the Joint Industrial Council, and a certificate of competency will be issued by the Council on the satisfactory completion of the period of apprenticeship or at the age of 19, whichever is later. Employers are required to allow apprentices to attend courses for further technical education, where available, up to the age of 18 years, on the basis of one day or two half-days each week without loss of pay. If such courses are not available, apprentices may attend suitable courses on two evenings each week with compensatory part-time release from employment.

#### Jute Carpet Industry

The Jute Carpet Manufacturers' Association and the Scottish Carpet Trade and Factory Workers' Union have agreed on a joint apprenticeship scheme for male jacquard loom weavers. Representatives of these organisations will form a Joint Apprenticeship Committee which will be responsible for the development and general control of the scheme. The Committee will also review the operation of the scheme at least once each year. Each firm operating the scheme will be required to appoint a competent supervisor who will be responsible for training the apprentices and reporting on their progress. The normal age of recruitment will be 15 years, when boys will be engaged as creelers for one year before entering apprenticeship as weavers. During this period preliminary apprenticeship training is to be given. No minimum age for entry into apprenticeship is laid down, but the scheme requires that this should occur before the seventeenth birthday. The recognised period of apprenticeship will be three years from the time of nomination as an apprentice weaver or to the age of 19 years 6 months, whichever is the earlier. Employers are required to give practical training in accordance with the general principles of a programme laid down in the scheme and are recommended to release apprentices for attendance at day classes, if available. A simple form of indenture is to be completed and a certificate issued on termination of apprenticeship.

#### Leather Manufacture

Standard training for all young workers entering the leather manufacturing industry has been agreed on by the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales and the trade unions within the industry. Provision is made for the setting up of District Youth Recruitment and Training Committees which will maintain contact with the Youth Employment Service and promote the adoption of suitable methods of training and, where necessary, the formation of technical classes. A National Committee is also to be set up to assist the District Committees and co-ordinate their work, and to maintain contact with the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Education, and the Scottish Education Department on matters relating to young persons. The principles of the scheme will be to give young persons entering the industry a thorough training in as wide a range of operations as possible; to give those who show aptitude and initiative opportunities to qualify for further advancement; to continue training until at least adult age, with facilities for part-time general education; to secure the appointment of suitable persons to be responsible for training; and to maintain great flexibility in the operation of the scheme. It is envisaged that the training scheme will apply to young persons leaving school at 15 years of age, and will include junior training, covering general elementary instruction of a varied character, for young persons aged between 15 and 17 or 18 years, senior training, covering instruction in craftsmanship, for young persons aged 17 or 18 to 20 years, and student training for those with the necessary aptitude and general education.

#### Paper Box Trade

A scheme of systematic training under apprenticeship in box making has been agreed on by the British Paper Box Federation and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers. The scheme will be administered by a Joint Apprenticeship Committee consisting of equal numbers of representatives of employers' and employees' organisations, who will appoint Local Committees as necessary. Firms taking part in the scheme are recommended to assign to a competent executive the duties connected with recruitment, engagement, reception and training of young persons. The permitted number of apprentices will be in the ratio of one to three journeymen. The field of recruitment for apprenticeship is not limited to any particular age, and, subject to certain conditions, apprenticeship can normally be entered into from school-leaving age up to 25 years. The period of apprenticeship will range from two to five years according to age at entry. Employers are required to release all young workers up to the age of 18 years without loss of pay for attendance at appropriate day-time classes, where available, for one whole day or two half-days a week. An approved form of indenture is to be used and a certificate issued on completion of apprenticeship.

#### Retail Jewellery Trade

The Retail Jewellers' Training Council controls the scheme of training in the retail jewellery trade. The Council consists of representatives of the National Association of Goldsmiths, the Gemmological Association of Great Britain, and the Worshipful

Company of Goldsmiths. The minimum age of entry into apprenticeship is 15 years, and the period of apprenticeship four years, including a probationary period of three months. Employers are required to allow reasonable absence without loss of wages for study or attendance at classes, and to pay half the cost of examinations, courses of training and text-books. Apprentices are required to study during their apprenticeship for the diploma of the Gemmological Association and for the Retail Jewellers' Diploma of the National Association of Goldsmiths. A written three-party indenture is to be used.

#### Woolen and Worsted Industry

Representatives of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade, and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers have worked out a scheme of vocational training for operatives entering the wool textile industry. Acceptance of the scheme is voluntary, and assistance is offered to firms establishing training schemes based on the recommendations. Firms taking part are urged to select suitable trainers, and those selected are recommended to attend Training Within Industry courses under the scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The training scheme is divided into three stages: (a) background information about the industry, its history, its importance to the country, and its future; (b) information about technical processes involved in the manufacture of textile products; and (c) vocational training for actual work. Employers will be responsible for any fees payable in connection with the courses conducted under the scheme in educational establishments.

#### Freestone Quarrying Industry

Details of the scheme for apprentice masons in the freestone quarrying industry, to which reference was made in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1948 (page 263), have now been approved. A National Joint Apprenticeship Committee has been established and will administer the scheme through Area Joint Committees. Normally, the period of apprenticeship will be five years and may not begin before the apprentice's fifteenth birthday or end before the twentieth or after the twenty-first birthday. The period may, however, be reduced by one year or two years, respectively, where an apprentice has satisfactorily completed a three-year course at a junior technical school, or a whole-time senior day course of not less than two years. A probationary period not exceeding six months is required and apprentices must attend approved technical day classes, where available, for two half-days or one whole day a week until the age of 18 years. A standard indenture or deed of apprenticeship is to be used, and a certificate issued to persons who complete their apprenticeship satisfactorily.

## EMPLOYMENT OF EUROPEAN VOLUNTEER WORKERS

The National Joint Advisory Council have approved a proposal made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to remove by gradual stages the existing employment restrictions on European Volunteer Workers, who were recruited abroad under the "Westward Ho!" and "Balt Cygnet" schemes from amongst displaced persons (see the issues of this GAZETTE for November, 1946, page 317, and May, 1947, page 148).

The first European Volunteer Workers who will become eligible to apply for their release under this arrangement are those who, on 1st January, 1951, will have been in this country for at least three years. Thereafter, application for release may be made by European Volunteer Workers to whom this concession applies as and when three years have elapsed since they individually first arrived in the United Kingdom. A further announcement will be made before 1st January telling European Volunteer Workers who qualify for this concession how to apply on an individual basis for the removal of their present employment restrictions.

European Volunteer Workers released under this arrangement will, subject to continued observance of any industrial agreements that may have been entered into between the two sides of particular industries, be in the same position as British workers so far as freedom to choose their own employment is concerned. Until then, they will continue to require the permission of a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service to leave their work or to take a new job.

## ITALIAN WORKERS FOR TINPLATE INDUSTRY

A party of about 20 Italian workers arrived in England on 15th August to take up training for mill work in the tinplate industry. They are the first contingent of some 270 Italians who have been recruited, with the agreement of the workers' side of the Joint Industrial Council, by the Welsh Plate and Steel Manufacturers' Association, in co-operation with the British Labour Attaché in Rome and in agreement with the Italian Government, to help make good the deficiency of mill labour in the tinplate industry in South Wales. The men, who are mostly under 30 years of age, have been brought over for an initial period of twelve months at the expense of the employers under the individual permit system for the employment of aliens, and not under an official recruitment scheme operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Subject to suitability, they will be employed by firms in South Wales under the same conditions as British workers, subsequent to a course of training during which they will be paid £5 a week. They will become members of the appropriate British trade union.

## NATIONAL SERVICE

### Registration under National Service Acts

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 2nd September. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st July, 1932, and 30th September, 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 agriculture or as apprentices or learners. Such men if born within the dates specified above must register on the prescribed date.

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

Any man registering for service in the Armed Forces 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 be 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.

The next registration will be on Saturday, 2nd December, 1950, when men born between 1st October, 1932, and 31st December, 1932, will be required to register.

### Check of Present Occupations of Certain Men in the 'Z' Reserve

In view of enquiries which have been received, the following statement is made about the checking by the Service Departments of the present occupations of certain men in the 'Z' Reserve of the Army and the equivalent Reserves of the other Services.

This check is a routine operation undertaken because five years have gone by since the end of the war. It is designed to simplify the procedure of recall by keeping the Service records always in such a state that they could be used, if the need arose, for deciding, in the light of the circumstances at the time, which men could be recalled and which should remain in their civilian occupation. The present enquiries which are being sent out by the Service Departments are intended only to start the process of finding out what these reservists are now doing. Apart from the fact that many of the men will change their jobs, the basis of reservation is likely to change from time to time as circumstances alter. For these reasons, and also on security grounds, it is not proposed to publish any list of reserved occupations or employments at this stage or to give the individual men any decision that they are or are not to be regarded as reserved in the event of an emergency. For the same reasons, representations for deferment of recall will serve no useful purpose and will not be entertained.

### NATIONAL ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

On 1st August the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration (Amendment) Order, 1950, under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of subsequent legislation. The Order, which came into operation on 14th August, was made because of the increase in the number of disputes reported to the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the provisions of the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940. The New Order enables the National Arbitration Tribunal to sit in two divisions as and when necessary to overtake arrears of work and prevent arrears of work arising in future.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1950 No. 1309) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

### RECONSTITUTION OF WAGES COUNCILS

Articles published in the June issue of this GAZETTE (page 196) and some earlier issues, referred to the reconstitution of certain Wages Councils by Orders made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945. On 10th August the Minister made a further Order under the Act in respect of the Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland). This Order, which came into operation on 17th August, brings the constitution of the Council into conformity with the provisions relating to the constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act.

Copies of the Order, which is entitled The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) (Constitution) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1360), can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

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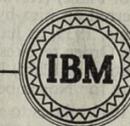
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## CATERING WAGES AND THE HOTEL INDUSTRY

The Catering Wages Commission have presented to the Minister of Labour and National Service their Report of the inquiry which, on his direction, they undertook into the operation of the Catering Wages Act in the hotel industry (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 44). The Report, which is unanimous, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8004), price 5s. net (5s. 4d. post free).

The Report emphasises the continued need for Wages Board machinery in the hotel industry. It discusses the complaints which have been directed against some of the provisions of the Wages Regulation Order for Licensed Residential Establishments, and reviews the wages regulation proposals formulated by the Wages Board for Unlicensed Residential Establishments.

The Commission suggest that the Board for the unlicensed section of the industry should be abolished and a single Board set up for licensed and unlicensed residential establishments in England, Scotland and Wales. If this suggestion is accepted, say the Commission, the Board should make separate proposals for large London establishments, large provincial establishments, and small establishments wherever situated. For each of these three classes of establishments, the Board should have the assistance of a Committee appointed by the Minister in accordance with the Act. The Commission are of opinion that a case for separate Scottish Boards has not been established, but suggest that suitable provision should be made for the representation of Scottish hotel interests on the proposed Board and Committees.

The Commission also suggest that, pending the setting up of a single Board, or if the proposal for a single Board is not accepted,

## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

### Examination of Plant in Factories

On 12th July the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Factories (Examination of Plant) (Revocation) Order, 1950, in the exercise of powers conferred on him by Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of subsequent legislation. This Order revokes, as from 1st October, 1951, the Factories (Examination of Plant) Emergency Order, 1941 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1941, page 230).

The Emergency Order of 1941 relates to various classes of plant or machinery (including lifting plant and machinery, steam boilers, and steam and air receivers) and to certain provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, of the Shipbuilding Regulations, 1931, and of the Docks Regulations, 1934, which require the periodic examination of such plant or machinery (both the classes of plant or machinery and the provisions concerned are set out in the First Schedule to the Emergency Order). Subject to specified conditions, the Emergency Order enables the respective periods within which these examinations have to be made to be extended by periods varying from three to six months, upon the issue of a certificate by a firm, company or association which undertakes the periodic examination of plant or machinery of the class in question. The effect of the revocation of the Emergency Order by the new Order will be that no certificate under the Emergency Order can postpone any examination beyond 30th September, 1951.

Copies of the Revocation Order (S.I. 1950 No. 1145) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

### Use of Siliceous Parting Powders in Foundries

As indicated in the March issue of this GAZETTE (page 90), the Minister of Labour and National Service published draft Regulations entitled The Draft Foundries (Parting Materials) Special Regulations, 1950. The effect of these proposed Regulations (which superseded an earlier draft) would be to prohibit, in general, the use, as a parting material in foundries, of any material containing more than 3 per cent. of compounds of silicon calculated as silica. The prohibition was not, however, to apply to natural sand or to certain specified substances (e.g., sillimanite) which contain, or might contain, substantial percentages of silicon other than "free silica". The substance known as "olivine" was not included in the proposed exemptions, but it has been represented to the Minister that its use as a parting powder is not liable to cause silicosis and should therefore be permissible under the Regulations. The Minister is advised that this suggestion is not open to objection on medical or technical grounds and ought to be accepted. He has accordingly published notice of a slightly revised proposal, namely to make Special Regulations entitled The Foundries (Parting Materials) Special Regulations, 1950, in accordance with a draft headed "Revised Draft, August, 1950". This new proposal supersedes that published earlier this year but differs from it only in the addition of olivine to the schedule of exempted substances.

Copies of the revised draft may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free). In accordance with the statutory procedure, any objections to the draft Regulations by or on behalf of persons affected must be sent to the Minister on or before 30th September. Objections must be in writing and must state (a) the specific grounds of objection, and (b) the omissions, additions, or modifications asked for. Objections may be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

the Wages Board for Licensed Residential Establishments should be asked to give immediate attention to certain provisions of the existing Wages Regulation Order on lines indicated in the Report. On the question of seasonal establishments, the Commission are of opinion that a case for differential treatment of such establishments in a Wages Regulation Order has not been made out. The Commission propose that a joint national committee should be established to examine the whole problem of tipping as a matter of urgency.

## DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY ACT, 1950

The Distribution of Industry Act, 1950\*, received the Royal Assent on 12th July. The purpose of the Act is to provide further facilities for meeting the requirements of industrial undertakings in Development Areas by extending the Government's power to acquire land and carry out works, and to provide further financial assistance to encourage the establishment of such undertakings in the Areas.

A summary of the provisions of the Bill was published in the April issue of this GAZETTE (page 125). During its passage through Parliament the Bill received certain amendments, affecting procedure, to the provisions which extend the power of the Board of Trade under the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945, to acquire land to facilitate the provision of premises needed for meeting the requirements of industrial undertakings. Under the New Act the Board have the power to acquire existing unused industrial premises which need little or no adaptation.

### Safety in the Use of Power Presses

The First Report of Proceedings of the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the use of Power Presses has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (10d. post free).

The Joint Standing Committee were appointed by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, on a recommendation of the Committee on Safety in the use of Power Presses contained in their Report issued in 1945 (which was reviewed in the June, 1945, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 97 and 98), in order to continue consideration of the subject, particularly with regard to new developments. The present report reviews the progress made in improving the design and performance of interlock guards since the publication of the 1945 Report.

The Committee state that they have given consideration to (a) progress in the voluntary implementation of the recommendation in the 1945 Report that new presses should be supplied with safety devices at the time of sale; (b) the examination of existing designs of interlock guards with a view to improving performance and reliability; (c) the examination of new designs of safety devices incorporated in presses; and (d) the use of fluid (e.g., compressed air) assistance in the operation of presses and guards.

With regard to the provision of safety devices on new presses, it is noted that progress has been made in the production of machinery in which interlocking guards of the makers' own design have been incorporated, and also in the modification by press makers of existing press designs so as to provide a more effective application of the guard makers' products. The Committee, however, are convinced that the application of interlocking guards will only be made completely satisfactory when clutch design is considered in relation to the guarding problem, and they suggest that press makers should give early attention to this matter.

The Committee consider that in certain respects the designs for interlocking guards require improvement and simplification, and that designers should give special attention to the amount of wear-and-tear to which many guards are subject. They think that, in general, the principles of the specifications for interlocking guards do not require modification, but that certain matters of detail should receive attention in design. The Committee note an increasing tendency for the application of pneumatic devices for press and guard operation and refer to certain types of arrangement that have been brought to their notice. Details are given in one of the Appendices to the Report of an "arrestor" device, designed to prevent any stroke of the press, whatever the cause, at times when there is access to the danger area. This device proved reliable in practice, but the Committee are of the opinion that devices of this kind should not be installed without prior consultation with the press maker. A specification for interlocking guards for presses driven through friction clutches, recommended by the Committee's Technical Sub-Committee, has been accepted by the Committee and particulars are given in another Appendix.

The Committee set out in a further Appendix their recommendations, in the form of variations of the relevant clauses of the 1945 Report, in regard to the conditions for the use of automatic mechanical guards on "sub-heavy" presses, i.e., presses in the stroke range intermediate between key clutch operated presses and such heavy presses as are used on motor car body panel work. Other Appendices contain information as to the causes of accidents experienced with interlock guards in 1947 and descriptive notes and other information on various matters connected with such guards.

\* 14 Geo. 6. Ch. 8. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

## Dry Cleaning Special Regulations (Northern Ireland)

The Dry Cleaning Special Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950, were made on 27th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance of Northern Ireland under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949. As from 1st September, 1950, these Regulations prohibit, subject to certain exceptions, the use for dry cleaning in certain factories of liquids giving off inflammable vapours. The Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1949, page 413).

Copies of the Regulations (*Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland 1950 No. 117*) may be purchased direct from H.M. Stationery Office, 80 Chichester Street, Belfast, or through any bookseller, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

## COMMITTEE ON NIGHT BAKING

In a written answer to a question in the House of Commons on 20th July, the Minister of Labour and National Service announced that he had decided to appoint a Committee on the subject of night baking in the bread baking and flour confectionery industry.

The Minister stated that, following representations made to him for the abolition of night baking by the trade unions representing operative bakers employed in the baking industry in England and Wales and in Scotland, he had had discussions with them and with the employers. He reminded the House that the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1938, made certain provisions for restricting the circumstances in which night baking could be carried on. These restrictions had not come into effect as the Act was not to come into operation until an Address had been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament, which had so far not been done. The trade unions had made it clear that, in the conditions now prevailing, the provisions of the Act were in their view inadequate. The Minister said that he was satisfied, in the light of his discussions with both sides of the industry, that an impartial examination of the whole problem was desirable. Certain important questions were involved affecting the community as a whole, and he had therefore consulted with the other Departments concerned. As a result, he had now decided to appoint a Committee to inquire into the matter, with the following terms of reference:

"To consider the desirability of abolishing or limiting the practise of night baking now prevalent in the bread baking and flour confectionery industry, to report on the economic and social consequences and to make recommendations."

The Minister added that the Committee would consist of a chairman and independent members not connected with the baking industry but that he proposed that the industry itself should be invited to nominate technical assessors to assist the Committee in its work. He was hoping to make an announcement soon.

## ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Since the publication of the last review of the work of the National Joint Advisory Council in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1949 (page 309), the Council has held four meetings at quarterly intervals. The following subjects were among the matters to which the Council gave consideration during the year.

### The General Economic Situation

At the 29th meeting, in October, 1949, the Council considered a paper describing the measures necessary to counter inflation and secure the full advantages of devaluation. At the 30th meeting, in December, the Council recommended that the date of termination of the war period for the purpose of the Restoration of Pre-War Trade Practices Act, 1942, should be postponed for a further year from 31st December, 1949. At the 31st meeting, in April, 1950, the Economic Survey for 1950 was discussed. Following on the lifting of the Control of Engagement Order, the Council approved a statement of policy on the placing work of the Employment Exchanges in a free labour market. In July the Council, at its 32nd meeting, approved the proposal by the Minister of Labour and National Service that the National Arbitration Tribunal should be enabled to sit in two Divisions in order to overtake arrears of cases referred to the Tribunal under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, and to avoid the accumulation of arrears in future (see page 263).

### Systems of Payment Based on Greater Output or Efficiency

A Sub-Committee was appointed at the Council's January meeting to assist the Ministry of Labour and National Service in the preparation of a revised Chapter of the Industrial Relations Handbook dealing with systems of payment based on greater output or efficiency. The revised Chapter is expected to be published at an early date.

### Spreading of the Industrial Electricity Load

After studying the experience of the past year and the estimates of supply and demand of electricity for the winter of 1950-51, the Electricity Sub-Committee recommended in its Report, published in July, that the spreading of the industrial load would have to continue during the coming winter, but that the restrictions on consumption could again be made somewhat less severe than had been considered necessary in the previous year. The Sub-Committee's recommendations were accepted by the Government.

## National Service Men and Reservists

In January the Council approved a regulation which it was proposed to make (since made as Regulation 5 of the National Service (Part-time Service) Regulations, 1950) to deal with the adjustment of the contracts of service or apprenticeship of National Service men called away from their employment for Reserve training. The Council was given the assurance that part-time training of National Service men would be arranged so as to interfere as little as possible with industry and the life of the individual. At the July meeting the Council endorsed the principle that all volunteers for the Auxiliary and Reserve Forces—that is, including National Service men who joined these Forces as volunteers instead of undertaking only their statutory obligations—should be treated alike in regard to leave for camps and should not have to forego their holidays to attend camp, except at their own request. Information was also given to the Council about the arrangements for checking the present employment of members of the Army "Z" Reserve and the equivalent Reserves in the Navy and Air Force. Both sides of industry agreed to help in carrying through this operation successfully (see page 263).

## Labour Controls on Foreign Workers

The Council approved a proposal for the removal of the employment restrictions on European Volunteer Workers recruited abroad under the "Westward Ho!" and "Balt Cygnet" Schemes. The concession will begin to operate by stages from 1st January, 1951, onwards (see page 262).

## Other Subjects

Other subjects which have been before the Council include joint consultation, visits and exchanges of workers in employment between Great Britain and Western Union Countries, a report on the work of the Man-power Committee of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, and co-operation between the employment services of the Brussels Treaty Powers.

## ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY

The Third Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy (1949-1950) has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7992), price 6d. net (7d. post free). The function of the Advisory Council, of which Sir Henry Tizard, G.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S., is Chairman, is to advise the Lord President of the Council in the exercise of his responsibility for the formulation and execution of Government scientific policy. The Report reviews the work of the Advisory Council during the twelve months from April, 1949, to March, 1950.

The Report states that two of the general issues of policy on which the Council were originally asked to make recommendations are, from their nature, standing responsibilities, namely, the arrangements for securing an adequate scientific man-power to meet the needs both of Government and of industry, and the appropriate organisations for scientific research within Government. Under these heads, the Council discuss in the Report the provision of an adequate supply of scientific man-power (with special reference to higher technological education), and various aspects of the development and organisation of research.

In considering the problem of the supply of scientific man-power, the Council refer to the estimate made in the Report of the Scientific Man-Power Committee (the "Barlow Committee") that the number of qualified scientists in the United Kingdom in 1946 was about 55,000 and that the demand would rise to 90,000 by 1955, and also to the Committee's recommendation that University Departments should be adequately expanded to meet such a demand (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1946, pages 147 and 148). In order to provide the Council with accurate figures as a basis for the consideration of the supply problem, the Ministry of Labour and National Service, at the invitation of the Council, circulated a questionnaire to all scientists who were included in the Central (Technical and Scientific) Register during the war and to others who could be traced through Universities and technical institutions. The result of this enquiry was, however, stated to be disappointing. The Council also studied the reports of the Committees of Enquiry set up by the Ministry's Technical Personnel Committee with a view to estimating, in relation to the rate of supply, the future demands for qualified scientists and engineers in various fields (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 14).

From the data collected by the Ministry the Council draw the general inference that a point is being approached where the short-term demand for trained scientists may be satisfied, but where temporary maladjustments may occur. Taking a longer view, however, and having regard particularly to the increased demand to be expected if the fullest use is to be made of scientific research in industry, the Council think that the output of scientific graduates should at least be maintained at the level which has resulted from the implementation of the policy advised by the Barlow Committee.

The Council are impressed by the much larger proportion of the populations of other countries who receive a training in science or higher technology and by the much wider use of scientifically trained men in industry. They think that great advantage might result from a more general adoption in this country of the practice of employing in leading executive positions highly qualified scientists with administrative ability, and, in addition, of beginning to employ scientists of lesser calibre in technical positions which have not, so far, been regarded as worthy of a professionally qualified man.

Special stress is laid on the serious shortage in the supply of science teachers in schools. This shortage, the Council suggest, is due partly to the fact that the majority of scientists prefer scientific research to the teaching of scientific subjects, but primarily to the lower salaries paid to science graduates who become teachers as compared with those prevailing in other forms of employment open to scientists.

On the subject of higher technological education, the Council refer to the recommendation made in their preceding Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1949, page 268) that, as a long-term policy for an extension of higher education in applied science, colleges should be set up, with suitable governing bodies of their own but closely welded into Universities and providing education up to honours degree standard in both fundamental and applied science. They state that the need for such special colleges was the subject of considerable controversy during the year under review; but, after a brief discussion of the question, they record their opinion that, as soon as the resources, material and human, can be employed without detriment to the work in applied science which the Universities are already doing, it would be prudent to establish one or more colleges of the type suggested, as an addition, and not as an alternative, to the facilities already provided by University Departments of Applied Science.

The sections of the Report concerned with the organisation of scientific research deal successively with the organisation and aims of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; the scientific organisation of the Ministry of Fuel and Power; the colonial research service; and the promotion of ecological research. Other subjects on which, during the period covered by the Report, the advice of the Council was asked included the increasing use of potentially toxic substances in the preparation of food and other consumer goods; arrangements for research and development in the field of fuel and power; the desirability or otherwise of introducing foreign seaweed, which could be used as an industrial raw material, into British waters; and a number of problems relating to scientific research overseas.

## COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY

The Committee on Industrial Productivity have presented their Second Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7991), price 4d. net (5d. post free). The Committee were appointed by the Lord President of the Council and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in December, 1947, under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Tizard, G.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S., to follow up certain lines of action recommended by the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy as calculated to secure short-term results in increasing national productivity. For this purpose the Committee worked through four Panels dealing with particular aspects. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1948, page 14.)

In their Second Report the Committee state that much of their work during 1949 was the following up of action already taken during the previous year. As they had seen it, their task was (a) to bring together persons of experience in Government, industry and the sciences in teams designed to bridge, as quickly and effectively as possible, the gap between the winning and the application of knowledge in both the natural and social sciences, with the purpose of assisting the increase of industrial productivity in the widest sense; (b) to study the implications of the acceptance of increasing industrial productivity as an important object of national industrial policy, and to stimulate and assist consideration of these implications by the appropriate bodies; (c) to trace, and help to fill, gaps in research and development programmes, in techniques and provision for measurement of productivity, and in arrangements for dissemination of information about it; and (d) to draw attention to possible further contributions to the increase of productivity through the adoption of alternative materials, the elimination of waste, the further application of science to the development of home resources, and increased attention to the human factor in relation to productivity.

It is pointed out that, while a few years ago the main emphasis was laid on increasing production by increasing the working population, there is now a wider acceptance of the propositions that expanding national wealth and prosperity are to a large extent dependent upon the greater and more intelligent application of science to production and distribution, that it is vital to aim at a steadily increasing average yearly output per person employed as well as an increase in total production, and that an objective study of human factors as they affect industry can help, in the short as well as in the long run, to achieve a steadily rising output.

The Committee consider that, with their wide terms of reference and broad span of membership, they may have been able to play a useful initial part in bringing together sections of the community able to contribute to the increase of productivity, but that the main responsibility for studying these problems should now be placed on more specialised bodies, and on those in close daily touch with particular industries. Reference is made in the Report to the work of a number of competent organisations which have become increasingly active in promoting production, including the Anglo-American Council on Productivity; the Trade Associations for engineering industries, which have worked out mutual aid schemes or taken other action to increase efficiency and reduce costs; the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, which has promoted conferences and has decided to establish a Productivity Department; the British Institute of Management; various bodies engaged in research in connection with the standardisation and simplification of products; the National Research Development Corporation; and joint consultative machinery in industry.

The Report notes that the interim index of production showed an increase of about 11½ per cent. between the second half of 1947 and the second half of 1949, and that, during the same period, the total number of workers employed in the industries covered by the index increased by just over 1½ per cent. The Committee believe that the greater part of the increased production was due to an increased annual output per worker, and they express doubt as to whether sufficient recognition has yet been given to the human factor in industry. It is noted that reports are expected shortly from the Panel on Human Factors in Industry on a number of research projects connected with the human aspects of the production question, and that the Medical Research Council and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research are at present working out a scheme by which wider programmes of work in this field can be undertaken.

In conclusion, the Committee state that the time has come for them to advise the Lord President that no further purpose will be served by their continuance, as the tasks entrusted to them can in future be better performed by other existing bodies. They therefore recommend that the Committee should be discharged and that their tasks should be transferred to other specified bodies.

The Report is followed by a summary of the subjects dealt with during 1949, and a revised list of members of the Committee.

### Discharge of Committee

In a statement made in the House of Commons on 24th July, the Lord President of the Council said that he had received from the Committee on Industrial Productivity a Second Report in which, after reviewing their work, the Committee recommended that they should be discharged in view of the satisfactory stage which had been reached in arranging for more specialised and permanent bodies to deal with most of the important problems relevant to the increase of industrial productivity. The Lord President stated that the Government did not wish to discourage any Committee who felt that they had done their job from recommending their own dissolution, and the Government were, therefore, accepting the recommendation. Appropriate arrangements were being made for the work initiated by the Human Factors Panel to be carried on under the auspices of the Medical Research Council, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the British Institute of Management and other bodies concerned. The Import Substitution Panel was being re-formed to deal with technical aspects of the development of natural resources, whether designed to save imports or not. The Advisory Council on Scientific Policy had set up a Standing Scientific Library and Technical Information Committee which would take over in due course the co-ordination functions hitherto carried out by the panel on Technical Information Services. After thanking Sir Henry Tizard, the Chairmen of the Panels, and all their colleagues for the very helpful and concrete advice and suggestions they had made, the Lord President added that, since the Committee and the Panels were set up as a short-term measure to bridge the gap between the winning and application of knowledge in both the natural and the social sciences, the aims of increasing industrial productivity had become generally accepted, and productivity was, in fact, increasing at a most encouraging pace. The type of progress which the Government looked for in setting up the Committee was, in fact, being achieved and that was a cause for satisfaction and encouragement.

## EDUCATION IN 1949

The Report for 1949 of the Ministry of Education has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7957) under the title "Education in 1949", price 5s. 6d. net (5s. 10d. post free).

In January, 1949, the total number of pupils on the registers of maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (other than nursery and special schools) in England and Wales was 5,528,776, compared with 5,356,351 a year previously. At the same date, the total numbers of children under five years of age were 170,715 in primary schools or departments and 64,021 in 2,261 organised nursery classes; the corresponding figures in January, 1948, were 179,275 in primary schools or departments and 71,045 in 2,459 nursery classes. The fall in the number of under-fives at school and the reduced number of nursery classes are stated to indicate the pressure on infant school accommodation which is beginning to be felt as a result of the increased birth-rate. The number of children aged five increased by 29,653 to 575,382. There was no evidence to show that the shortage of school accommodation resulted in any material number failing to secure admission to school at or about the fifth birthday, but it was necessary in some areas to restrict admission to children who had reached that age. The full effect of the raising of the compulsory school age was felt by January, 1949, when the number of pupils between 14 and 15 was 480,127, compared with 389,900 in January, 1948, and 150,101 in January, 1947. The number of pupils aged 15 and over rose to 194,958 and that of pupils aged 17 to 32,516; but there was some slackening of the tendency for the number staying on at school to increase.

The number of full-time teachers employed in maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools was 211,000 in October, 1949, compared with 204,487 in October, 1948. The number of men teachers continued to increase more rapidly than that of women teachers. During 1945-49 there was an increase of 37,390 in men teachers, due in the main to return from war service and to recruitment under the emergency training scheme. After a substantial decline in 1946, the number of women teachers has increased year by year but the expansion has not kept pace with growing requirements.

By the end of the year, schemes and plans for county colleges in connection with the further education of young persons had been submitted by nearly all local education authorities. The preparation of plans for such colleges entailed considerable investigation and discussion. It was found that, generally, both the education authorities and the employers preferred release from employment for attendance on one day a week rather than for two half-days a week or full-time attendance for two months. In view of the increasing numbers of students, the shortage of accommodation for further education remained serious during 1949. It was commonly reported that the limit of part-time day release was set, not by the reluctance of employers to release young people or the unwillingness of authorities to make arrangements, but by the absence of accommodation in which further classes could be organised. Since the war there had been a steady rise in the number of young persons released by employers during working hours for educational courses. In 1949 the number so released was 224,000, compared with 190,000 in 1948 and 167,500 in 1947. The industries in which most of these students were employed were engineering, building, chemicals manufacture, and mining. In the majority of cases the courses taken were technical or commercial, but there was a steadily growing number of students following more general courses of study. A substantial proportion of the students were over 18 and many were over 21.

The Report mentions the recommendations of the Report of the Special Committee on Education for Commerce, which was reviewed in the January issue of this GAZETTE (page 14). The expansion of the national certificate schemes is referred to as a further indication of the interest which industry continues to take in technical education.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Membership of National Insurance Advisory Committee

The Minister of National Insurance has appointed Mrs. L. Davies, M.B.E., J.P., of Pontardawe, Glam., to be a member of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in place of Mrs. D. Rees, who resigned on election as a Member of Parliament.

### Seasonal Workers' Unemployment Benefit

On 25th July the Minister of National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1220; price 2d. net, 3d. post free). A preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 162), who approved the draft, subject to recommendations for certain amendments. All the recommendations were adopted and the consequential amendments are incorporated in the new Regulations, which were approved by Resolution in both Houses of Parliament. The Report of the Committee has been published as *House of Commons Paper No. 92, Session 1950*, price 3d. net (4d. post free).

The new Regulations, which revoke as from 8th August the corresponding provisions of the National Insurance (Unemployment Benefit) (Transitional) Regulations, 1948 (see the issue for July, 1948, page 229), prescribe additional conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit by seasonal workers, as defined, in periods when they are not normally employed. The Regulations also, in certain circumstances, enable contributions as a self-employed or non-employed person to be taken into account for the receipt of unemployment benefit in the case of seasonal workers for days of unemployment in periods when they are normally employed.

### Foreign Students and Apprentices working in Great Britain

On 28th July the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1264; price 2d. net, 3d. post free). A preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1949, page 414), who approved the draft, subject to recommendations for certain amendments. The recommendations were adopted and effect has been given to them in the revised Regulations now made. The Report of the Committee has been published as a *House of Commons Paper No. 144, Session 1950* (price 3d. net, 4d. post free).

As from 3rd August, the new Regulations amend the principal Regulations (see the issue for July, 1948, page 230), so that, in certain cases, neither a student from outside the United Kingdom who, during a vacation, becomes temporarily employed in Great Britain, nor a person between whom and some other person outside the United Kingdom there exists a relationship comparable with the relationship between an apprentice and his master in Great Britain, and who becomes temporarily employed in Great Britain, is to be insured under the National Insurance Act, 1946, unless he has been continuously resident in Great Britain for 26 weeks.

The effect of the Regulations is that students from overseas countries who come to this country during their vacation and take

Unique difficulties are stated to confront agriculture as an industry in organising a system of part-time day release, owing to the fact that the majority of all the holdings in the country have either one or no regular worker apart from the farmer and his wife. Nevertheless, ten counties provided day release classes in 1949, in four instances for the first time. The volume of evening work increased during the year and in some areas part-time work covered an extremely wide range, varying from full-time courses of up to five days' duration to single lectures and demonstrations. Nearly all part-time work was seriously handicapped by lack of accommodation, particularly for day classes.

It is noted that in 1948-49 the number of classes provided for adult education was approximately 7,800, with 163,000 students, compared with 7,000 classes and 152,000 students in 1947-48. The year 1949 saw a satisfactory advance in the voluntary youth organisations, between which and the statutory authorities there has been a decade of partnership. The Report says that the youth service is now generally accepted as part of the education service.

Other matters dealt with in the Report relate to the training, supply, remuneration, etc., of teachers; buildings and supply; the school health service, the special schools, and the school meals and milk services; scholarships and other awards (in which an account is given of the part of the Ministry of Education in the Further Education and Training Scheme for Ex-Service Students); information and external relations; the functions, etc., of H.M. Inspectorate; education in Wales and Monmouthshire; and the work of the museums. Appended to the Report are Tables setting out the statistics of public education in England and Wales for 1948-49.

up temporary employment related to their studies will not be required to pay national insurance contributions until they have been continuously resident in Great Britain for 26 weeks, unless they are ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom or are already insured under the National Insurance Act. Apprentices coming from other countries who are similarly not ordinarily resident and not already insured will also be excused from paying national insurance contributions in the same way, if they have not reached the age of 25 when they take up employment here in work which is related to their work abroad and the employment is not expected to last, or does not in fact last, for more than three months. Both students and apprentices will, however, still have to pay industrial injuries insurance contributions.

### Time Limits for Claiming Sickness Benefits

As indicated in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 231), the National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1950. On account of urgency, the Minister of National Insurance on 13th July made the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Provisional Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1143; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), which embody the provisions of the draft and which came into operation on 19th July. These Provisional Regulations amend the principal Regulations (see the issue of the GAZETTE for June, 1948, page 197) so that any failure, by a person who has not previously claimed sickness benefit, to give notice of incapacity is not thereby to result in his being disqualified for the receipt of that benefit. They extend to 21 days the time for claiming sickness benefit by a person who claims for the first time. They also amend the provisions for extending the time for giving notice of incapacity and they relax, in favour of certain persons who are or have been in hospital, the provisions relating to the proof of good cause for delay in giving such notice or claiming sickness benefit. Otherwise there is no change in the general rule that benefit cannot be paid for more than three days before the claim is made unless there was good cause for the delay.

### Amendment of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme

On 13th July the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme) Amendment Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1142; price 2d. net, 3d. post free). This Order, which came into operation on 27th July, varies and amends the provisions of the principal Order (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1948, page 268) relating to the rate of supplementary pensions under the Scheme during approved hospital treatment, the payment of supplementary benefits by the National Coal Board or the Minister of National Insurance on each other's behalf, the calculation of pre-accident earnings for females and juveniles and the powers of the National Insurance Committee responsible for the Scheme with regard to authorised securities, in the list of which certain changes are made.

Copies of the Regulations and Reports referred to in the above paragraphs can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at the prices stated.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Strikes and Lock-outs in Canada in 1949

Statistics of industrial disputes causing stoppages of work in Canada during 1949 have been published by the Canadian Department of Labour in a Supplement to the April, 1950, issue of *The Labour Gazette*. The disputes included in the statistics are strikes or lock-outs which involved the cessation of work by six or more workers and which lasted one working day or more. Disputes involving less than six workers or lasting less than one day have not been included unless they caused the loss of ten or more man-days. The figures of workers involved and of man-days lost relate only to workers directly involved, i.e., on strike or locked out, and not to those indirectly involved, whether at the establishments concerned or at other establishments.

The number of industrial disputes causing stoppages of work which began during 1949 was 132. The total number in progress during the year was 137, compared with 154 in the previous year, and was the lowest figure recorded since 1939, when 122 disputes were in progress. The total number of workers directly involved in disputes in progress during 1949 was 51,437 and the aggregate number of man-days lost in these disputes was 1,063,667. The corresponding figures for 1948 were 42,820 workers and 885,793 man-days. It was estimated that the aggregate loss of working time was equivalent to an average loss of about one-third of a day for each wage and salary earner in Canada in 1949 and of one-quarter of a day in 1948. The average loss of time for each worker involved in work stoppages was approximately 21 days in both years. The time lost through disputes in the two years 1949 and 1948 was less than one-third of that in 1947 and 1946. This reduction, it was believed, indicated a marked improvement in industrial relations. The small number of work stoppages in 1949 was stated to reflect the progress made in collective bargaining without resort to strike action. In 1948, collective agreements covering more than 1,200,000 workers were in operation. The majority of these agreements were renewed by peaceful negotiation, and in 1949 only 58 work stoppages, involving about 20,000 workers, arose from disputes over renewals.

About 70 per cent. of the total loss of time in 1949 was caused by four stoppages, involving respectively asbestos miners and mill workers at various centres in Quebec, railway car factory workers at Hamilton, Ontario, lithographers at various centres in Ontario and Quebec and motor vehicle factory workers at Oshawa, Ontario. The dispute in the asbestos industry accounted for nearly one-half of the total.

Most of the stoppages (63 per cent.) during 1949 arose out of demands for higher wages, but in many cases these demands were accompanied by others relating to trade unionism and working conditions. Stoppages so caused accounted for 56 per cent. of the total number of workers involved and caused 84 per cent. of the total loss of time. In 1948 the corresponding figures were 68 per cent. of the stoppages, 71 per cent. of the workers, and 83 per cent. of the time loss.

More than one-half of the disputes were settled within ten days; these involved 58 per cent. of the workers, but, being of short duration, caused less than 9 per cent. of the total loss of time. Four stoppages which lasted more than 100 days in each case involved only 14 per cent. of the workers but caused 59 per cent. of the time loss.

The following Table shows for each of the years 1945 to 1949 the numbers of strikes and lock-outs reported as in progress in Canada, the numbers of workers directly involved in the stoppages of work and the resulting loss of working time :-

Year	Number of Strikes and Lock-outs in Progress	Number of Workers Directly Involved	Aggregate Loss of Working Time (in Man-Days)
1945	197	96,068	1,457,420
1946	228	139,474	4,516,393
1947	236	104,120	2,397,340
1948	154	42,820	885,793
1949	137	51,437	1,063,667

### Dismissal Pay in the United States

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor have made a study of the extent to which dismissal pay provisions are contained in collective agreements between employers and trade unions in the United States. The results of this study have been published in the April issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

Dismissal (or severance) pay is described as a sum of money, in addition to any accrued wages or salaries for past work, paid to an individual whose employment is terminated through no fault of his own. The main object of such payments is the alleviation of the employee's financial position until new work has been found, but other objectives are the provision of partial compensation to the dismissed worker for retraining or acquiring new skills and the maintenance of good will.

The study was based on an analysis of 2,137 agreements, all of which were in effect during 1949, covering a total of more than 3½ million workers. Of the agreements examined, 168 or approximately 8 per cent, contained provisions stipulating the payment of dismissal pay. In a similar survey carried out in 1944 the proportion was 5 per cent. only. Such provisions were found to occur most

frequently in the communications, rubber, and printing and publishing industries. Other industries in which dismissal compensation was allowed to some extent included iron and steel, petroleum and coal products, electrical machinery and chemicals manufacture, mining and crude petroleum production, and banks, insurance companies and other types of clerical employment.

Clauses relating to conditions for the receipt of dismissal pay and the amounts payable varied considerably. In more than half the agreements providing for dismissal payments the qualification for such payments was simply stated to be dismissal due to lack of work or to reasons beyond the worker's control. Other agreements were more explicit and stipulated that payments were conditional upon dismissal due to technological changes, mergers, consolidations, changes in manufacturing processes or the closing down of plant or a department. In some cases, payments were related to the inability of individual workers to meet the requirements of the job, as in the case of aged workers who were not eligible for pensions. It was generally provided that, where dismissal was self-provoked or was due to dishonesty or gross neglect of duty, no dismissal allowance was payable.

In 150 of the agreements having dismissal pay provisions, the amount of dismissal pay was related to the period of service, which, in most cases had to be a continuous period of service. The usual minimum qualifying periods were 6 months or one year. The minimum amount payable in 67 of the agreements was the equivalent of one week's earnings; in a further 66 cases the minimum was two weeks' pay or more. Agreements in the steel industry specified four weeks' pay and those in the rubber industry ten weeks' pay. The maximum amount of dismissal pay and the period of service required to qualify for it varied widely. In one agreement the maximum was 24 weeks' pay after 35 years' service, and in another 88 weeks' pay after 29 years; but in most of the agreements the maximum ranged from two to twelve weeks' pay and the qualifying period was generally from two to ten years. In 59 agreements in which no maximum pay was specified, a frequently quoted allowance was the equivalent of one week's pay for each completed year of service. In 18 agreements provision was made for a uniform plan whereby all eligible employees received the same amount of dismissal pay (usually two weeks' pay), irrespective of their length of service, subject in some cases, but not in all, to a minimum period of service.

### Wages and Working Hours in the United States Furniture Industry in September, 1949

An article published in the March issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* describes the results of an enquiry carried out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor into earnings, working hours, etc., in the furniture manufacturing industry of the United States. The enquiry covered undertakings employing 21 or more workers each in the wood household and office furniture section of the industry in ten areas and undertakings employing eight or more workers each in the upholstered furniture section in four areas. The data collected regarding earnings related to September, 1949, and included incentive payments but excluded extra payments for overtime and night work.

The Table below shows the average hourly earnings of production workers in September, 1949, in both sections of the furniture industry for certain of the occupations studied.

Occupation	Chicago, Ill.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Los Angeles, Cal.	New York	Winston-Salem, High Point, N.C.
Wood Furniture Manufacture:					
Assemblers, Case Goods ..	1.40	1.41	1.42	—	0.92
Chairs ..	—	1.34	1.45	—	0.90
Cut-off Saw Operators ..	1.30	1.28	1.58	—	0.95
Gluers, Rough Stock ..	1.13	1.17	1.39	—	0.85
Maintenance Men, General Utility ..	1.36	1.38	1.68	—	1.12
Off-bearers, Machine ..	1.00	0.91	1.19	—	0.78
" " (Women) ..	—	0.92	—	—	—
Packers, Furniture ..	1.19	1.18	1.37	—	0.83
Rubbers, Hand ..	1.19	1.31	1.41	—	0.83
Sanders, Belt ..	1.35	1.40	1.48	—	0.93
" Hand ..	1.18	1.14	1.26	—	0.80
" (Women) ..	1.15	1.00	1.27	—	0.81
Shaper Operators ..	1.44	1.37	1.68	—	1.02
Sprayers ..	1.37	1.39	1.59	—	0.95
Upholstered Furniture Manufacture:					
Cut-off Saw Operators ..	1.34	—	1.63	1.81	0.96
Cutters, Cover ..	1.70	—	1.94	2.53	1.38
" (Women) ..	—	—	1.70	—	1.03
Frame Makers ..	1.47	—	1.60	1.95	0.97
Gluers, Rough Stock ..	1.26	—	1.56	1.55	0.94
Maintenance Men, General Utility ..	1.37	—	—	—	1.26
Packers, Furniture ..	1.27	—	1.41	1.60	0.86
Upholsterers, Chairs ..	—	—	—	—	1.27
Work .. Complete	1.82	—	2.23	2.45	1.47
Upholsterers, Section Work	1.89	—	1.98	2.38	1.38
Sewers, Cover (Women) ..	1.29	—	1.45	1.98	0.96

In more than half of the undertakings surveyed in the wood furniture section the scheduled working week was 40 hours; in the other undertakings the hours varied from 44 to 52½ a week, the most usual being 45. In the upholstered furniture section the scheduled working week was generally 40 hours except in New York, where about three-quarters of the undertakings had a scheduled working week of 35 hours.

### Earnings in Denmark in 1949

The Danish Statistical Department compile and publish quarterly statistics of hourly earnings in the principal industries of Denmark. The statistics are based upon data supplied by the Danish Employers' Federation and relate to the earnings of skilled male workers, semi-skilled and unskilled male workers aged 18 years and over and female workers aged 18 years and over. The earnings taken into account do not include extra payments for overtime and shift working or holiday payments. In the issue of *Statistiske Efterretninger* dated 12th July, 1950, the Statistical Department have published a survey of hourly earnings in 1949 based upon the quarterly figures for the year.

The returns received in 1949 covered, on average, over 100,000 workers. For all the workers taken together, the average hourly earnings for the year were 2.95 kroner, the separate averages for skilled male workers, semi-skilled and unskilled male workers and female workers being, respectively, 3.52, 2.94 and 2.09 kroner. Compared with the previous year the averages show increases of between 4 and 5 per cent. The figures for 1949 and 1948 are analysed in the following Table :-

	Average Hourly Earnings					
	1949			1948		
	Time Workers	Piece Workers	All Workers	Time Workers	Piece Workers	All Workers
Skilled Male Workers	Kr. 3.27	Kr. 3.81	Kr. 3.52	Kr. 3.12	Kr. 3.65	Kr. 3.37
Semi-skilled and Unskilled Male Workers (18 years and over)	2.72	3.44	2.94	2.59	3.32	2.81
Female Workers (18 years and over)	1.92	2.28	2.09	1.83	2.18	2.00
All Workers	2.72	3.29	2.95	2.61	3.17	2.83

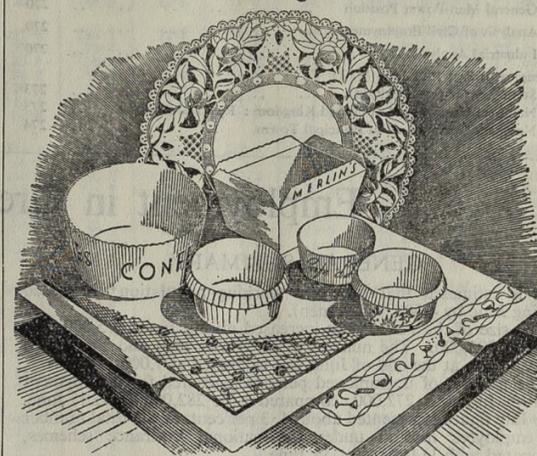
The next Table shows, for Copenhagen and the Provinces separately, the average hourly earnings (exclusive of extra payments for overtime and shift working) in 1949 of skilled men, semi-skilled and unskilled men and women in some of the principal occupations included in the statistics, together with the numbers of workers represented in each of the occupations and comparative figures of earnings for 1948. An article on average hourly earnings in Denmark in 1948 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1949 (page 272).

Occupation	Copenhagen		Provinces			
	Average Number Employed during 1949	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Number Employed during 1949	Average Hourly Earnings	
		1949	1948		1949	1948
		Kr.	Kr.		Kr.	Kr.
Skilled Male Workers:						
Smiths and Machinists ..	13,595	3.85	3.64	13,869	3.32	3.17
Bricklayers ..	1,661	4.72	4.55	3,876	3.45	3.34
Electrical Fitters ..	1,423	3.72	3.47	1,843	3.03	2.88
Painters ..	1,826	3.86	3.75	1,831	3.11	3.00
Carpenters ..	1,145	4.31	4.24	3,708	3.19	3.05
Joiners, Building ..	1,116	4.04	3.79	1,022	3.10	2.95
" Machinist ..	578	3.55	3.41	1,959	2.81	2.71
" Furniture ..	821	3.60	3.46	1,606	3.00	2.94
Printers (Typographical)	2,960	3.71	3.53	1,836	3.26	3.14
All Skilled Male Workers*	36,393	3.83	3.66	38,330	3.24	3.10
Semi-skilled and Unskilled Male Workers (18 years and over):						
Lime, Brick and Tile Workers ..	138	2.84	2.90	4,621	2.81	2.68
Metal Workers ..	11,102	3.08	2.95	11,132	2.81	2.68
Textile Workers ..	1,630	3.04	2.89	3,939	2.84	2.69
Sugar Factory Workers ..	298	3.01	2.88	1,855	2.71	2.64
Brewery, etc., Workers ..	3,075	2.89	2.64	1,109	2.79	2.55
Timber Workers ..	364	2.81	2.70	1,827	2.57	2.47
Bricklayers' Labourers ..	1,112	4.16	4.06	5,090	3.04	2.91
Navvies and Concreters ..	3,743	3.81	3.69	5,666	2.84	2.78
All Semi-skilled and Unskilled Male Workers (18 years and over)*	40,665	3.12	2.99	63,069	2.82	2.70
Female Workers (18 years and over):						
Metal Workers ..	4,628	2.20	2.10	1,568	1.84	1.77
Textile Workers ..	4,414	2.14	2.05	7,011	1.94	1.84
Clothing Workers ..	4,035	2.34	2.24	2,525	2.04	1.96
Meat Trade Workers ..	1,292	1.95	1.88	1,367	1.88	1.78
Cigar Makers, Unskilled	1,216	2.54	2.42	2,597	2.43	2.32
All Female Workers (18 years and over)*	30,599	2.18	2.08	22,768	1.98	1.89

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

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# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment in Great Britain in June

### GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population\* increased during June by 4,000 (all women). The size of the Forces was increased during June by 5,000 to a total of 693,000. The number of ex-Service men and women on release leave at the end of June was estimated at 7,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 10th July was 272,000, compared with 282,000 at 12th June. The July figure represented about 1.3 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes, compared with 1.4 per cent. in June.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) increased during June by 23,000 (12,000 men and 11,000 women).

The number employed in the basic industries increased by 4,000. There were increases of 4,000 in transport and communication and an estimated rise of 2,000 in agriculture, partly off-set by a decrease of 1,500 in the number of wage-earners on colliery books.

During June the numbers employed in the manufacturing industries decreased by 16,000. There were declines of 9,000 in clothing, 8,000 in the metals, engineering and vehicles group, 4,000 in textiles† and 7,000 in the "other manufactures group". There was a seasonal rise of 11,000 in food, drink and tobacco.

There was an estimated increase of 4,000 in the number employed in building and contracting.

There was a seasonal increase of 4,000 in the distributive trades. In the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group there was an increase of 28,000, mainly caused by a seasonal rise in catering, hotels, etc.

National Government Service showed a reduction of 4,000. There was an increase of 3,000 in Local Government Service.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

Thousands	Thousands				
	Mid-1948	End-1948	End-May, 1950	End-June, 1950	Change during June, 1950
Total Working Population*					
Men . . . . .	16,057	16,069	16,058	16,058	—
Women . . . . .	7,089	7,116	7,266	7,270	+ 4
Total . . . . .	23,146	23,185	23,324	23,328	+ 4
H.M. Forces and Women's Services					
Men . . . . .	807	774	664	669	+ 5
Women . . . . .	39	34	24	24	—
Total . . . . .	846	808	688	693	+ 5
Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment	92	18	15	7	- 8
Registered Unemployed	282	348†	290†	274†	- 16
Persons in Civil Employment					
Men . . . . .	14,945	15,019	15,172	15,184	+ 12
Women . . . . .	6,981	6,992	7,159	7,170	+ 11
Total in Civil Employment	21,926	22,011	22,331	22,354	+ 23

\* The total working population in this series of man-power statistics represents the total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain or register themselves as available for such work. The figure includes the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, the registered unemployed, and all persons in civil employment (including private indoor domestic servants and gainfully occupied persons over pensionable age). Part-time workers are counted as full units.  
† The total man-power in the main textile industry groups at end June, 1950, was: Cotton—331,000. Wool—222,000. Other textiles—471,000.  
‡ End of month estimate.

### ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	Mid-1948	End-1948	End-May, 1950	End-June, 1950	Change during June, 1950
<b>Basic Industries</b>					
Coal Mining	787	788	762	760	- 2
Wage-earners on Colliery Books	(725)	(726)	(700)	(698)	(- 2)
Other Mining and Quarrying	82	82	82	82	—
Gas, Electricity and Water	296	301	324	324	—
Transport and Communication	1,814	1,803	1,807	1,811	+ 4
Agriculture	1,227	1,230	1,218	1,220	+ 2
Fishing	41	41	41	41	—
<b>Total, Basic Industries</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>4,234</b>	<b>4,238</b>	<b>+ 4</b>
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	426	433	449	450	+ 1
Metals, Engineering and Vehicles	3,904	3,921	3,937	3,929	- 8
Textiles	948	971	1,023	1,024	+ 4
Clothing	700	716	766	757	- 9
Food, Drink and Tobacco	725	738	760	771	+ 11
Other Manufactures	1,411	1,422	1,484	1,477	- 7
<b>Total, Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>8,114</b>	<b>8,201</b>	<b>8,424</b>	<b>8,408</b>	<b>- 16</b>
<b>Building and Contracting</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>+ 4</b>
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	<b>2,689</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>+ 4</b>
<b>Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>3,876</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>3,946</b>	<b>+ 28</b>
<b>Public Administration</b>					
National Government Service	688	694	658	654	- 4
Local Government Service	766	776	785	788	+ 3
<b>Total in Civil Employment</b>	<b>21,926</b>	<b>22,011</b>	<b>22,331</b>	<b>22,354</b>	<b>+ 23</b>

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the changes in the level of employment between mid-1948 and May and June, 1950. The figures relate to employees only; they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot at present be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

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

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	(Thousands)								
	Males			Females			Total		
	Mid-1948	May, 1950	June, 1950	Mid-1948	May, 1950	June, 1950	Mid-1948	May, 1950	June, 1950
Mining, etc.									
Coal Mining . . . . .	775.5	750.1	748.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	787.0	761.6	760.1
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal . . . . .	229.1	237.6	236.7	77.8	81.3	81.0	306.9	318.9	317.7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods . . . . .	69.3	73.5	73.4	7.4	7.7	7.6	76.7	81.2	81.0
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) . . . . .	34.2	36.5	36.2	42.1	44.2	44.0	76.3	80.7	80.2
Glass (other than containers) . . . . .	29.6	31.2	31.0	11.6	12.5	12.4	41.2	43.7	43.4
Glass Containers . . . . .	19.9	20.4	20.2	5.6	5.8	5.8	25.5	26.2	26.0
Cement . . . . .	12.9	13.4	13.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	14.3	14.6	14.7
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures . . . . .	63.2	62.6	62.4	9.7	9.9	10.0	72.9	72.5	72.4
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b> . . . . .	<b>294.8</b>	<b>313.3</b>	<b>314.0</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>131.3</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>420.9</b>	<b>444.6</b>	<b>445.5</b>
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works . . . . .	16.8	16.6	16.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	17.3	17.1	17.1
Chemicals and Dyes . . . . .	143.4	150.0	150.6	52.1	53.2	53.0	195.5	203.2	203.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery . . . . .	12.6	13.9	13.9	18.2	20.1	20.2	30.8	34.0	34.1
Explosives and Fireworks . . . . .	21.6	22.6	22.3	12.2	14.1	14.1	33.8	36.7	36.4
Paint and Varnish . . . . .	25.9	27.3	27.5	11.1	11.3	11.3	37.0	38.6	38.8
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches . . . . .	27.2	29.0	29.1	19.7	19.0	19.5	46.9	48.0	48.6
Mineral Oil Refining . . . . .	24.7	29.9	30.0	6.0	6.4	6.2	30.7	36.3	36.2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. . . . .	22.6	24.0	24.0	6.3	6.7	6.7	28.9	30.7	30.7
<b>Metal Manufacture</b> . . . . .	<b>438.4</b>	<b>444.4</b>	<b>443.7</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>496.0</b>	<b>499.7</b>	<b>498.7</b>
Blast Furnaces . . . . .	19.3	19.8	19.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	20.0	20.5	20.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified . . . . .	178.8	182.2	181.9	15.9	14.7	14.7	194.7	196.9	196.6
Iron Foundries . . . . .	91.1	92.8	92.4	15.3	15.0	14.7	106.4	107.8	107.1
Tinplate Manufacture . . . . .	14.3	14.7	14.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	17.0	17.3	17.3
Steel Sheet Manufacture . . . . .	17.3	18.1	18.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	18.5	19.2	19.2
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) . . . . .	33.0	35.0	35.1	6.3	6.1	6.1	39.3	41.1	41.2
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. . . . .	84.6	81.8	81.8	15.5	15.1	15.1	100.1	96.9	96.9
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods</b> . . . . .	<b>1,445.0</b>	<b>1,445.3</b>	<b>1,443.2</b>	<b>375.2</b>	<b>367.6</b>	<b>366.5</b>	<b>1,820.2</b>	<b>1,812.9</b>	<b>1,809.7</b>
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing . . . . .	218.0	190.5	189.3	7.9	7.2	7.2	197.7	196.4	196.4
Marine Engineering . . . . .	74.5	69.7	69.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	78.0	73.3	73.4
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) . . . . .	35.3	35.8	35.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	40.4	40.7	40.7
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant . . . . .	15.8	17.2	17.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	17.5	18.8	18.8
Machine Tools . . . . .	63.0	61.0	60.9	13.7	12.9	12.6	76.7	73.9	73.8
Stationary Engines . . . . .	20.1	22.5	22.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	23.3	25.6	25.4
Textile Machinery and Accessories . . . . .	57.5	58.1	57.8	9.7	10.1	9.9	67.2	68.2	67.7
Ordnance and Small Arms . . . . .	33.1	34.2	33.3	8.1	8.6	7.9	41.2	42.8	41.2
Constructional Engineering . . . . .	64.7	65.9	65.8	6.4	5.6	5.6	71.1	71.5	71.4
Other Non-Electrical Engineering . . . . .	547.3	567.2	567.7	117.5	118.0	118.2	664.8	682.2	685.9
Electrical Machinery . . . . .	118.2	121.4	121.4	46.7	41.5	41.6	164.9	162.9	163.0
Electrical Wires and Cables . . . . .	38.2	36.3	36.1	24.0	21.4	21.3	62.2	57.7	57.4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus . . . . .	27.8	28.4	28.4	16.6	15.9	15.7	44.4	44.3	44.1
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones . . . . .	36.0	40.5	40.6	31.2	36.6	36.6	67.2	77.1	77.2
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps . . . . .	16.7	16.3	16.4	19.9	17.7	17.8	36.6	34.0	34.2
Batteries and Accumulators . . . . .	10.7	11.1	11.1	8.6	8.3	8.4	19.3	19.4	19.5
Other Electrical Goods . . . . .	68.1	69.2	69.3	51.4	50.6	50.6	119.5	119.9	119.9
<b>Vehicles</b> . . . . .	<b>760.2</b>	<b>788.3</b>	<b>788.5</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>878.9</b>	<b>909.7</b>	<b>909.7</b>
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles . . . . .	243.8	265.7	265.5	42.6	42.9	42.8	285.4	308.6	309.3
Motor Repairs and Garages . . . . .	182.8	178.7	179.0	23.0	23.8	23.9	205.8	202.5	202.9
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft . . . . .	120.6	126.3	126.3	21.0	21.6	21.5	141.6	148.4	147.8
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft . . . . .	52.1	57.4	57.8	20.5	21.3	21.4	72.6	78.7	79.2
Railway Locomotive Shops . . . . .	56.2	53.1	52.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	59.1	55.7	55.5
Other Locomotive Manufacture . . . . .	23.3	23.6	23.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	25.5	25.9	25.8
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams . . . . .	72.9	75.3	74.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	76.6	79.0	78.6
Carts, Perambulators, etc. . . . .	8.5	7.7	7.6	3.8	3.2	3.0	12.3	10.9	10.6
<b>Metal Goods not elsewhere specified</b> . . . . .	<b>313.4</b>	<b>311.9</b>	<b>310.2</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>177.0</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>491.4</b>	<b>488.9</b>	<b>485.9</b>
Tools and Cutlery . . . . .	32.6	31.4	31.2	20.6	20.6	20.4	53.2	52.0	51.6
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. . . . .	21.4	22.1	22.0	19.2	18.8	18.7	40.6	40.9	40.7
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified . . . . .	28.0	28.2	28.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	33.3	33.5	33.3
Wire and Wire Manufactures . . . . .	27.1	28.1</							

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Males			Females			Total		
	Mid-1948	May, 1950	June, 1950	Mid-1948	May, 1950	June, 1950	Mid-1948	May, 1950	June, 1950
	(Thousands)								
<b>Manufactures of Wood and Cork</b>	218.9	234.1	230.8	51.1	53.7	52.9	270.0	287.8	283.7
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	76.2	76.1	75.7	10.7	10.3	10.2	86.0	86.4	85.9
Furniture and Upholstery	92.3	104.2	101.5	25.3	28.2	27.7	117.6	132.4	129.2
Shop and Office Fitting	15.7	17.6	17.7	3.1	3.3	3.3	18.8	20.9	21.0
Wooden Containers and Baskets	19.0	19.3	19.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	25.2	25.4	25.2
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.7	16.9	16.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	21.5	22.7	22.4
<b>Paper and Printing</b>	291.1	316.7	317.5	172.7	187.7	187.1	463.8	504.4	504.6
Paper and Board	54.8	57.8	58.0	18.3	19.3	19.2	73.1	77.1	77.2
Wallpaper	3.5	4.9	4.9	1.2	2.1	2.1	4.7	7.0	7.0
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	12.6	15.0	15.0	23.7	27.9	27.8	36.3	42.9	42.8
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	15.0	16.9	16.9	21.4	23.3	23.2	36.4	40.2	40.1
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	68.5	76.8	77.4	18.0	19.5	19.6	86.5	96.3	97.0
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	136.7	145.3	145.3	90.1	95.6	95.2	226.8	240.9	240.5
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries</b>	141.0	139.4	139.4	101.0	102.8	101.8	242.0	242.2	241.2
Rubber	64.2	65.8	65.9	32.7	34.5	33.9	96.9	100.3	99.8
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	10.2	11.8	11.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	12.5	14.5	14.5
Brushes and Brooms	9.2	8.9	8.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	11.5	11.5	11.5
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10.8	11.4	11.3	6.1	6.3	6.3	16.9	17.7	17.5
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.5	4.5	4.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	6.1	6.0	6.0
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	8.0	4.0	4.3	2.5	1.4	1.5	10.5	5.4	5.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	34.1	33.0	32.9	32.0	31.0	30.7	66.1	64.0	63.6
<b>Building and Contracting</b>	1,298.0	1,287.4	1,291.0	39.0	39.2	39.1	1,337.0	1,326.6	1,330.1
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,236.7	1,224.7	1,228.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	1,269.4	1,257.4	1,261.4
Electric Wiring and Contracting	61.3	62.7	62.3	6.3	6.5	6.4	67.6	69.2	68.7
<b>Gas, Electricity and Water</b>	271.2	295.4	294.9	24.4	28.9	28.9	295.6	324.3	323.8
Gas	117.9	124.2	123.4	9.5	10.7	10.6	127.4	134.9	134.0
Electricity	126.7	143.8	144.0	13.5	16.8	16.9	140.2	160.6	160.9
Water	26.6	27.4	27.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	28.0	28.8	28.9
<b>Transport and Communication</b>	255.8	258.3	259.0	44.4	43.9	44.4	300.2	302.2	303.4
Tramway and Omnibus Service	28.6	25.9	27.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	30.9	30.2	30.3
Other Road Passenger Transport	181.8	191.7	192.3	11.8	13.5	13.2	193.6	205.2	205.5
Goods Transport by Road	118.5	119.7	119.8	29.3	28.1	28.8	147.8	147.6	148.0
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	1,145.3	1,197.8	1,197.5	992.0	1,075.5	1,079.6	2,137.3	2,273.3	2,277.1
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	103.4	106.9	106.4	27.3	28.9	28.8	130.7	135.8	135.2
Dealing in Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	72.9	75.4	75.1	24.7	25.9	25.8	97.6	101.3	100.9
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	101.4	107.3	107.8	46.9	49.8	49.4	148.3	157.1	157.2
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	370.6	381.3	381.3	299.3	323.9	325.8	669.9	705.2	707.1
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	147.7	155.8	155.3	95.2	104.0	103.6	242.9	259.8	258.9
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	326.2	346.5	346.3	462.9	505.9	508.8	789.1	852.4	855.1
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	23.1	24.6	25.3	35.7	37.1	37.4	58.8	61.7	62.7
<b>Miscellaneous Services</b>	66.2	63.2	62.9	73.0	73.4	73.4	139.2	136.6	136.3
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	47.6	39.9	41.1	43.2	37.3	37.2	90.8	77.2	78.3
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	227.5	218.5	228.3	507.5	468.0	484.8	735.0	686.5	713.1
Catering, Hotels, etc.	32.0	33.4	33.6	119.2	118.5	118.1	151.2	151.9	151.7
Laundries	11.9	11.5	11.6	29.6	28.4	28.7	41.5	39.9	40.3
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.									

Unemployment at 10th July, 1950

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th June and 10th July, 1950, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
12th June	196,327	5,444	75,597	4,628	281,996
10th July	189,987	6,340	70,291	5,357	271,975

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

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 10th July represented 1.3 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes. The corresponding percentage at 12th June was 1.4.

In the week ending 24th June, 1950, about 37,000 operatives in the manufacturing industries were on short time, losing 13 hours each on the average; on the other hand 1,050,000 were working on an average 7½ hours overtime.

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

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	43,759	42,813	97,603	184,175	5,812	189,987
Boys under 18	3,541	1,477	1,210	6,228	112	6,340
Women 18 and over	21,446	17,798	26,969	66,213	4,078	70,291
Girls under 18	3,139	1,144	904	5,187	170	5,357
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,885</b>	<b>63,232</b>	<b>126,686</b>	<b>261,803</b>	<b>10,172</b>	<b>271,975</b>

The total of 271,975 includes 36,723 married women. The changes between 12th June and 10th July in each administrative Region were as follows:—

Region		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London & South-Eastern	12th June	18,668	13,300	15,572	47,540	2,957	50,497
	10th July	16,981	12,158	15,190	44,329	3,088	47,417
Eastern	12th June	2,829	2,608	3,655	9,092	136	9,228
	10th July	2,668	2,040	3,134	7,842	156	7,998
Southern	12th June	3,277	2,883	4,477	10,637	63	10,700
	10th July	3,069	2,612	4,247	9,928	194	10,122
South-Western	12th June	3,698	3,055	6,021	12,774	250	13,024
	10th July	3,529	2,832	5,597	11,958	278	12,236
Midland	12th June	4,039	2,304	2,689	9,032	242	9,274
	10th July	3,700	1,933	2,854	8,487	215	8,702
North-Midland	12th June	2,317	1,890	2,540	6,747	241	6,988
	10th July	2,142	1,502	2,341	5,985	311	6,296
East & West Ridings	12th June	4,509	3,794	6,270	14,573	761	15,334
	10th July	4,232	3,392	6,326	13,950	1,042	14,992
North-Western	12th June	12,565	11,146	19,244	42,955	1,136	44,091
	10th July	11,411	9,939	19,530	40,880	1,157	42,037
Northern	12th June	6,275	7,858	17,142	31,275	656	31,931
	10th July	6,626	6,931	17,215	30,772	658	31,430
Scotland	12th June	11,919	13,639	30,700	56,258	2,289	58,547
	10th July	12,428	13,459	30,941	56,828	2,341	59,169
Wales	12th June	5,212	7,097	19,110	31,419	963	32,382
	10th July	5,099	6,434	19,311	30,844	732	31,576
Great Britain	12th June	75,308	69,574	127,420	272,302	9,694	281,996
	10th July	71,885	63,232	126,686	261,803	10,172	271,975
Great Britain	Inc. or Dec.	-3,423	-6,342	-734	-10,499	+478	-10,021

The following Table gives the number of persons registered as unemployed at 10th July, 1950, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 10th July, 1950			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern	34,492	12,925	47,417	1.0	0.7	0.9
Eastern	5,922	2,076	7,998	0.8	0.6	0.7
Southern	6,384	3,738	10,122	1.0	1.2	1.0
South-Western	8,545	3,691	12,236	1.1	1.1	1.1
Midland	6,296	2,406	8,702	0.5	0.4	0.4
North-Midland	4,786	1,510	6,296	0.5	0.3	0.4
East and West Ridings	11,133	3,859	14,992	0.9	0.7	0.8
North-Western	29,434	12,603	42,037	1.6	1.2	1.4
Northern	23,198	8,232	31,430	2.6	2.4	2.5
Scotland	43,852	15,317	59,169	3.1	2.1	2.7
Wales	22,285	9,291	31,576	3.2	3.9	3.4
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>196,327</b>	<b>75,648</b>	<b>271,975</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>

The heaviest rates of unemployment were in the Northern Region, Scotland and Wales. These three areas accounted for 45 per cent. of the number of unemployed persons on the registers.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 10th July, 1950, was 296,895, including 208,385 men, 7,282 boys, 75,494 women and 5,734 girls. Of the total, 286,143 (including 4,512 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 10,752 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons† on the registers in each Region at 10th July, 1950, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern	31,401	939	11,327	662	44,329
Eastern	5,696	146	1,852	148	7,842
Southern	6,062	160	3,499	207	9,928
South-Western	8,050	303	3,313	292	11,958
Midland	6,051	120	2,201	115	8,487
North-Midland	4,461	181	1,210	133	6,296
E. and W. Ridings	10,418	162	3,209	161	13,950
North-Western	28,027	907	11,416	530	40,880
Northern	22,364	443	7,472	493	30,772
Scotland	40,351	2,274	12,587	1,616	56,828
Wales	21,294	593	8,127	830	30,844
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>184,175</b>	<b>6,228</b>	<b>66,213</b>	<b>5,187</b>	<b>261,803</b>
Northern Ireland	18,124	942	4,935	339	24,340
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>202,299</b>	<b>7,170</b>	<b>71,148</b>	<b>5,526</b>	<b>286,143</b>
Temporarily Stopped					
London and South-Eastern	2,115	37	913	23	3,088

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed\* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each Administrative Region at 10th July, 1950, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th June, 1950.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 10th July, 1950				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 12th June, 1950
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern (County)	33,516	12,240	1,661	47,417	- 3,080
London (Administrative County)	16,998	5,710	428	23,136	+ 1,130
Acton	173	63	2	238	+ 16
Brentford and Chiswick	201	84	8	293	+ 24
Brighton and Hove	1,447	513	38	1,998	- 95
Chatham	692	498	56	1,246	- 163
Croydon	603	256	28	887	- 65
Dagenham	360	186	51	597	+ 1
Ealing	240	122	26	388	- 32
East Ham	272	89	15	376	- 102
Enfield	324	78	50	452	- 72
Harrow and Wembley	540	252	44	836	+ 63
Hayes and Harlington	97	75	10	182	- 33
Hendon	344	132	19	495	- 148
Ilford	362	133	24	519	- 36
Leyton and Walthamstow	565	229	52	846	- 225
Tottenham	945	338	37	1,320	- 165
West Ham	681	334	25	1,040	- 54
Willenden	316	64	11	391	- 9
Eastern	5,776	1,927	295	7,998	- 1,230
Bedford	107	39	2	148	- 64
Cambridge	148	77	2	227	- 6
Ipswich	252	112	25	389	- 33
Luton	93	27	10	130	- 14
Norwich	492	98	9	599	- 170
Southend-on-Sea	704	204	43	951	+ 43
Watford	101	135	11	247	+ 23
Southern	6,221	3,526	375	10,122	- 578
Bournemouth	530	214	15	759	- 114
Oxford	90	128	8	226	- 6
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,905	1,497	79	3,481	- 279
Reading	413	163	19	595	- 27
Slough	125	71	9	205	- 40
Southampton	926	382	59	1,367	- 17
South-Western	8,240	3,397	599	12,236	- 788
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,667	663	108	3,438	- 326
Exeter	264	145	7	416	- 36
Gloucester	91	103	15	209	+ 38
Plymouth	1,037	889	97	2,023	+ 105
Swindon	61	67	182	310	+ 152
Midland	6,175	2,278	249	8,702	- 572
Birmingham	1,441	537	51	2,029	- 209
Burton-on-Trent	50	48	1	99	+ 6
Coventry	716	213	17	946	- 70
Oldbury	27	33	5	65	- 1
Smethwick	43	16	4	63	- 11
Stoke-on-Trent	860	67	22	949	+ 28
Wallasey	264	94	10	368	- 22
West Bromwich	29	26	6	61	- 22
Wolverhampton	421	134	11	566	+ 4
Worcester	179	83	3	265	- 32
North-Midland	4,600	1,362	334	6,296	- 692
Chesterfield	175	89	8	272	- 14
Derby	149	23	5	177	- 1
Grimsby	1,246	181	86	1,513	- 527
Leicester	260	84	16	360	- 6
Lincoln	27	33	5	65	- 4
Mansfield	153	48	5	206	+ 1
Northampton	93	60	1	154	- 54
Nottingham	843	217	43	1,103	+ 123
Peterborough	27	34	8	69	- 49
Scunthorpe	49	60	36	145	- 25
East and West Ridings	10,961	3,670	361	14,992	- 342
Barnsley	384	6	6	429	- 7
Bradford	541	41	23	605	- 56
Dewsbury	66	14	1	81	+ 6
Doncaster	258	180	9	447	- 1
Halifax	52	15	—	67	- 9
Huddersfield	102	32	—	134	- 7
Hull	3,593	949	64	4,606	+ 130
Leeds	1,904	563	37	2,504	+ 130
Rotherham	177	379	25	581	- 8
Sheffield	1,209	377	23	1,609	- 246
Wakefield	152	57	7	216	+ 5
York	249	99	11	359	- 67
North-Western	28,059	12,054	1,474	42,037	- 2,054
Accrington	73	29	11	113	+ 27
Ashton-under-Lyne	215	29	3	247	- 3
Barrow	280	483	22	785	- 89
Birkenhead	1,294	583	23	1,900	- 36
Blackburn	108	18	4	130	- 6
Blackpool	940	303	11	1,254	- 223
Bolton	410	82	14	506	- 41
Burnley	139	40	—	179	- 57
Bury	85	59	5	149	- 13
Crewe	121	66	12	199	+ 11
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	13,008	4,674	726	18,408	- 1,003
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	2,840	1,050	100	3,990	- 70
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	420	89	10	519	- 15
Preston	385	158	29	572	+ 16
Rochdale	118	60	5	183	- 48
St. Helens	683	564	19	1,266	+ 18
Salford (inc. Eccles and Lace)	702	156	13	871	- 101
Stockport	291	215	19	525	- 63
Wallasey	683	479	43	1,205	- 85
Warrington	257	254	12	523	- 22
Wigan	838	182	7	1,027	- 136

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

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 10th July, 1950				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 12th June, 1950
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
Northern	22,748	7,715	967	31,430	- 501
Carlisle	149	142	21	312	+ 25
Darlington	4,233	1,577	8	5,818	- 50
Gateshead	1,480	328	51	1,859	- 47
Hartlepool	812	382	12	1,206	- 68
Jarrow and Hebburn	1,058	616	19	1,693	+ 32
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	713	386	63	1,162	+ 29
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	4,174	1,262	84	5,520	- 27
South Shields	1,379	354	45	2,378	+ 124
Stockton-on-Tees	455	455	42	952	- 70
Sunderland	2,678	850	86	3,614	- 36
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	500	202	11	713	- 27
Scotland	41,557	13,683	3,929	59,169	+ 622
Aberdeen	1,807	328	98	2,233	- 78
Clydebank	442	76	51	569	+ 37
Dundee	1,629	673	39	2,341	+ 223
Edinburgh	3,424	553	257	4,234	+ 358
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	15,141	3,880	1,168	20,189	+ 228
Greenock	1,660	916	176	2,752	+ 247
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,541	696	144	2,381	+ 330
Paisley	702	248	148	1,098	+ 62
Wales	21,684	8,439	1,453	31,576	- 806
Cardiff	2,280	531	65	2,876	+ 40
Merthyr Tydfil	1,237	449	101	1,787	- 64
Newport	679	398	42	1,119	- 4
Rhondda	2,247	796	113	3,156	+ 82
Swansea	1,364	704	36	2,104	+ 14
Northern Ireland	18,398	5,203	1,319	24,920	- 843
Belfast	6,797	2,873	213	9,883	+ 262
Londonderry	2,702	198	339	3,239	+ 57

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1950

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

	Great Britain					United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
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
14th Mar. ..	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:—						
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 Mar. ..	241,218	97,404	5,737	3,472	347,283	377,504
17th Apr. ..	228,931	90,250	6,032	3,772	328,985	357,321
15th May ..	213,830	89,596	7,155	4,093	314,674	341,194
12th June ..	195,580	76,722	6,191	3,503	281,996	307,759
10th July ..	190,403	71,400	5,924	4,248	271,975	296,895

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1944

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 17th July, 1950 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 930,114, compared with 936,196 at 17th April, 1950. The figure for July included 841,101 men, 83,701 women, and 5,312 young persons.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 17th July, 1950, was 59,630, of whom 55,390 were males and 4,240 were females. The total included 30,103 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 29,527 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment:			
Ex-Service ..	26,075	176	26,251
Others ..	20,834	3,535	24,369
Total ..	46,909	3,711	50,620
Classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions:			
Ex-Service ..	3,838	14	3,852
Others ..	4,643	515	5,158
Total ..	8,481	529	9,010
Grand Total ..	55,390	4,240	59,630

\* The averages for 1947 exclude the numbers stood off during the fuel crisis early in the year who did not register as unemployed at Employment Exchanges.  
† Up to June, 1948, the figures on which the averages are based relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but the figures for all later dates include all unemployed persons on the registers.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 10th July, 1950, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the

exception of registered severely disabled persons who are unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

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

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped</						

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	541	264	63	48	604	312	916	755	357	1,112
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	241	99	30	22	271	121	392	413	161	574
Leather Goods	148	121	10	7	158	128	286	167	132	299
Fur	152	44	23	19	175	63	238	175	64	239
Clothing	4,500	3,315	915	1,388	5,415	4,703	10,118	5,618	5,210	10,828
Tailoring	2,952	1,663	556	855	3,508	2,518	6,026	3,548	2,587	6,235
Dressmaking	242	722	17	217	259	939	1,198	260	1,034	1,294
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	41	245	2	33	43	278	321	60	453	513
Hats, Caps and Millinery	62	63	23	35	85	98	183	90	100	190
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	77	232	109	56	186	288	474	199	339	538
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	576	360	184	192	760	552	1,312	781	563	1,344
Repair of Boots and Shoes	550	30	24	—	574	30	604	680	34	714
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,474	4,655	75	259	5,549	4,914	10,463	6,032	5,497	11,529
Grain Milling	237	104	—	1	237	105	342	279	108	387
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,577	1,012	1	24	1,583	1,036	2,619	1,689	1,081	2,770
Biscuits	183	320	—	—	183	320	504	190	328	518
Meat and Meat Products	244	200	32	4	480	295	775	480	226	706
Milk Products	361	192	—	3	361	195	556	411	211	622
Sugar and Glucose	245	104	1	5	246	109	355	263	118	381
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	233	334	2	21	235	355	590	239	365	604
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	870	937	10	118	2,900	1,055	3,383	1,281	1,664	3,045
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	870	652	8	56	878	708	1,586	937	743	1,680
Brewing and Malting	400	250	12	4	412	254	666	423	255	678
Wholesale Bottling	92	106	—	—	92	106	198	115	108	223
Other Drink Industries	478	244	2	3	480	247	727	512	279	791
Tobacco	274	200	1	20	275	220	495	296	394	690
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4,230	713	2,053	192	6,283	905	7,188	6,602	927	7,529
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,053	184	19	5	1,072	189	1,261	1,187	194	1,381
Furniture and Upholstery	2,466	373	1,980	167	4,446	540	4,986	4,551	549	5,100
Shop and Office Fitting	152	18	6	—	158	18	176	155	18	173
Wooden Containers and Baskets	332	70	37	7	369	77	446	436	83	519
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	227	68	11	13	238	81	319	263	83	346
Paper and Printing	1,502	991	12	31	1,514	1,022	2,536	1,641	1,077	2,718
Paper and Board	388	239	5	—	393	239	632	458	256	714
Wallpaper	13	19	—	—	13	19	32	14	19	33
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	139	183	—	3	139	186	325	154	192	346
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	72	119	1	13	73	132	205	75	134	209
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	278	46	1	—	279	46	325	309	52	361
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	612	385	5	15	617	400	1,017	631	424	1,055
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,883	1,334	26	147	1,909	1,481	3,390	2,058	1,503	3,561
Rubber	324	621	5	13	626	337	963	641	338	979
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	125	19	—	—	125	19	144	131	20	151
Brushes and Brooms	122	88	—	—	122	88	265	149	132	281
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	203	318	1	9	204	327	531	222	335	557
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	54	75	—	—	54	75	129	85	76	131
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	203	34	—	—	203	34	237	205	34	239
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	555	476	3	87	558	563	1,121	655	568	1,223
Building and Contracting	32,335	253	247	4	32,582	257	32,839	36,540	269	36,809
Building	20,469	152	86	3	20,655	155	20,810	23,639	160	23,799
Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,277	48	9	—	1,286	48	1,334	1,331	53	1,384
Civil Engineering Contracting	10,589	53	52	1	10,641	54	10,695	11,570	56	11,626
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,879	99	8	—	1,887	99	1,986	2,077	103	2,180
Gas	883	26	4	—	887	26	913	941	29	970
Electricity	760	72	3	—	763	72	835	874	73	947
Water	236	1	1	—	237	1	238	262	1	263
Transport and Communication	18,938	1,417	225	16	19,163	1,433	20,596	21,415	1,467	22,882
Railways	2,506	245	6	—	2,512	245	2,757	2,734	251	2,985
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,195	489	7	2	1,202	491	1,693	1,306	496	1,802
Other Road Passenger Transport	410	25	4	—	414	25	439	493	26	519
Goods Transport by Road	2,034	67	25	—	2,059	67	2,126	2,349	67	2,416
Sea Transport	6,655	58	131	4	6,786	62	6,848	7,076	65	7,141
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,952	17	30	—	1,982	17	1,999	3,067	18	3,085
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	718	11	5	—	723	11	734	774	13	787
Air Transport	237	32	1	—	238	32	270	245	37	282
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,313	404	5	8	2,318	412	2,730	2,421	421	2,842
Other Transport and Communication	281	24	4	—	285	24	309	294	26	320
Storage	637	45	7	2	644	47	691	656	47	703
Distributive Trades	13,811	8,734	167	162	13,978	8,896	22,874	15,582	9,542	25,124
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	1,736	153	73	4	1,809	157	1,966	2,112	170	2,282
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,520	202	11	9	1,531	211	1,742	1,665	220	1,885
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	1,311	409	12	19	1,323	428	1,751	1,569	493	2,062
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	3,424	2,801	27	37	3,451	2,838	6,289	3,977	2,989	6,966
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,678	530	19	13	1,697	543	2,240	1,817	583	2,400
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,849	4,294	23	77	3,872	4,371	8,243	4,129	4,692	8,821
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	293	345	2	3	295	348	643	313	395	708
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,223	500	7	4	1,230	504	1,734	1,317	522	1,839
Public Administration	15,821	4,627	109	66	15,930	4,693	20,623	17,055	5,016	22,071
National Government Service	8,129	3,247	17	8	8,146	3,255	11,401	8,810	3,539	12,349
Local Government Service	7,692	1,380	92	58	7,784	1,438	9,222	8,245	1,477	9,722
Professional Services	3,563	4,505	13	135	3,576	4,640	8,216	3,753	5,031	8,784
Accountancy	137	63	—	—	137	63	200	141	68	209
Education	893	1,153	2	113	895	1,266	2,161	949	1,497	2,446
Law	101	87	—	—	101	87	188	105	98	203
Medical and Dental Services	1,012	2,892	4	17	1,016	2,909	3,925	1,081	3,048	4,129
Religion	142	48	1	3	143	51	194	149	54	203
Other Professional and Business Services	1,278	262	6	2	1,284	264	1,548	1,328	266	1,594
Miscellaneous Services	14,821	19,796	114	998	14,935	20,794	35,729	15,852	21,753	37,605
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	2,443	1,595	24	83	2,467	1,678	4,145	2,571	1,716	4,287
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	2,232	843	26	53	2,258	896	3,154	2,434	915	3,349
Catering, Hotels, etc.	7,095	11,443	29	752	7,124	12,195	19,319	7,560	12,622	20,182
Laundries	470	1,150	4	4	474	1,154	1,628	497	1,222	1,719
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	199	318	—	6	199	324	523	215	328	543
Hairdressing and Manicure	224	272	8	10	232	282	514	258	292	550
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	211	1,359	8	—	219	1,367	1,578	217	1,508	1,725
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	642	2,441	5	77	647	2,518	3,165	683	2,733	3,416
Other Services	1,305	375	18	5	1,323	380	1,703	1,417	407	1,824
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	5,476	305	—	—	5,476	305	5,781	5,645	318	5,963
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	10,474	6,019	—	—	10,474	6,019	16,493	11,040	6,461	17,501
GRAND TOTAL*	190,403	71,400	5,924	4,248	196,327	75,648	271,975	215,667	81,228	296,895

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,908 males and 220 females in Great Britain and 4,284 males and 228 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 7th June and 5th July, 1950, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 7th June, 1950		Four weeks ended 5th July, 1950		Total Number of Placings, 22nd Dec., 1949, to 5th July, 1950 (28 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	107,777	140,420	109,347	139,599	1,091,369
Boys under 18	9,950	52,548	9,665	57,919	116,648
Women aged 18 and over	52,036	120,144	56,603	120,640	483,907
Girls under 18	9,205	70,671	9,130	76,235	114,458
Total	178,968	383,783	184,745	394,393	1,806,382

A Regional analysis of the figures for

Placings and Vacancies Unfilled—Four weeks ended 5th July: Regional Analysis

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	32,288	30,870	2,582	14,915	16,735	36,439	1,775	20,427	53,380	102,651
Eastern	5,787	10,350	465	3,272	2,874	7,284	454	3,911	9,580	24,817
Southern	6,045	9,730	387	2,276	2,914	5,438	504	2,221	9,850	19,685
South-Western	6,026	8,191	411	2,368	2,876	2,311	526	3,682	9,839	19,552
Midland	8,893	20,554	659	5,956	3,667	12,333	631	6,489	13,850	45,332
North-Midland	5,671	12,988	443	6,576	2,909	8,852	447	8,957	9,470	37,373
East and West Ridings	8,301	12,213	613	6,147	4,667	10,735	560	8,229	14,141	37,324
North-Western	15,201	16,996	1,318	9,074	8,313	21,982	1,095	13,016	25,927	61,068
Northern	6,591	4,795	720	2,276	3,268	3,054	765	2,548	11,344	12,673
Scotland	8,851	7,704	1,615	3,625	5,944	6,994	1,730	5,738	18,140	24,061
Wales	5,693	5,208	452	1,434	2,436	2,198	643	1,017	9,224	9,857
Great Britain	109,347	139,599	9,665	57,919	56,603	120,640	9,130	76,235	184,745	394,393

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the principal manufacturing industries during the three-week\* period ended 20th May, 1950, analysed according to industry

and sex. An article describing the source of these figures and their principal limitations was published in the October, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE (page 341).

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period			Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)		M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.7	3.4	2.9	2.5	3.3	2.7	Textiles	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.5
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.5	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.4
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.6	Cotton Weaving, etc.	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Glass (other than containers)	1.8	3.5	2.3	2.1	3.1	2.4	Woolen and Worsted	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.4	3.2	2.8
Glass Containers	3.0	4.8	3.4	3.2	5.8	3.7	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.3
Cement	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.3	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.0	4.0	3.2	Linen and Soft Hemp	2.8	3.3	3.1	4.7	4.0	4.3
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.0	Jute	3.5	3.9	3.7	2.2	3.1	6.5
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	Rope, Twine and Net	1.6	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.5	3.1
Chemicals and Dyes	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.9	Hosiery	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.3	2.7	2.4
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.8	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.8	2.4	Lace	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.7
Explosives and Fireworks	1.1	2.5	1.6	1.7	3.0	2.1	Carpets	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.2
Paint and Varnish	2.4	4.1	2.9	1.9	2.7	2.1	Narrow Fabrics	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.7	3.1	2.3	Made-up Textiles	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.8
Mineral Oil Refining	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.1	Textile Finishing, etc.	2.0	3.1	2.3	1.8	2.9	2.1
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.1	3.5	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.2	Other Textile Industries	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.4
Metal Manufacture	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.0	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.8	3.4	2.4	2.0	3.8	2.6
Blast Furnaces	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	3.8	1.2	Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.7	2.7	1.9	1.9	3.4	2.2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.3	2.2	1.4	1.6	2.4	1.6	Leather Goods	2.0	3.5	3.0	2.2	3.9	3.3
Iron Foundries	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	Fur	2.6	4.2	3.4	2.8	4.3	3.5
Timplate Manufacture	1.4	3.7	1.7	1.8	3.4	2.0	Clothing	1.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.0
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	Tailoring	2.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3
Iron and Steel Tubes	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.9	3.4	2.1	Dressmaking	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.4	4.3	4.2
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.6	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	1.7	2.9	2.8	1.2	2.4	2.3
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.1	3.4	2.4	1.9	3.3	2.2	Hats, Caps and Millinery	1.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.1
Marine Engineering	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.9	Other Dress Industries	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.9	2.8
Agricultural Machinery	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.1	3.7	2.3	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.1	3.2	2.6
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.2	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.5	1.8
Machine Tools	2.1	3.5	2.3	2.1	3.7	2.3	Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.7	4.6	3.4	2.4	3.6	2.8
Stationary Engines	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.8	3.5	2.0	Grain Milling	1.9	3.9	2.3	2.4	3.4	2.6
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.8	Bread and Flour Confectionery	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.3	3.2
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.2	3.2	2.0	Biscuits	2.9	4.9	4.1	2.5	4.7	3.9
Constructional Engineering	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.4	Meat and Meat Products	3.2	5.9	4.2	2.3	4.1	3.0
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.2	3.2	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.1	Milk Products	4.2	4.6	3.0	3.8	3.2	2.8
Electrical Machinery	1.8	3.1	2.1	1.7	2.7	1.9	Sugar and Glucose	2.2	5.7	3.0	2.3	4.6	2.8
Electrical Wires and Cables	1.4	3.0	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.1	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	2.3	3.9	3.3	2.1	2.9	2.6
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.2	2.7	1.8	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	2.4	6.4	4.9	2.2	4.4	3.6
Wireless Apparatus	2.5	4.5	3.5	2.3	4.4	3.3	Other Food Industries	2.7	4.9	3.5	3.6	4.3	3.9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	2.3	4.0	3.3	2.3	3.5	3.0	Brewing and Malting	1.6	4.1	2.0	1.3	3.7	1.8
Batteries and Accumulators	1.4	4.5	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.9	Wholesale Bottling	2.7	4.2	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.1
Other Electrical Goods	2.7	4.6	3.5	2.3	3.8	3.0	Other Drink Industries	4.2	6.5	4.6	2.2	4.4	2.7
Vehicles	2.0	3.3	2.1	1.8	3.4	2.1	Tobacco	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.9	2.0	1.5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles etc.	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.1	3.6	2.3	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.4	3.4	2.6	3.2	4.1	3.3
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.2	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.1	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2.4	4.6	2.6	2.8	3.9	2.9
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.7	Furniture and Upholstery	2.4	2.8	2.5	3.4	4.1	3.5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	3.5	4.9	3.9	2.5	4.6	3.1	Shop and Office Fitting	2.7	3.9	2.9	4.7	2.9	4.5
Railway Locomotive Shops	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.8	Wooden Containers and Baskets	2.6	3.6	2.9	2.9	4.3	3.2
Other Locomotive Manufacture	1.3	3.1	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	4.2	3.2
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.1	3.1	1.2	Paper and Printing	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.7
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2.7	2.0	2.5	4.0	3.8	4.0	Paper and Board	2.1	2.8	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.8
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.5	3.9	3.0	2.6	4.0	3.1	Wallpaper	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.6	3.3	2.1
Tools and Cutlery	1.9	3.5	2.5	2.2	3.2	2.6	Cardboard Boxes, etc.	2.9	4.0	3.6	2.3	3.7	3.2
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	2.5	4.1	3.2	1.9	3.9	2.8	Other Manufactures of Paper	1.8	3.2	2.7	1.6	3.3	2.7
Iron and Steel Forgings	2.2	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.2	Printing of Newspapers, etc.	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.9
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	3.8	2.5	Other Printing, etc.	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.5
Hollow-ware	2.5	3.8	3.2	3.6	4.5	4.0	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.8	3.8	3.3	2.8	4.0	3.3
Brass Manufactures	2.5	4.5	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.2	Rubber	2.7	3.7	3.0	2.7	4.3	3.2
Other Metal Industries	2.7	4.1	3.2	2.7	4.2	3.2	Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	2.4	5.4	2.9	2.4	3.2	2.5
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1.9	3.3	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.2	Brushes and Brooms	1.7	3.1	2.4	2.3	3.5	2.9
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.0	3.5	2.5	1.8	2.9	2.2	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	2.5	4.4	3.7	3.1	4.3	3.8
Watches and Clocks	2.2	3.1	2.6	1.6	2.2	1.9	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	2.9	5.4	4.4	2.4	4.2	3.5
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.6	2.8	2.1	1.5	3.0	2.2	Production of Cinematograph Films	7.4	3.9	6.7	3.7	1.7	3.3
Musical Instruments	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.8	5.0	3.2	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.5
All the above Industries	2.1	3.2	2.5	2.1	3.2	2.4							

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

Work of Appointments Department

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

Technical and Scientific Register

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 10th July, 1950, was 5,464\*; this figure included 3,273 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, 830 students provisionally enrolled, and 1,361 registrants who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 620 ex-Service men and women.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th June and 10th July (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 13th June	4,094
notified during period	557
filled during period	241†
cancelled or withdrawn	372
outstanding at 10th July	4,038

Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 10th July, 1950, was 22,608‡, consisting of 20,637 men and 1,971 women. Of these, 11,547 men and 226 women were ex-Service personnel. The number on the registers included 12,937 men and 1,176 women who were in employment, while 7,700 men and 795 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 10th July. Of those in employment 6,702 men and 124 women were ex-Service personnel. The numbers of ex-Service personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 4,845 men and 102 women.

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

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in June

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 1st July was 698,800, compared with 700,400 for the four weeks ended 27th May and 722,500 for the five weeks ended 2nd July, 1949.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 634,200 in June, 647,700 in May and 657,800 in June, 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 June, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with May, 1950, and June, 1949.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 1st July, 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 27th May, 1950	5 weeks ended 2nd July, 1949
Northumberland .. .. .	42,900	– 100	+ 100
Cumberland .. .. .	5,600	– ..	+ 200
Durham .. .. .	108,600	– 300	– 2,400
South and West Yorkshire .. .. .	135,700	– 300	– 5,400
North Derbyshire .. .. .	36,400	– 100	– 1,200
Nottinghamshire .. .. .	44,900	– 100	– 800
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire .. .. .	14,600	– 100	– 300
Lancashire and Cheshire .. .. .	49,300	– 200	– 2,400
North Wales .. .. .	8,500	– ..	– 300
North Staffordshire .. .. .	19,100	– 100	– 1,500
Cannock Chase .. .. .	16,400	– ..	– 1,500
South Staffordshire, Worcester-shire and Shropshire .. .. .	5,400	– ..	– 300
Warwickshire .. .. .	15,300	– 100	– 700
South Wales and Monmouth-shire .. .. .	101,800	– 200	– 4,600
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset .. .. .	6,200	– ..	– 900
Kent .. .. .	6,000	– ..	– 100
England and Wales .. .. .	616,700	– 1,600	– 22,500
Fife and Clackmannan .. .. .	23,300	+ 100	+ 800
The Lothians .. .. .	12,500	+ 100	+ 200
Central West .. .. .	17,400	+ ..	+ 1,700
Central East .. .. .	13,300	– 200	– 300
Ayrshire, etc. .. .. .	15,600	– ..	– 200
Scotland .. .. .	82,100	– ..	– 1,200
Great Britain .. .. .	698,800	– 1,600	– 23,700

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of June about 3,800 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,500; the number on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,700. During the four weeks of May there was a net decrease of 1,800.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.79 in June, 4.95 in May and 4.78 in June, 1949. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.14, 5.29 and 5.08.

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

	June, 1950	May, 1950	June, 1949
Coal Face Workers:			
Voluntary .. .. .	6.77	5.94	6.97
Involuntary .. .. .	7.53	7.35	7.57
All Workers:			
Voluntary .. .. .	4.89	4.36	5.19
Involuntary .. .. .	6.56	6.51	6.59

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.09 tons in June, compared with 3.11 tons in the previous month and 2.98 tons in June, 1949.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.18 tons in June; for May, 1950, and June, 1949, the figures were 1.19 tons and 1.14 tons, respectively.

\* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

† As from 1st January, 1950, the districts shown conform with the organisation of the National Coal Board.

## Employment Overseas

### AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in March was 0.8 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3.1 per cent. higher than in March, 1949.

### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 21,300 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st May, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.4 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 0.2 per cent. lower than at 1st May, 1949. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st May was 0.1 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 1.3 per cent. lower than at 1st May, 1949.

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of over 489,900 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the end of March was 4.4, compared with 4.8 at the end of December and 3.2 at the end of March, 1949.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number of workpeople employed in manufacturing industries, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in February was 2.6 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 4.6 per cent. higher than in February, 1949.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in May is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 43,186,000. This was 0.8 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 1.0 per cent. higher than for May, 1949. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939 = 100) showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in May compared with the previous month and an increase of 4.0 per cent. compared with May, 1949.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of May was approximately 3,057,000, compared with 3,515,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,289,000 at the middle of May, 1949.

### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed in Belgium during May was 210,989, compared with 219,955 during the previous month and 212,617 during May, 1949. The number of working days lost in May as a result of unemployment was nearly 4,646,000, compared with 6,160,000 in the previous month and nearly 6,158,000 in May, 1949.

### DENMARK

At the end of June returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 10,444, or 1.7 per cent. of a total membership of about 628,000, had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with 2.1 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 2.2 per cent. at the end of June, 1949. In addition, 10,465 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of June and 3,717 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons.

### GERMANY

In the British and United States Zones (not including Berlin) the number unemployed at the end of June was 1,455,024, compared with 1,578,477 at the end of the previous month and 1,237,712 at the end of June, 1949. In the French Zone the number unemployed at the end of June was 83,042, compared with 89,841 at the end of the previous month and 45,590 at the end of June, 1949.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 29th July was 37,991, compared with 39,881 at 24th June and 43,011 at 30th July, 1949.

### ITALY

The number of persons registered for employment at the end of February was 2,052,101, of whom 1,355,501 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 2,109,230, including 1,420,591 wholly unemployed, and at the end of February, 1949, it was 2,182,147, including 1,492,152 wholly unemployed.

### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 170,729 at the end of April, compared with 161,479 at the end of the previous month and 169,884 at the end of April, 1949.

## WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in July

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £87,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 598,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected labourers in the building industry in certain districts, boot and shoe operatives, and workpeople employed in engineering grades in the Post Office and in electrical installation. Others receiving increases were employed in the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales, carpet manufacture, flax spinning in Northern Ireland, and leather goods manufacture.

In the building industry there were increases of ½d. an hour in the standard rates for labourers in London and Liverpool and of ¼d. in Grade A districts in England and Wales and in all districts in Scotland. For workpeople employed in boot and shoe manufacture there were increases, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, of 4s. a week in the day wage rates for men, of 3s. for women and of 5 per cent. on the basic statement prices for pieceworkers. An award of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal gave increases of from 1s. to 9s. a week, according to age and occupation, to workpeople employed in certain engineering, supplies and motor transport grades in the Post Office. Journeymen employed in electrical installation received increases in basic rates of 2d. an hour in London and of 1½d. in other areas. In the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales there was an increase in minimum rates of 5s. a week for men and women. In the carpet manufacturing industry the cost-of-living bonus based on the index of retail prices was increased from 12½ to 15 per cent. on the basic rates and on the gross earnings of pieceworkers. In flax spinning in Northern Ireland the minimum time rates were increased by 5s., 4s. or 3s. a week, according to occupation, for male workers, and by 7s. 3d. or 5s. for female workers. In leather goods, saddlery and harness manufacture there was an increase of ½d. an hour in the minimum time rates for men and women.

Of the total increase of £87,000, about £32,000 resulted from arbitration awards; about £30,000 was the result of arrangements

made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £16,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; and most of the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

#### Changes in January-July, 1950

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

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing .. .. .	—	—
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	24,500	2,500
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal .. .. .	56,000	10,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .. .	5,500	800
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	162,500	8,100
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods .. .. .	12,500	1,400
Vehicles .. .. .	—	—
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified .. .. .	13,000	3,300
Textiles .. .. .	157,000	27,300
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .. .	22,000	2,000
Clothing .. .. .	100,000	15,500
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	7,000	1,500
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .. .	118,000	22,800
Paper and Printing .. .. .	31,000	8,000
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	2,000	100
Building and Contracting .. .. .	1,106,000	164,100
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .. .	47,000	11,000
Transport and Communication .. .. .	70,000	26,100
Distributive Trades .. .. .	520,000	133,400
Public Administration .. .. .	31,000	13,000
Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	112,000	18,600
Total .. .. .	2,597,000	469,500

In the corresponding months of 1949 there was a net increase of £754,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 4,440,500 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

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

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

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Shale Mining	Scotland .. .. .	3 July	Workpeople employed in or about shale mines and oil works	Increases of 5 per cent. on all basic rates (excluding cost-of-living allowance of 3s. a shift), on tonnage rates, including drawing allowances, and on piece rates at detergent plant and brickworks, of 1s. a shift in the make-up rates for miners and drawers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; all workers on night shift from 10 p.m. Sunday to 6 a.m. Monday to be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living allowance of 3s. a shift, include: underground workers—shale miners' minimum make-up rate 22s. 6d. a shift, miners' drawers' minimum make-up rate 21s. 6d., firemen in charge of a working section 25s. 11d., other firemen 22s. 2½d., roadmen 19s. 5d., repairers 19s. 11½d., pit bottomers 18s. 5½d., cloth hangers 18s. 2d.; surface workers at mines—labourers, carters, shale inspectors, hammermen, runners, lampmen, hutch repairers, wagon trimmers, weighers and magazine attendants 16s. 11½d.; craftsmen 126s. 6d. a week.
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	do.	Labourers .. .. .	Increases of ½d. an hour for ordinary labourers in London and Merseyside and of ¼d. elsewhere. Rates after change: London and Merseyside 2s. 7d. an hour, elsewhere 2s. 5d.
Vehicle Building	United Kingdom ..	Beginning of first full pay period following 27 June	Male and female workers ..	Existing war bonuses (1s. 1d. an hour for men and 10½d. an hour for women) consolidated with appropriate basic time rates.
Bobbin Making	England and Wales	First pay day in July	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases† of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 116s. 6d. a week, lesser skilled 108s., labourers 101s.; apprentices, youths and boys 40s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 88s. at 20; women 18 years of age and over 74s. 6d., girls 40s. 6d. at 15, 47s. 6d. at 16 and 59s. 6d. at 17.
Organ Building	United Kingdom ..	1 July	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in the standard rates for journeymen, and of varying amounts, according to area and period of employment, for improvers, apprentices, youths and boys. Standard rates after change for journeymen: London 3s. 2d. an hour, Liverpool and Manchester 3s. 1½d., other towns 3s. 1d.
Cotton	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire	1 May†	Skilled maintenance mechanics, skilled blacksmiths, turners, welders, electricians and apprentice maintenance workers employed on maintenance work in cotton spinning and weaving establishments	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over 135s. a week.

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

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

‡ This increase was made retrospective to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain	First full pay week in July	Shift workers	Increases of 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.) in shift allowances for certain workers on three shift systems, and of ¼d. (1d. to 1½d.) for certain workers on two shift systems.
Flax Spinning	Northern Ireland	17 July	Males workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 5s., 4s. or 3s. a week, according to occupation. Minimum rates after change for a 45-hour week: flax and tow store men, spinning room and shaft oilers, drying loft workers, hoist drivers, cleaning masters, yard labourers and carters 87s. a week, hand breakers, tape sewers, band tyers, assistant oilers, hemp softeners and cutters 65s., screwers at machines and machine sorters 62s. 6d., rove and yarn drawers and sett boys 56s., tipplers, bunchers, tow boys and fillers-in 53s., fluters and preparing room oilers 50s., end breakers 44s., handle holders and cagers 41s. 6d.
			Females workers	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. 3d. a week for wet spinners, and of 5s. for all other workers. Minimum time rates after change for a 45-hour week: spreaders and carders 58s. 9d. a week, rovers and drawers 57s., doffers (preparing) 48s., spinners (wet) 70s., spinners (dry) 66s., piecers 60s. 5d., layers 56s. 2d., doffers (spinning) 52s. 6d., reelers 59s. 10d.*
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	Beginning of first full pay week in July	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase† of 1 per cent. (1½ to 2½ per cent.) on basic rates.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester	Pay day in week ending 8 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase† of 1s. a week (13s. to 14s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 years and over, of 8d. (8s. 8d. to 9s. 4d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased† from 12½ per cent. to 15 per cent. on time rates and on gross earnings of pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: males 21 years of age and over—dry beamers, packers, backstizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters, with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 103s. 6d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 115s., 103s. 6d. a week, croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 103s. 6d., 109s. 3d. or 115s., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 years and over 96s. 7d.; females—card cutters, with 18 months' experience, and 18 years of age 57s. 6d., 19 years 65s. 6d., 20 years 74s. 9d., other female workers—18 years 54s., 19 years 58s. 7d., 20 years 64s. 5d.
Fancy and Solid Leather and Leather Substitute Goods Manufacture and Saddlery and Harness Making	Great Britain	First pay day after 1 July	Fancy and solid leather and leather substitute goods makers	Increase in minimum time rates of ¼d. an hour for adult male and female and juvenile workers. Rates after change include: London (Metropolitan Police Area)—skilled men 21 years and over 2s. 4½d. an hour, skilled women 20 years and over 1s. 6½d.; elsewhere—skilled men 2s. 3½d., skilled women 1s. 6d.
	do.	do.	Saddlery and harness makers	Increase of ¼d. an hour (2s. 5½d. to 2s. 5½d.) in time rates for adult male workers in all districts.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley)	First pay day in July	Timeworkers	Increase† of 4s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 37s. at 15, rising to 108s. at 21 and over, female workers 37s. at 15, rising to 78s. at 20 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase† of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices making a total addition of 52½ per cent. for male workers and 62½ per cent. for female workers.
Industries Ancillary to Boot and Shoe Manufacture†	do.	do.	Timeworkers	Increase† of 4s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 37s. at 15, rising to 108s. at 21 and over, female workers 37s. at 15, rising to 78s. at 20 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase† of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices.
Baking	Northern Ireland	3 July	Women and girls employed at baking establishments other than home bakeries‡	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week in Area A, of 5s. 9d. in Area B and of 5s. 6d. in Area C for bakers, of 6s. in Area A and of 5s. 6d. in Areas B and C for other workers 21 years and over, except learners, of 4s. 3d. to 6s., according to year of learnership and area, for learners, and of 4s. to 6s., according to age and area, for other workers under 21. General minimum time rates after change include: bakers—Area A 81s. a week, Area B 77s., Area C 75s.; other workers 21 years and over, except learners, 63s., 59s. 9d., 58s. 3d.‡
Fish Curing	Aberdeen	Beginning of first full pay period following 7 July	Men aged 21 and under 24 years, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 9s. 4d. a week in minimum rates for male workers aged 21 and under 24 years, of 5s. 6d. for those aged 20 and under 21 years, of 4s. for female workers 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: males 20 years and under 21 82s. 6d. a week, 21 years and over 97s. 4d.; females 20 years and over 60s.
	do.	do.	Female workers employed in the box pool department	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change: washers and loaders 1s. 4½d. an hour, repairers 1s. 5d.
Sign Production and Display	Great Britain	3 July	General display workers (unskilled)	Increases of ¼d. an hour for workers in the London area (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool, and of ¼d. in other districts.
Sawmilling	Manchester and district	do.	Sawmill labourers employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops	Increase of ¼d. an hour for male and female labourers. Rates after change include: power driven crane drivers 2s. 7d. an hour, slingers (regularly employed as such) 2s. 5½d., timber yard labourers 2s. 5d., female labourers 19 years and over 1s. 9½d.
Printing	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 18 July	Journeyman lithographic printers and stone and plate preparers	Increases in minimum grade rates of wages of 9s. a week for journeymen lithographic printers in London, of 8s. 6d. in Grade 1 towns and of 7s. 6d. in Grade 2 towns, of 7s. 6d. for qualified stone and plate preparers in Grade 1 towns and of 5s. 6d. in Grade 2 towns; further increases of 2s. 6d. a week for lithographic printers and of 2s. for stone and plate preparers in Grade 3 towns, as a result of the upgrading of these towns to Grade 2 for wages purposes; new minimum grade rate adopted for stone and plate preparers in London. Minimum grade rates after change include: journeymen lithographic printers—Class 1 (direct flat-bed machine-minders and transferers), Grade 1A (London) 142s. 6d. a week, Grade 1 131s., Grade 2 127s. 6d., Class 2 (flat-bed offset machine-minders) 4s. above the minimum, Class 3 (plate transferers for rotary machines) 5s. above, Class 4 (direct or offset rotary machine-minders) 10s. above, Class 5 (printing down frame operators) 12s. 6d. above, Class 6 (two-colour offset rotary machine-minders) 20s. above; qualified stone and plate preparers Grade 1A 125s., Grade 1 111s. 6d., Grade 2 108s. 6d.
	Scotland	do.	do.	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. a week, according to district, for journeymen lithographic printers, and of 7s. or 7s. 6d. for stone and plate preparers. Minimum grade rates after change include: journeymen lithographic printers—Grade I towns (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth) 131s. a week, Grade II towns (Dumfries, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy) 128s., plus extra rates of 4s. a week for flat-bed off-set machinemakers, 5s. for rotary machine plate transferers, 10s. for direct offset rotary machinemakers and 20s. for double colour rotary off-set machinemakers; stone and plate preparers Grade I 111s. 6d., Grade II 110s.

\* Hourly rates for female workers varied previously according to the number of hours worked in a week, one range of occupational rates applying to all hours worked up to 40½ and a higher range to hours worked above 40½ and up to 45. These graduated rates have now been merged in overall hourly rates.  
 † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 ‡ Home bakeries are bakeries (other than those producing 1 lb. or 2 lb. batch loaves or pan loaves exceeding 1 lb. in weight) in which the number of workers engaged in occupations within the scope of the Wages Council does not exceed six.  
 § These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 251 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. Area A consists of the County Borough of the City of Belfast and districts within a radius of 15 statute miles, Area B the County Borough of the City of Londonderry, and Area C all other districts.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Building	England and Wales (London, Liverpool and Grade A districts)	3 July	Labourers	Increases* of ¼d. an hour in standard rates for labourers in London and Liverpool (special district), of ¼d. in Grade A districts, and of proportional amounts for young male labourers. Rates after change: London (within 12 miles radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool (special district) 2s. 6½d. an hour, London (between 12 and 15 miles) 2s. 6d., Grade A districts 2s. 5d., Grade A1 2s. 4½d., Grade A2 2s. 4d., Grade A3 2s. 3½d.
	England and Wales	do.	Watchmen	New rates of pay adopted as follows: London and Liverpool 15s. a shift (day or night), Provinces 13s.
	Scotland	do.	Labourers	Increases* of ¼d. an hour (2s. 4½d. to 2s. 5d.) for adults, and of proportional amounts for young male labourers.
	Great Britain (certain districts)	do.	Firebrick bricklayers' labourers employed by refractory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	Increases* of ¼d. an hour in London and Liverpool (special district) and of ¼d. in Scotland and in Grade A districts in England and Wales.
Demolition Contracting	Great Britain (certain districts)	3 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases of ¼d. an hour in basic rates for men and youths 18 years and over in London districts and Liverpool (Mersey and district), of ¼d. in Scotland and in Grade A districts in England and Wales, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London district (within 12 miles radius of Charing Cross) and Liverpool (Mersey and district) 2s. 6½d. an hour, London district (from 12 to 15 miles radius) 2s. 6d., Grade A districts in England and Wales 2s. 5d., Grade A1 2s. 4½d., Grade A2 2s. 4d., Grade A3 2s. 3½d., Scotland 2s. 5d.†
Electrical Contracting	England and Wales and Northern Ireland	3 July	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in basic rates for journeymen in Grade A (London) area, of 1½d. in Mersey district and in Grade B areas, of 1½d. for adult mates in London, of 1d. in all other areas, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Rates after change, inclusive of temporary addition of 9d. an hour, include: journeymen electricians—Grade A (London) area 3s. 4d. an hour, Mersey district 3s. 1d., Grade B (other) areas 3s.; adult mates—London 2s. 9½d., Bristol 2s. 6½d., Mersey 2s. 6d., all other areas 2s. 5½d.
	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period following 3 July	Journeyman electricians, armature winders and apprentices employed on electrical installation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	Increases of 1½d. an hour in standard rates of wages for journeymen and armature winders, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: armature winders 3s. 1d. an hour, journeymen electricians 3s., apprentices 6d. an hour in first year of apprenticeship, rising to 1s. 10½d. in fifth year.
Waterworks Undertakings	England and Wales (excluding Metropolitan Water Board)	First full pay week in July	Fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Standard rate of pay adopted for blacksmiths, brass finishers, coppermiths, electricians, engine fitters and turners, motor mechanics, moulders, pattern-makers, sheet metal workers and welders of 2s. 10½d. an hour.‡
Light Vessel Service	England and Wales	27 July	Masters and ratings employed in the light vessel service and ratings in the steam vessel service of the Corporation of Trinity House	Further increments granted to masters and ratings in the light vessel service and to ratings in the steam vessel service of 6d. a day after 5 years' service, of 1s. a day after 10 years' service and of 1s. 6d. a day after 15 years' service; consolidated allowance of 23s. a week paid to steam vessel personnel in respect of long hours at sea extended to light vessel service personnel for the periods of duty spent afloat; additional compensation granted to light vessel service personnel for every Sunday spent at sea of one half day's leave or payment in lieu.
Post Office	Great Britain	1 June§	Workpeople employed in certain engineering, supplies and motor transport grades	Revised scales of pay adopted, resulting in increases in most cases of from 1s. to 9s. a week, according to age and occupation. Weekly rates after change include: engineering grades—labourers, London Postal Area on entry 102s., after 1 year's service 104s., Provinces 98s., 100s.; technicians (Class IIB), London Postal Area 104s. at 21 years rising to 116s. at 25 years, then by two annual increments to 122s., Provinces 100s. to 112s. then to 118s.; technicians (Class IIA), scales as for technicians (Class IIB) plus an allowance of 6s.; technicians (Class I), London Postal Area on entry 135s., after 1 year's service 140s., Provinces 130s., 135s.; technical officers, London Postal Area 114s. at 21 years rising to 126s. at 25 years, then by 8 annual increments to 165s., Provinces 110s. to 122s. then to 158s.; supplies grades—packers and porters, London Postal Area on entry 104s., after 1 year's service 108s., Provinces 100s., 104s.; storemen, London Postal Area, 108s. rising by annual increments of 3s. to 117s., Provinces 104s. to 113s.; warehousemen, London Postal Area 118s. rising by 5 annual increments to 132s., Provinces 114s. to 129s.; motor transport grades—garage assistants, London Postal Area on entry 104s., after 1 year's service 108s., Provinces 100s., 104s.; mechanics B, London Postal Area 103s. at 21 years rising to 111s. at 25, then by 4 annual increments to 122s., Provinces 99s. to 107s. then to 118s.; mechanics A, 6s. above scales for mechanics B; senior mechanics and mechanics in charge Grade III, London Postal Area 131s. rising by 3 annual increments to 140s., Provinces 126s. to 135s.‡
Coal Distribution	North Midland (certain districts)¶	Beginning of first full pay period following 12 July	Motor roundsmen and other manual workers	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for motor roundsmen, and of 4s. for horsemen, yardmen, baghillers and mates, as a result of the upgrading of certain districts for wages purposes from grade 2 to grade 1.
Cinematograph Film Distribution	United Kingdom	1 Jan.¶	Workpeople employed in the film despatch department, and in industrial grades in the film distribution industry	Increases of 5s. or 10s. a week, according to occupation and experience, for certain men and women 21 years and over, of 5s. to 25s., according to age, occupation and experience, for certain youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and of 2s. 6d. or 5s. according to age, for boys and girls under 16 years. Weekly rates after change include: film despatch department—managers, London (within a radius of 25 miles from Cambridge Circus) 155s. rising to 160s. after 6 months' experience and to 165s. after 12 months' experience; assistant managers, London 125s., 130s. and 135s.; managers (in charge of 5 or more employees) Provinces 135s., 140s. and 145s.; chief packer (deputy for manager when absent) Provinces 110s.; packers, storekeepers and driver packers, London 50s. at 16 years rising according to age and experience to 115s., Provinces 40s. to 105s.; film repair foremen (in charge of 3 or more repairs) London 135s., Provinces 105s.; forewomen (in charge of 3 or more repairs) London 105s. to 115s. according to experience, Provinces 85s. to 95s.; repairers and cleaning machine operators, London, adult males 95s. to 105s. according to experience, adult females 75s. to 85s., juveniles 50s. at 16 years rising according to age and experience to 82s. 6d. at 20½ years, Provinces adult males 85s. to 95s., adult females 65s. to 75s., juveniles 40s. to 72s. 6d.; drivers, mechanics, London 115s. rising according to experience to 125s.; projection room staff (35 mm.)—adults, chief projectionists, London 160s.; projectionists, London 130s., Provinces 115s.; projectionists' assistants, London 100s.; juveniles, projectionists' assistants, London 45s. at 16 rising to 97s. 6d. at 20½ years.

\* These increases are the third and final adjustment of the labourers' rates from 80 per cent. of the craftsmen's rates to a fixed margin in each district of 5½d. an hour below the craftsmen's current standard or exceptional rate.  
 † The grading of districts is in accordance with that for the building industry.  
 ‡ A craftsman in receipt of a higher rate of pay is to continue to receive his existing rate, and the difference between that rate and the scheduled rate is to be diminished or merged in any subsequent increase in the scheduled rate. Where, however, a craftsman is in receipt of a higher rate by reason of additional responsibilities, the difference in rates is to be maintained.  
 § This change was the result of an award of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal dated 19th July, 1950, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. See also page 290 of this GAZETTE.  
 ¶ These increases were the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal. The districts concerned are the City and Borough of Peterborough, the City and County Borough of Lincoln, the County Boroughs of Burton-on-Trent and Northampton, the Boroughs of Grantham, Ilkeston, Kettering, Loughborough, Mansfield and Scunthorpe, the Urban Districts of Belper, Coalville, Corby, Gainsborough, Hearnor, Hinckley, Hucknall, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Long Eaton, Ripley, Rushden, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Swadincote and Wellingborough, and the Rural District of Weldon Parish in Kettering.  
 †† This increase was agreed on 27th June and made retrospective to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Cinematograph Film Distribution (continued)	United Kingdom	7 July	Adult male repairers and cleaning machine operators	Increase of 5s. a week. Rates after change: London, with less than 3 months' experience in the industry 100s. a week, with 3 months' experience 105s., with 6 months' experience 110s., Provinces 90s., 95s., 100s.
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	England and Wales	Beginning of first pay period following 7 July	Warehouse and transport workers	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for men and women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—London area, men 108s. a week, women 77s., elsewhere 102s., 74s.; motor vehicle drivers (men)—London from 110s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. to 122s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons, elsewhere, grade 1 areas from 103s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. to 113s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 31 tons and up to and including 5 tons, grade 2 areas 102s. to 109s. (Outside the London area the rates for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons are subject to local negotiation.)
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Distribution	England and Wales	26 June	Clerical workers	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 48 hours as follows: grade I clerks 25 years or over—male workers, London area 106s. a week, Provincial A areas 102s., Provincial B areas 96s., female workers 76s. 6d., 72s. 6d., 60s. 6d.; grade I clerks under 25 years and grade II clerks—male workers, London 36s. at 15 years, rising to 100s. at 24 or over, Provincial A 33s. to 96s., Provincial B 30s. to 90s., female workers, London 32s. to 72s., Provincial A 28s. to 68s., Provincial B 25s. to 62s.*
			Transport workers	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 48 hours as follows: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 58s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 100s. at 21 or over, Provincial A areas 56s. to 96s., Provincial B areas 52s. to 90s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons carrying capacity, and of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 108s., Provincial A 104s., Provincial B 98s., of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 2 tons and up to 5 tons carrying capacity, London 112s., Provincial A 108s., Provincial B 102s., of over 5 tons carrying capacity 116s., 112s., 106s.*
	Scotland	do.	Clerical workers	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours as follows: grade I clerks 25 years or over—male workers, area 1 103s. a week, area 2 99s., female workers 72s. 6d., 68s. 6d.; grade I clerks under 25 years and grade II clerks—male workers, area 1 32s. at 15 years, rising to 97s. at 24 or over, area 2 30s. to 93s., female workers, area 1 27s. to 68s., area 2 24s. to 64s.*
			Transport workers	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours as follows: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, and of one-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 56s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 100s. at 21 or over, area 2 52s. to 94s., drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons carrying capacity, and of two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 104s., area 2 98s., of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 2 tons and up to 5 tons carrying capacity 108s., 102s., of over 5 tons carrying capacity 112s., 106s.*
Local Authority Services	Scotland	1 July	Manual workers employed in non-trading services of local authorities except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Basic rates and war increase consolidated.
	County Down (Northern Ireland)	Beginning of first full pay period following 29 June	Surfacemen, foremen and quarrymen employed by the County Council	Increase of 4s. a week in minimum rates. Rates after change: surfacemen 90s. a week, foremen 100s., quarrymen 94s. 6d.

\* These statutory minimum rates took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 251 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. A definition of the areas is contained in the Orders.

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947				
June . . . . .	100	100	100	100
September . . . . .	101	101	102	101
December . . . . .	103	103	106	103
1948				
March . . . . .	105	106	108	105
June . . . . .	105	107	108	106
September . . . . .	106	108	109	106
December . . . . .	107	109	110	107
1949				
March . . . . .	108	110	111	108
June . . . . .	108	111	112	109
September . . . . .	108	111	112	109
December . . . . .	109	112	113	109
1950				
January . . . . .	109	113	113	110
February . . . . .	109	113	114	110
March . . . . .	109	113	114	110
April . . . . .	109	113	114	110
May . . . . .	109	113	114	110
June . . . . .	109	113	114	110
July . . . . .	109	113	114	110



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Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN JULY

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 77. In addition, 13 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during July, in these 90 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 44,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during July, was about 249,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining . . . . .	1	46	47	31,900	180,000
Vehicles . . . . .	—	5	5	1,400	11,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco . . . . .	—	1	1	400	6,000
Distributive Trades . . . . .	1	—	1	5,100	32,000
All remaining industries and services . . . . .	11	25	36	4,700	20,000
<b>Total, July, 1950 . . . . .</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>249,000</b>
<b>Total, June, 1950 . . . . .</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>28,700</b>	<b>95,000</b>
<b>Total, July, 1949 . . . . .</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>266,000</b>

Of the total of 249,000 days lost in July, 211,000 were lost by 37,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 35,400 were directly involved and 1,600 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in July also included 38,000 days lost by 6,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration

Of 81 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during July, 34, directly involving 2,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 12, directly involving 2,200 workers, lasted two days; 9, directly involving 1,000 workers, lasted three days; 12, directly involving 2,700 workers, lasted four to six days; and 14, directly involving 32,400 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes

Of the 77 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in July, 5, directly involving 27,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 25, directly involving 1,400 workers, on other wage questions; 9, directly involving 1,300 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 33, directly involving 4,800 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 500

workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 200 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1950 AND 1949

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

Industry Group	January to July, 1950			January to July, 1949		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Other Mining . . . . .	3	3,800	43,000	2	5	11
Coal Mining . . . . .	533	90,500	308,000	552	114,500	421,000
Quarrying . . . . .	1	§		2	§	1,000
Treatment of Non-ferrous Metals . . . . .	3	100	1,000	6	400	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades . . . . .	2	900	6,000	4	500	2,000
Metal Manufacturing . . . . .	20	5,800	37,000	39	11,000	41,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing . . . . .	30	8,400	35,000	29	6,700	42,000
Engineering . . . . .	44	11,900	40,000	43	6,200	33,000
Vehicles . . . . .	31	15,300	73,000	26	5,100	39,000
Other Metal Industries . . . . .	13	1,000	6,000	23	2,100	6,000
Textiles . . . . .	7	500	3,000	22	5,800	22,000
Leather, etc. . . . .	1	100	1,000	2	100	1,000
Clothing . . . . .	8	700	3,000	8	700	5,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco . . . . .	4	600	7,000	10	900	2,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork . . . . .	18	1,800	15,000	7	1,200	7,000
Paper and Printing . . . . .	5	300		3	500	4,000
Other Manufacturing Industries . . . . .	3	1,100	2,000	9	2,100	15,000
Building and Contracting . . . . .	50	11,400	51,000	31	7,800	25,000
Gas, Electricity and Water . . . . .	2	900	11,000	1	100	
Transport, etc. . . . .	42	27,000	142,000	55	88,800	520,000
Distributive Trades . . . . .	7	6,400	40,000	6	300	1,000
Other Services . . . . .	11	800	13,000	7	900	2,000
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>189,300</b>	<b>837,000</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>255,700</b>	<b>1,189,000</b>

The number of days lost in the period January to July through stoppages which began in that period was 823,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 188,400. In addition, 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1950 by 900 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JULY

Industry, Occupations‡ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly¶	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—various Scottish districts	26,000**	—	3 July**	24 July	In protest against the National Coal Board's refusal to increase the wages of lower paid workers	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.
MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURE:— Material handlers, storekeepers, lorry drivers, labourers and other workers employed in motor body manufacture—Coventry (one firm)	70	850	24 July††	27 July	Dissatisfaction with employer's offer of 2d. an hour plus certain bonus concessions in response to workers' claim for an increase in wages of 3d. an hour	Employer's offer accepted.
TOBACCO:— Workers employed in the manufacture, packing and despatch of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes—London, Liverpool and High Wycombe (one firm)	420	—	10 July	—	Employers' refusal to accept the "closed shop" policy demanded by the workers; and objection to the continued employment of non-unionists	No settlement reported.
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES AND GENERAL ROAD HAULAGE:— Meat transport drivers and mates, market porters and shopmen, cold storage workers and drivers and warehousemen, etc.—Smithfield, London, and several provincial centres	5,100‡‡	—	24 June††	11 July††	Dissatisfaction with alleged delay in negotiations on a claim for an increase of 19s. a week in wages of meat transport drivers and with subsequent employment of Service men to deal with food supplies	Work resumed.††

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

† As from January, 1950, the grouping of industries is based on the Standard Industrial Classification prepared for use in Government Statistical Departments. The figures for industry groups, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those published for earlier years.

‡ Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1950 was approximately 70,000 and in the corresponding period in 1949 was approximately 100,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 160,000 and 220,000.

§ Less than 50. ¶ Less than 500. † 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.

\*\* The stoppage began at a number of Lanarkshire collieries, about 6,000 workers being involved on the first day. During the next two or three days stoppages occurred at numerous collieries in Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, Dumfriesshire, Fifeshire and the Lothians. Work was resumed at several collieries after a few days, but further stoppages took place at some of these and at other collieries. Altogether over 26,000 men were involved at one time or another during the course of the stoppages, which affected some 95 collieries.

†† Work was resumed on 25th July, but the stoppage recommenced on 26th July.

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



# U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 18th JULY, 1950

At 18th July the retail prices index was 114 (17th June, 1947=100), the same figure as at 13th June.

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

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

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

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 18th JULY, 1950	WEIGHT
I. Food .. .. .	122 (122.3)	348
II. Rent and rates .. .. .	101 (101.3)	88
III. Clothing .. .. .	119 (119.4)	97
IV. Fuel and light .. .. .	115 (114.9)	65
V. Household durable goods .. .. .	113 (112.9)	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods .. .. .	113 (112.9)	35
VII. Services .. .. .	108 (108.2)	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco .. .. .	104 (103.9)	217
<b>All items .. .. .</b>	<b>114 (113.6)</b>	<b>1,000</b>

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

### Food

Between 13th June and 18th July there were substantial seasonal reductions in the average prices of tomatoes, green vegetables and onions and smaller reductions in the prices of oranges and cooking apples. The effect of these reductions was to some extent offset by a rise in the average price of eggs, following the raising of the maximum permitted prices for most home-produced eggs by 4d. each as from 2nd July,† and by a seasonal advance in the prices of potatoes, due to new potatoes replacing the old crop. There was also a small rise in the prices of fish. The net effect of these changes was to lower the average level of food prices by rather more than one-half of 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure for the food group at 18th July was 122, compared with 123 at 13th June.

### Clothing

Small increases in the prices of many articles of clothing and clothing materials were reported during the month under review, but for the clothing group as a whole the rise in the average level of prices was slight and the index figure at 18th July, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 119, the same figure as at 13th June.

### Fuel and Light

In the fuel and light group the principal change during the month was an increase in the prices of coal in London and the south of England, due to the substitution, as from 16th July, of smaller reductions for summer purchases than had been in operation a month earlier. In a number of areas the charges for gas were increased. These increases were partly offset by temporary reductions in electricity charges in a few areas. As a result of these changes the index for the group as a whole rose by rather less than 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the figure at 18th July was 115, compared with 114 at 13th June.

### Household Durable Goods

In the group covering household durable goods the principal change was a rise in the level of prices for rugs and carpet, following the raising of the maximum permitted prices, as from 14th June, made necessary by the increased cost of materials. Higher prices for sheets, blankets, curtain material and towels were also reported. As a result of these changes the average level of prices for the group as a whole rose by about 1½ per cent. and the index figure at 18th July, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 113, compared with 111 at 13th June.

### Miscellaneous Goods

Apart from an increase in the cost of writing paper, there was little change in the average level of prices for the items included

\* 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.  
† There was a further rise in the maximum prices for eggs on 23rd July, the effect of which will be shown in the index for August.

in the group of miscellaneous goods. The rise in the index for the group was less than one-half of 1 per cent. but, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index was 113 at 18th July, compared with 112 at 13th June.

### Other Groups

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

FIGURES FOR 1947-50

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
All Items												
1947	104	106	106	108	108	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	111	112	112	112	113
Food												
1947	104	108	109	109	108	100	101	99	100	101	103	103
1948	104	108	109	108	113	108	107	107	108	108	108	108
1949	108	109	108	108	114	115	116	117	117	119	119	120
1950	120	121	121	122	125	123	122	116	117	119	119	120

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 293 of this GAZETTE.

# Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Denmark	1935 = 100 July, 1950	188	+ 1†	+ 9
All Items .. .. .		214	+ 13†	+ 34
Food .. .. .		214	+ 13†	+ 34
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100 May, 1950	47.60	+ 0.08	- 2.87
All Items .. .. .		57.89	+ 0.19	- 5.08
Food .. .. .		57.89	+ 0.19	- 5.08
Netherlands (Medium and small towns)	1938-39 = 100 June, 1950 (middle)	240	+ 3	+ 17
All Items .. .. .		284	+ 8	+ 24
Food .. .. .		284	+ 8	+ 24
Poland (Warsaw)	"1947" = 100† Dec., 1949	111	+ 3	+ 7
All Items .. .. .		111	+ 5	+ 8
Food .. .. .		111	+ 5	+ 8
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1938-June, 1939 = 100 May, 1950	213.5	- 11.7	+ 0.7
All Items* .. .. .		217.4	- 14.1	+ 0.2
Food .. .. .		217.4	- 14.1	+ 0.2
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100 Apr., 1950	522.6	+ 0.5	+ 52.9
All Items .. .. .		685.8	+ 1.6	+ 75.3
Food .. .. .		685.8	+ 1.6	+ 75.3
Other Countries				
Australia (6 capital cities)	1923-27 = 1,000 Dec., 1949	1,466	+ 38†	+ 125
All Items .. .. .		1,429	+ 33†	+ 99
Food .. .. .		1,429	+ 33†	+ 99
Brazil (São Paulo)	1935 = 100 Dec., 1949	365.4	+ 3.5	+ 21.8
All Items .. .. .		419.6	+ 5.7	+ 27.6
Food .. .. .		419.6	+ 5.7	+ 27.6
Burma (Rangoon)	1941 = 100 May, 1950	327	+ 3	- 79
All Items§ (a) .. .. .		345	+ 2	- 89
Food§ (a) .. .. .		346	+ 8	- 93
(b) .. .. .		333	+ 3	- 105
Canada	1935-39 = 100 June, 1950 (beginning)	165.4	+ 1.4	+ 4.9
All Items .. .. .		209.0	+ 4.4	+ 6.1
Food .. .. .		209.0	+ 4.4	+ 6.1
Ceylon (Colombo)	Nov., 1942 = 100 Apr., 1950	145	Nil	+ 5
All Items .. .. .		150	- 1	+ 9
Food .. .. .		150	- 1	+ 9
Jamaica (Kingston)	Aug., 1939 = 100 May, 1950	255.47	+ 2.50	+ 10.04
All Items .. .. .		257.10	+ 3.26	+ 18.38
Food .. .. .		257.10	+ 3.26	+ 18.38
Kenya (Nairobi)	Aug., 1939 = 100 Dec., 1949 (end)	187	+ 2	+ 4
All Items* .. .. .		191	+ 3	+ 6
Food .. .. .		191	+ 3	+ 6
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100 Mar., 1950	156.4	+ 0.9	+ 4.4
All Items .. .. .		166.8	+ 2.6	+ 7.7
Food .. .. .		166.8	+ 2.6	+ 7.7
United States	1935-39 = 100 May, 1950 (middle)	168.6	+ 1.3	- 0.6
All Items .. .. .		200.3	+ 3.7	- 2.1
Food .. .. .		200.3	+ 3.7	- 2.1

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" figures are based are food, house-rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Portugal (food, fuel and light, and certain other household items), and Kenya (food, clothing, and household, etc., items).  
† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.  
‡ The index figures are based on free market prices supplied by municipalities, rationing not being taken into consideration.  
§ The figures relate to (a) a Burmese family, (b) single Indians (Tamils, Telegus and Uryias).  
|| The index is bi-monthly and comparison is with the previous bi-monthly period.

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in July was 122, compared with 126 (revised figure) in the previous month and 141 (revised figure) in July, 1949. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 14 fatal accidents were reported in July, compared with 29 in the previous month and 13 in July, 1949. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below in respect of July, 1950.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Acts :	Electrical Stations .. .. . 2
Underground .. .. . 27	Other Industries .. .. .
Surface .. .. . 3	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Metalliferous Mines .. .. . 1	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Quarries .. .. . 2	ACT, 1937
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES .. .. . 33	Docks, Wharves, Quays
	and Ships .. .. . 3
	Building Operations .. .. . 16
	Works of Engineering
	Construction .. .. . 3
	Warehouses .. .. . 1
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. .. . 76
	<b>Factory Service</b>
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. .. . 3	Brakesmen, Goods Guards .. .. . 1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. .. .. . 6	Engine Drivers, Motor-men .. .. . 1
Metal Extracting and Refining .. .. . 11	Firemen .. .. .
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. .. . 7	Guards (Passenger) .. .. .
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .. . 8	Labourers .. .. .
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. .. . 1	Mechanics .. .. . 1
Shipbuilding .. .. . 4	Permanent Way Men .. .. . 3
Other Metal Trades .. .. . 2	Porters .. .. . 2
Cotton .. .. .	Shunters .. .. . 1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	Other Grades .. .. . 3
Other Textile Manufacture	Contractors' Servants .. .. .
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. .. .	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. .. . 13
Tanning, Currying, etc. .. .. . 4	
Food and Drink .. .. .	<b>Seamen</b>
General Woodwork and Furniture .. .. . 2	Trading Vessels .. .. . 12
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. . 1	Fishing Vessels .. .. . 2
Gas Works .. .. .	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. .. . 14
	<b>Total (including Seamen) .. .. . 136</b>

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
<b>Lead Poisoning</b>	<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)</b>
Operatives engaged in :	Pitch .. .. . 9
Shipbreaking .. .. .	Tar .. .. . 4
White and Red Lead Works .. .. . 2	Oil .. .. . 1
Pottery .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. . 14
Electric Accumulator Works .. .. . 1	
TOTAL .. .. . 3	<b>Chromic Ulceration</b>
	Manuf. of Bichromates .. .. . 2
<b>Other Poisoning</b>	Chromium Plating .. .. . 9
NIL	Other Industries .. .. . 2
	TOTAL .. .. . 13
<b>Anthrax</b>	<b>Total, Cases .. .. . 37</b>
Wool .. .. . 2	
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins .. .. . 4	<b>II. Deaths</b>
Other Industries .. .. . 1	NIL
TOTAL .. .. . 7	

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

## 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 July, 1950, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 98, compared with 101 in the 13 weeks ended 1st April, 1950, and 131 in the 13 weeks ended 2nd July, 1949. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 516, 525 and 569. For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

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

Nature of Accident	Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended		
	1st July, 1950	1st April, 1950	2nd July, 1949	1st July, 1950	1st April, 1950	2nd July, 1949
Underground :						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	2	—	1	5	2	23
Falls of ground .. .. .	44	49	64	182	190	208
Haulage .. .. .	24	19	31	132	139	115
Miscellaneous (including shaft accidents) .. .. .	18	21	22	136	149	154
Total .. .. .	88	89	118	455	480	500
Surface :						
All causes .. .. .	10	12	13	61	45	69
Total, underground and surface .. .. .	98	101	131	516	525	569

## 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 during the second quarter of 1950 was 114. This figure shows a substantial increase as compared with 73 for the first quarter of 1950. This increase follows a considerable increase in the number of releases from H.M. Forces during the second quarter of the year. The total number of cases decided up to 30th June, 1950, was 8,564.

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 June quarter of 1950, and (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944, to 30th June, 1950. (Corresponding figures for previous quarters have been given in earlier issues of this GAZETTE.)

	June Quarter, 1950	Total Cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants .. .. .	20	1,620
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default .. .. .	12	745
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation .. .. .	31	1,921
Total of orders made .. .. .	63	4,286
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned .. .. .	51	4,278
Total of cases decided .. .. .	114	8,564

The Act provides, in certain circumstances, for a right of appeal from decisions of Reinstatement Committees to the Umpire under the Act. Up to 30th June, 1950, the Umpire gave his decision in respect of 1,083 appeals. In 655 cases he confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee, and in 428 cases the determination of the Committee was reversed.

The Act has effect also in Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. The total number of cases determined by Reinstatement Committees in Northern Ireland up to 30th June, 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 Committees determined four cases, in two of which the decision was in favour of the applicant. No appeals have yet been decided by the Umpire in the Isle of Man.

## Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme (a) during July, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to 31st July, 1950.

	July, 1950		
	Men	Women	Total
Number of applications for assistance made	357	17	374
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	69	3	72
Ministry of Education	186	7	193
Other award-making Departments	29	—	29
Total awards	284	10	294
Number of applications rejected	219	10	229
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	67	3	70
Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to end of July, 1950			
Number of applications for assistance made	199,977	15,175	215,152
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	43,334	1,309	44,643
Ministry of Education	77,601	6,168	83,769
Other award-making Departments	17,729	1,836	19,565
Total awards	138,664	9,313	147,977
Number of applications rejected	36,694	3,106	39,800
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	21,928	2,696	24,624
Cases under consideration at end of period	2,691	60	2,751

## 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 249). They relate to the four weeks ended 26th June, 1950.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 841, and 5,276 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 4,609 males and 667 females; of the total 3,030 were disabled persons. During the period 573 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:			
Able-bodied	274	26	300
Disabled	475	66	541
Total	749	92	841
Number of persons in training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	1,400	130	1,530
Disabled	1,422	94	1,516
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	314	142	456
Disabled	394	203	597
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	237	23	260
Disabled	432	9	441
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	410	66	476
Total	4,609	667	5,276
Trainees placed in employment during period:			
Able-bodied	235	69	304
Disabled	235	34	269
Total	470	103	573

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 26th June, 1950, the number of trainees placed in employment was 90,249, of whom 81,634 were males and 8,615 were females.

## Grants for Training in Business Administration

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

continuation of those published in the May issue of this GAZETTE (page 183).

The total number of students who at 15th July, 1950, had been awarded grants in respect of three-term courses was 1,315 (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, 395 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 July, and (b) during the period from the inception of the arrangements, about the end of 1947, to 15th July:—

	13 weeks ended 15th July, 1950		Cumulative Totals, 15th July, 1950	
	Three-month Courses	Three-month Courses	Three-month Courses	Three-month Courses
Number of applications:				
Received	33	21	2,366	931
Withdrawn	3	6	500	203
Rejected	7	5	657	313
Number of awards made	18	3	1,315*	395
Number of applications under consideration at end of period	17	20	—	—

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the number of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 24th July, the number in attendance at the end of that period and the number who completed courses during the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	656	28	684
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,150	74	1,224
Persons who completed courses during period	473	31	504

Since the Units were established by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 24th July, 1950, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 15,896.

## Shipbuilding in Second Quarter of 1950

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th June, 1950, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 326, with a gross tonnage of 1,937,191 tons, compared with 346 vessels of 1,895,219 tons gross at the end of March, showing an increase of 41,972 tons. The gross tonnage of vessels under construction at the end of the quarter was 306,512 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.

There was a small increase in the tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale. The figure at the end of June was 738,265 tons, representing 38.1 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in the country, and included 325,020 tons for Norway and 81,683 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 to 717,896 at the end of March, 1950. The tonnage at the end of June intended for registration abroad included 142,383 tons on which construction had been started during the quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world amounted at the end of June to 4,549,921 tons gross, of which 42.6 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of June was 2,612,730 tons gross, or 176,725 tons less than that recorded at the end of March. Steam and motor oil tankers of 1,000 tons gross and upwards under construction in the world amounted to 1,877,049 tons or 41.3 per cent. of the total under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 988,787 tons gross.

The world figures quoted above are exclusive of Germany, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and, as regards the second quarter of 1950, Poland, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the second quarter of 1950 were 25 steamers of 119,403 tons and 41 motorships of 253,030 tons, a total of 66 vessels of 372,433 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 44 steamers of 210,706 tons and 51 motorships of 274,167 tons, a total of 95 vessels of 484,873 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 36 steamers of 132,512 tons and 49 motorships of 213,102 tons, a total of 85 vessels of 345,614 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 47, of 11,441 tons, at the end of June, 1950, compared with 53, of 14,093 tons, at the end of March.

\* 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.

## ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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## Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

### National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During July the National Arbitration Tribunal issued 23 awards, Nos. 1478 to 1500.\* Eight of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 1480 (3rd July).**—Parties: Members of the Electrical Contractors' Association of Scotland, and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. Claim: For a substantial increase in the existing hourly rate of wages. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of journeymen electricians covered by the claim should be increased by 1½d. an hour and that the rates of wages of apprentices should be increased proportionately.

**Award No. 1481 (7th July).**—Parties: The Aberdeen Fish Curers' and Merchants' Association Ltd., and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Claim: For an increase in wages, an additional week's annual holiday and six statutory holidays with pay and a reduction in the working week from 48 to 44 hours. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rates of wages for male workers of 21 years of age and over, for male workers of 20 years of age and for female workers of 20 years of age and over should be 97s. 4d., 82s. 6d. and 60s. respectively and that those of workers under 20 years of age should be increased proportionately to the increase awarded to workers of 20 years of age. They also awarded that six local holidays should be given each year. The Tribunal found that the remainder of the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1482 (7th July).**—Parties: The Aberdeen Fish Curers' and Merchants' Association Ltd. (Box Pool), and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Claim: For an increase in wages of 4s. a week to female workers, loaders and repairers and for a reduction in the working week of male and female workers from 47 to 44 hours. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of the female workers concerned should be increased by 1d. an hour. They found that the claim for a reduction in the working week had not been established.

**Awards Nos. 1483 and 1484 (10th July).**—Parties: Members of the National Association of Corn and Agricultural Merchants Ltd., which comprises the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Corn Trade, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which comprises the Trade Union Side of the Council, in their employment. Dispute: A difference between the parties concerning the rates and conditions of clerical workers. Award: The Tribunal awarded scales of minimum weekly rates of wages for Grade 'A' districts ranging from 30s. at 15 years of age to 110s. at 25 and over in the case of male workers and 30s. at 15 to 80s. at 23 and over in the case of female workers; that the minimum rates of both male and female workers employed in Grade 'B' and Grade 'C' districts should be less by 3s. and 6s. a week respectively; and that shorthand typists and comptometer and machine operators should receive 5s. a week more than the corresponding scale rate. The Tribunal also awarded that two working weeks' annual holiday with pay should be given to workers with not less than one year's continuous service (those with less service to receive annual holidays on the basis of one day's holiday for each month's service) and that payment should also be made for six statutory holidays. The Tribunal found that the claim for payment during sickness had not been established.

**Award No. 1486 (12th July).**—Parties: Employers represented on the North Midland Regional Joint Industrial Council for the Distributive Coal Trade, and members of trade unions represented on the Council in their employment. Claim: For an increase in wages and for a revision in the grading of certain towns. Award: In their Award No. 1413 dated 10th March, 1950, the Tribunal awarded certain increases in the wage rates of the workers concerned and referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the question of the regrading of certain districts (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 148). No agreement being reached, the matter was referred again to the Tribunal who awarded that certain named districts should be upgraded.

**Award No. 1487 (13th July).**—Parties: Firms federated to the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, and members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders in their employment. Claim: That riveting squads in the Blyth and Tyne district paid piecework prices, out of which they pay their rivet heaters a fixed weekly amount, should be paid weekly by their employers, in addition to their piecework earnings, an amount calculated at a fixed hourly rate, representing the difference, following upon the reduction in the normal weekly hours, between the rivet heaters present hourly rate as paid by the riveters and their previous hourly rate. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim as stated had not been established.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 293.

**Award No. 1490 (18th July).**—Parties: Members of Associations federated to the British Federation of Master Printers, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers in their employment. Dispute: A difference in regard to minimum rates of wages and to a proposed alteration in the ratio of apprentices to journeymen. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the minimum basic weekly rates of wages for direct flat-bed machine minders and transferers in England and Wales should be increased to 142s. 6d. in London, 131s. in Grade 1 towns and 127s. 6d. in Grade 2 towns, and that towns at present classified as Grade 3 should be upgraded to Grade 2. The Tribunal referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the question of rates for workers other than direct flat-bed machine minders in England and Wales and for all workers in the industry in Scotland, and recommended that they should also negotiate on the question of recruitment of labour.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued five awards, Nos. 861 to 865, four of which are summarised below:—

**Award No. 861 (29th June).**—Parties: The Down County Council, and certain employees of the Council. Claim: For an increase of 7s. 6d. a week to all surfacemen, foremen and quarrymen employed by the County Council. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the present rates of wages of surfacemen, foremen and quarrymen should be increased by 4s. a week.

**Award No. 862 (10th July).**—Parties: The member firms of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: For the provision of a working week at certain provincial towns, divided in a specified manner between the days of the week. The hours on the recognised half-holiday to be from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Award: The Tribunal recommended that the parties should enter into discussions on the question of hours of employment and on the related question of the abolition of the ban on overtime working. If agreement is not reached between the parties by 31st August, 1950, it will be open to either party, if they so desire, to bring the matter again before the Tribunal under the present reference.

**Award No. 863 (18th July).**—Parties: The member firms of the City of Derry Master Butchers' and Meat Traders' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: For an increase of 7s. 6d. a week in the wages of journeymen butchers (shopmen). Award: The Tribunal awarded in favour of the claim.

**Award No. 865 (21st July).**—Parties: The Antrim County Council, and certain employees of the Council. Claim: That (I) the present hours of employment be reduced to 44 a week or an average of 44 a week workable in five days, such deduction to operate without corresponding reduction in wages; that (II) a further week's holiday with pay be granted, bringing the total annual holidays to two consecutive weeks, plus six statutory or public holidays; that (III) the present rates of remuneration of road surfacemen be increased to £4 19s. a week, and the present rates of wages of road foremen be increased to £6 12s. a week. During the course of the hearing Parts I and III were amended to read as follows:—That (I) the present hours of employment be reduced to 44 a week, workable in five-and-a-half days, such reduction to operate without corresponding reduction in wages; and that (III) the present rates of remuneration of road surfacemen be increased to £4 19s. a week and that the present rates of wages of road foremen be correspondingly increased. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the present rates of road surfacemen, and road foremen should be increased by 4s. a week to 90s. and 100s. a week respectively. Parts I and II of the claim were not established.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During July the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued six awards, Nos. 122 to 127.\* These awards are summarised below.

**Award No. 122 (6th July).**—Parties: Post Office and Society of Telecommunication Engineers. Claim: That Engineering Inspectors promoted from the grade of Technical Officer between 1st August, 1946, and 31st August, 1949, should enter the scale at the minimum or at their existing pay plus accrued increment plus £15, whichever is more favourable to them. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 123 (10th July).**—Parties: Ministry of Labour and National Service and Institution of Professional Civil Servants. Claim: For the revision of salary scales of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, excluding Medical Inspectors and Electrical Inspectors. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim as made had not been established, but awarded, as from 1st July, 1950, that the salary scale for male Inspectors Class II in London should be £350 (at age 21) by £25 to £475 (at age 26) by £25 to £600.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 293.

**Award No. 124 (18th July).**—Parties: Ministry of Town and Country Planning and Institution of Professional Civil Servants. Claim: That, with effect from 1st January, 1948, the following London male scales should apply to the Research Grades, subject to the normal provincial arrangements. Research Assistant, £390 by £25 to £650; Assistant Research Officer, £700 by £25 to £900; Research Officer, £950 by £30 to £1,100 by £35 to £1,250. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 125 (19th July).**—Parties: Post Office and Post Office Engineering Union. Claim: For the revision of scales and rates of pay with retrospective and "corresponding points" assimilation terms for Engineering, Supplies and Motor Transport Grades. Award: The Tribunal awarded revised scales or rates of pay, with effect from 1st June, 1950. (See page 283)

**Award No. 126 (19th July).**—Parties: Board of Inland Revenue and Institution of Professional Civil Servants. Claim: For extra duty allowance, appropriate to staff conditioned to a 42-hour week, to be paid to First, Second and Third Class Valuers whose stations are situated outside the London Postal Area. Recommendation: The Tribunal observed that the staff concerned had not hitherto been formally conditioned to a specified number of hours and that, before their rate of extra duty allowance could be determined, it was necessary to settle departmentally their notional "conditioned working week". The Tribunal took the view that this settlement was a matter for joint negotiation between the parties and that, in the event of failure to reach agreement, it could be brought before the Tribunal as a substantive issue for determination. They recommended the parties to proceed accordingly and meanwhile made no award.

**Award No. 127 (22nd July).**—Parties: Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury and Association of First Division Civil Servants. Claim: For increased scales of pay for Deputy Keepers and Assistant Keepers I and II in the National Museums and Galleries and in the Public Record Office. Award: The Tribunal awarded that as from 1st July, 1950, the London scales of pay for Assistant Keepers II (men) should be £400 (at age 23) by £25 to £600, and for Assistant Keepers I (men) £700 by £30 to £940 by £35 to £1,150. The Tribunal made no award at the time in respect of Deputy Keepers but recommended the parties, unless agreement on the matter should in the meantime be reached, to come again before the Tribunal in October, 1951.

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During July the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2268 to 2271. Two of these are summarised below.

**Award No. 2268 (7th July).**—Parties: The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade (England and Wales). Claim: For an increase of 7s. a week on minimum rates to all adult workers, with proportionate increases to juveniles. Award: The Court awarded an increase of 5s. a week to all adult workers, with proportionate increases for juveniles.

**Award No. 2271 (27th July).**—Parties: The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of Trinity House Joint Industrial Council. Claim: For compensation by way of a half-day's extra leave or payment in lieu for every Sunday spent at sea, and for a consolidated allowance of 23s. a week for the periods of duty spent afloat in the

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

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

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the Fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the Commissioner.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Case No. C.I.228/50 (19th July)

Section 7 (1) of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether claimant's accident arose out of and in the course of his employment: Claimant was required by his deed of apprenticeship with a firm of builders to attend a course of technical and general education and injured himself during a compulsory physical training class. Tribunal of three Commissioners decide that, as a general rule, an accident resulting from an activity in which the claimant is obliged to engage under

\* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in pamphlets in the following series: Series "U"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "P"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "S"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "G"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "I"—decisions on all benefits and on all other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. Application and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 293.

Light Vessel Service and for service increments increasing from 6d. a day after 5 years' service to 2s. a day after 20 years' service to be paid to masters and ratings in the Light Vessel Service and to ratings in the Steam Vessel Service. Award: The Court awarded in favour of the claim except in respect of the final increment of 2s. a day after 20 years' service.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During July three awards, one of which related to a dispute reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1944, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. In one case the Arbitrator was assisted by Assessors nominated respectively by the trade union and the undertaking concerned. All the awards related to individual undertakings.

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposal

There were no notices of proposals issued during July.

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

**The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1253 (D.97),** dated 26th July and effective from 18th August. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, overtime rates, and general minimum piece rates payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

**The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1266 (R.B.C. (6)),** dated 27th July and effective from 21st August. This Order prescribes the statutory minimum remuneration payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates. It includes specific rates for certain transport workers.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposal

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

**Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal R.I.H.H.G. (N.103), dated 14th July; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, and general minimum piece rates for female workers.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During July no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

his contract of service arises out of and in the course of his employment: Exceptions may arise in which the activity is entirely unconnected with any trade or business but this case clearly comes within the general rule. Claim for injury benefit allowed.

\* Our decision is that the claim for injury benefit is allowed.

"By deed dated 28th October, 1947, the claimant was apprenticed as a carpenter and joiner to a firm of builders, joinery manufacturers and decorators. Under this deed the employer covenanted to permit and require the claimant to attend a course of technical and general education and the apprentice covenanted to attend the course. On 9th November, 1949, at about 2.15 p.m. the claimant was attending a day class for joiners at the Maidstone Technical College in pursuance of his obligation under the deed. This period was devoted to physical training (which was compulsory) and during the period the claimant injured his shoulder while engaged in a vaulting exercise. On 16th November, 1949, a claim for injury benefit was made and disallowed by the local insurance officer on the ground that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of the employment. The Local Appeal Tribunal dismissed the claimant's appeal against this decision. From this decision the claimant appeals with the support of the insurance officer now concerned with the case.

"In Decision No. C.I. 43/50 (not reported), which was based on facts which were identical with those in the present case, it was held, on the authority of *Lucas v. Postmaster General* 32 B.W.C.C. 173 C.A., that the accident to the apprentice was not an industrial accident, on the ground that gymnastic exercises performed as part of a course of instruction at a technical school could not be regarded as an industrial accident or as reasonably incidental to the industrial work which the claimant was employed to do.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 293.

"We have given close consideration to the decision in *Lucas*' case. It is to be observed that in that case the Court of Appeal said they did not 'discuss the analogies or the variation of facts' or the authorities because it had been 'pointed out by very great authorities that what is to be desired is not any survey of different facts and various analogies, but rather the application of the words of the section to the particular facts in hand'. It follows that the decision was not intended to lay down any general principle of interpretation and cannot properly be relied upon as an authority in a case in which the material facts are not identical. We think that this is true of the facts in the present case, and that the decision in *Lucas*' case cannot therefore be regarded as an authority for disallowance of the present claim. Moreover the tendency of recent decisions of the House of Lords under the Workmen's Compensation Acts has been to extend the view taken of the limits of the workman's employment. This tendency confirms the conclusion at which we should have arrived apart from authority, namely that as a general rule an accident which results from an activity in which the claimant is obliged to engage by virtue of the terms (express or implied) of his contract of service should be regarded as arising out of and in the course of his employment. There may be exceptional cases where the activity in question is entirely unconnected with any trade or business, so that the resulting accident cannot fairly be regarded as arising out of or in the course of the claimant's employment. Attendance at religious observances or at territorial drills (which were referred to by the Court of Appeal in *Lucas*' case) may be examples of such exceptional activities. These cases however can be dealt with when they arise.

"We are clearly of opinion that the gymnastic exercise here in question was not one of these exceptional activities. The appeal is allowed."

### Case No. C.I.229/50 (19th July)

Section 7 (1) of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether claimant's accident arose out of and in the course of her employment: Claimant, a clerk, was encouraged by her employers to attend course at day college for one day a week. On that day, they paid her full wages, travelling expenses and cost of lunch, but attendance at course was not obligatory under her contract of service: Claimant was injured during physical training class. Tribunal of three Commissioners decide that, as claimant's attendance at course was entirely voluntary, accident did not arise out of and in the course of her employment. Claim for injury benefit disallowed.

"Our decision is that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of the claimant's employment and the claim for injury benefit must be disallowed.

"At the material time the claimant was in the employment of a firm of biscuit manufacturers in a clerical capacity. The claimant is 15 years of age and she was permitted and encouraged by her employers to attend a course of instruction at a day college for one whole day a week. She was paid full wages for that day and her employers also paid her travelling expenses and the cost of her lunch. It was not, however, a term of her contract of service that she should attend this course and her attendance was entirely voluntary. The subjects taught were shorthand, typing, English and arithmetic. The course also included physical training, which, we were informed, all persons attending the course were expected to take. It is not clear from this statement whether physical training was a compulsory part of the course but we do not think this question is material. While playing leap-frog as part of this physical training the claimant fell and injured her elbow. As a result of this accident she was incapacitated for a week. Her claim for industrial injury benefit was disallowed on the ground that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of the claimant's employment.

"It follows from Decision No. C.I. 228/50 (reported) that if the claimant had been required by her contract of service to attend this course the accident would have arisen out of and in the course of her employment. As, however, the claimant's attendance was entirely voluntary, although she was encouraged by her employers to attend, an injury caused by an accident occurring while she was engaged in physical training as part of the course cannot be said to have arisen out of or in the course of her employment. We are unable to allow the appeal."

### Case No. C.U.303/50 (11th July)

Section 24 (1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946 and Regulation 5 (1) of S.I. 1948 No. 1278: Whether, and if so for what period, claimant was wholly or mainly maintaining his wife: Until 24th February, 1950, claimant paid her no money although there was Court Order against him: Her allowance of 10s. from Ministry of Pensions—part of his war pension—did not amount to more than half cost of her maintenance: On 21st February, Court Order was reduced to 25s. a week plus 1s. arrears: Claimant began payments of 26s. a week from 24th February and this sum was sufficient mainly to maintain her. Commissioner decides that, although claimant has always been legally liable to maintain his wife, "dependency" for purpose of claiming increase of benefit means "actual state of being wholly or mainly maintained by claimant": A man who has not been maintaining his wife cannot be precluded for all time from saying in respect of any period that it is period during which he is wholly or mainly maintaining her: If (as in this case) he begins to contribute enough money as would in fact wholly or mainly maintain her, then period during which he fulfils requirements of Section 24 (1) for increase of benefit has begun: Claim for increase accordingly allowed from 24th February, 1950.

"My decision is that from 24th February, 1950, inclusive, the claimant is entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of his wife.

"The question at issue in this case is what, if any, is the 'period during which the beneficiary' (i.e., the claimant) 'is wholly or mainly maintaining his wife' within the meaning of the National Insurance Act, 1946, Section 24 (1). For a considerable period before February, 1950, the claimant had not been wholly or mainly maintaining his wife. She had been receiving 10s. a week from the Ministry of Pensions owing to his war disability, but even treating that sum as a contribution to her from him in respect of her maintenance that was insufficient to enable him to show that he was mainly maintaining her, because she was receiving a greater sum from the National Assistance Board. She was receiving no other sum from the claimant.

"But there was a Court Order against him in her favour, with which he was not complying, and on 21st February, 1950, that Order was reduced to 25s. a week and he was further ordered to pay 1s. a week off the arrears. On 24th February, 1950, he made the first payment of 26s. in compliance with this Order, and since that date he has duly complied with it at any rate until 14th June, 1950. That sum is sufficient mainly to maintain his wife.

"By reasons of the provisions of the National Insurance (General Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1278], Regulation 5 (1), however, the claimant cannot succeed in his claim unless he can prove that:—

'(a) when unemployed, or incapable of work . . . [he] contributes towards the maintenance of [his wife] an amount not less than the amount of the increase of benefit received in respect of [his wife]; and

'(b) when in employment, or not incapable of work . . . (except in a case where the dependency did not arise until after that time) contributed more than one-half of the actual cost of maintenance of [his wife]'.

"The paragraph (a) above does not apply to this case, because at present he has not received any increase of benefit in respect of his wife. It would at once apply if he failed to contribute in the future what he does receive. As to paragraph (b) there is no evidence that, when he was last in employment or not incapable of work, he contributed more than one-half of the actual cost of maintenance of his wife. Indeed, it appears that he did not.

"Accordingly, it is necessary to decide whether 'the dependency did not arise until after that time', i.e., after he ceased to be employed or not incapable of work. No doubt, he has been legally liable to maintain his wife all the time, but I think that in this connection 'dependency' means 'actual dependency' i.e., the actual state of being wholly or mainly maintained by the claimant. A man who has not been wholly or mainly maintaining his wife cannot, I think, be precluded for all time from saying in respect of any period that it is a 'period during which' he 'is wholly or mainly maintaining his wife' within the meaning of the National Insurance Act, 1946, Section 24 (1). A change of circumstance arises if for any reason he decides to contribute such a sum of money to her maintenance as would in fact wholly or mainly maintain her and acts on that decision, and if there is evidence of that change of circumstance, then, I think, he does prove that such a period has begun. On the facts of this case, it appears to me that such a period began on 24th February, 1950. From that date, therefore, I hold that he has been entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of his wife. To that extent, I allow his appeal."

### Case No. C.U.286/50 (3rd July)

Regulation 6 (1) (d) of S.I. 1948 No. 1277: Whether, in respect of 12th January, 1950, and subsequent days, claimant, notwithstanding that his employment had terminated, continued to receive wages or compensatory payments for loss of, and substantially equivalent to, remuneration which he would have received if employment had not been terminated: Claimant, a blind person, normally worked under County Council Scheme which, until 27th April, 1950, provided that "worker who becomes unemployed . . . shall be paid fixed minimum weekly income, less any unemployment benefit . . .": word "shall" was replaced by "may" with effect from 27th April. Commissioner decides that payments from 12th January to 26th April, 1950, were not ex-gratia but were payments to which claimant was entitled: Therefore, none of days in that period can be treated as days of unemployment: On other hand, payments from 27th April were at discretion of Council. Claim for unemployment benefit accordingly allowed for days from and including 27th April on which no work was done.

"My decision is that 12th January, 1950, to 26th April, 1950, inclusive, are not days of unemployment for the purposes of unemployment benefit in the case of the claimant, but that the days from 27th April, 1950, inclusive, on which the claimant did no work, are days of unemployment for that purpose.

"The claimant, who is a blind person, was entitled under a 'Scheme of payment and conditions of employment of blind workers' administered by a County Council to a fixed minimum income whether employed or not. The payments are made by the workshops for the blind where the claimant is normally employed, and are recovered from the appropriate local authority. The Scheme provided in Clause 12 'a worker who becomes unemployed owing to circumstances beyond his/her control shall be paid the fixed minimum weekly income less any unemployment benefit (including dependant's allowances) to which entitled'. The word 'shall' underlined above was amended to 'may' with effect from 27th April, 1950. The claimant became unemployed on 11th January, 1950, and the question is whether 12th January, 1950, and subsequent days can be treated as days of unemployment for the purpose of qualifying for unemployment benefit in view of the provisions of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277], Regulation 6 (1) (d). That Regulation provides (*inter alia*) that 'for the purposes of unemployment . . . benefit . . . a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if it is a day in respect of which a person, notwithstanding that his employment has terminated, continues to receive wages or receives any payment by way of compensation for the loss of, and substantially equivalent to, the remuneration which he would have received for that day if the employment had not been terminated'. I can find no difference material to the present case between that Regulation and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, Section 35 (6), nor between the present case, in so far as it relates to the period until 26th April, 1950, inclusive, and that dealt with by the Commissioner's Decision No. 411/48 in which he was applying that section. For the reasons given in that decision I think it must be held that the days from 12th January, 1950, to 26th April, 1950, inclusive, cannot be treated as days of unemployment for the purposes of unemployment benefit.

"From 27th April, 1950, inclusive, however, the question arises whether the fact that the Scheme now provides that the worker

'may be paid' the fixed minimum weekly income, and not 'shall be paid,' makes any difference. The basis of the Decision No. 411/48 referred to above was that the payments were not *ex-gratia* but payments to which the claimant was entitled. The new wording of the Scheme seems to deprive the claimant of a right to such payments, and leaves it to the local authority to make them at their discretion. There is no payment of a retaining fee or wages. The days from 27th April, 1950, inclusive, on which the claimant did no work are, I think, days of unemployment for the purposes of unemployment benefit. To that extent, I allow the claimant's appeal."

## 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 Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Constitution Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1360)*, made on 10th August by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 263.

*The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1253)*; price 1s. net, 1s. 1d. post free, dated 26th July; *The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1266)*; price 4d. net, 5d. post free, dated 27th July. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 290.

*The Factories (Examination of Plant) (Revocation) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1145)*, made on 12th July by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of subsequent legislation.—See page 264.

*The Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration (Amendment) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1309)*, made on 1st August by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58 AA of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of subsequent legislation.—See page 263.

*The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme) Amendment Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1142)*; price 2d. net, 3d. post free, made on 13th July by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 267.

*The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Provisional Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1143)*; price 3d. net, 4d. post free, dated 13th July; *The National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1220)*; price 2d. net, post free 3d., dated 25th July; *The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1264)*; price 2d. net, 3d. post free, dated 28th July. These Regulations were made by the Minister of National Insurance, or by the Minister and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury where appropriate, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 267.

*The Transferred Undertakings (Compensation to Employees) Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1083)*; price 4d. net, 5d. post free, made on 30th June by the Minister of Transport under the Transport Act, 1947. These Regulations, which came into operation on 10th July, 1950, with effect from 1st October, 1948, provide the machinery for payment by the British Transport Commission of compensation to officers or servants employed in road haulage undertakings who suffer loss of employment or loss or diminution of emoluments or pension rights or whose pension is worsened in consequence of the transfer to the Commission of any such undertaking by a notice of acquisition under the Act.

*The Controlled Bodies (Compensation to Employees) Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1246)*; price 4d. net, 5d. post free, made on 25th July by the Minister of Transport under the Transport Act, 1947. These Regulations, which came into operation on 8th August, 1950, with effect from 31st December, 1947, provide the machinery for payment by the British Transport Commission of compensation to officers or servants employed by bodies that were completely controlled by one or more of the railway or canal undertakings specified in the Third Schedule to the Act. Compensation is payable to those who suffer loss of employment or loss or diminution of emoluments or pension rights or whose position is worsened in consequence of the transfer to the Commission of the controlling bodies by the Act.

*The Census Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950, No. 1269)*; price 2d. net, 3d. post free, made on 28th July, by His Majesty in Council under the Census Act, 1920. This Order prescribes that a Census shall be taken for Great Britain on 8th April, 1951, and specifies the persons with respect to whom returns are to be made, the persons by whom the returns are to be made, and the particulars to be stated in all returns.

*The Census of Distribution (1951) (Restriction on Disclosure) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950, No. 1245)*, made on 26th July by the Board

of Trade under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, and operative from the same date. This Order imposes restrictions, additional to those imposed by the Act, on the disclosure of information relating to particular undertakings obtained by means of the Census of Distribution and Other Services to be taken in 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1949, page 54).

*The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1950 No. 120)*; price 6d. net, 7d. post free, made on 3rd April by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance of Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 184).

*The Dry Cleaning Special Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 117)*; price 2d. net, 3d. post free, made on 27th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949.—See page 265.

*The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 124)*; price 2d. net, 3d. post free, made on 11th July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations, which came into operation on 24th July, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 198).

*The Transferred Undertakings (Compensation to Employees) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 113)*; price 6d. net, 7d. post free, made on 18th May by the Ministry of Commerce of Northern Ireland, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, under the Transport Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations, which came into operation on 28th June, 1950, with effect from 30th September, 1948, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see S.I. 1950 No. 1083 in preceding column).

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

(Note.—Except in the case of publications of the International Labour Office the prices shown are net and those in brackets include postage.)

**Agricultural Wages, Northern Ireland.**—*Report of Proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1939, for the period ended 31st December, 1949.* Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland. Price 1s. (1s. 1d.).

**Catering Wages Commission.**—*Report on an Inquiry into the Operation of the Catering Wages Act, 1943, in the Hotel Industry.* Cmd. 8004. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 5s. (5s. 4d.).—See page 264.

**Choice of Careers.**—*Choice of Careers New Series (i) No. 1 (Revised Edition). Civil Service.* Price 9d. (10d.). (ii) No. 13. *Domestic Science and Dietetics.* Price 9d. (10d.). (iii) No. 6. *Pottery.* Price 1s. (1s. 1d.). (iv) No. 11. *Wholesale Clothing Manufacture. Part I. The Clothing Factory.* Price 1s. (1s. 1d.). (v) No. 12. *Wholesale Clothing Manufacture. Part II. The Cutter.* Price 6d. (7d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**Colonial Development.**—(i) *Colonial Development Corporation Report and Accounts for 1949.* H.C. 105, Session 1950. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). (ii) *Return of Schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the concurrence of the Treasury, in the period from 1st April, 1949, to 31st March, 1950.* H.C. 107, Session 1950. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.). (iii) *The British Territories in East and Central Africa, 1945-1950.* Cmd. 7987. Price 4s. (4s. 3d.). Colonial Office.

**Education.**—*Education in 1949, being the Report of the Ministry of Education and the Statistics of Public Education in England and Wales.* Cmd. 7957. Ministry of Education. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 10d.).—See pages 266 and 267.

**Industrial Productivity.**—*Second Report of the Committee on Industrial Productivity.* Cmd. 7991. Price 4d. (5d.).—See page 266.

**Industrial Safety.**—(i) *Accidents, How they happen and how to prevent them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction.* Vol. 4 (New Series) Quarterly. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (11d.). (ii) *Safety in the use of Power Presses. First Report of Proceedings of the Joint Standing Committee.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10d.).—See page 264.

**National Insurance.**—(i) *Selected Decisions given by the Commissioner on Claims for Benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1948, during the period from 16th April to 15th May, 1950.* Pamphlet I/19. Price 6d. (7d.). (ii) *Reports of National Insurance Advisory Committee on (a) National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950.* H.C. 92, Session 1950. Price 3d. (4d.). (b) *National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1950.* H.C. 144, Session 1950. Price 3d. (4d.). Ministry of National Insurance.—See page 267.

**Scientific Policy.**—*Third Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, 1949-1950.* Cmd. 7992. Price 6d. (7d.).—See pages 265 and 266.

**International Labour Office.**—(i) *Fourth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations.* International Labour Office, Geneva. Price 10s. 6d. (ii) *Conditions in Ships flying the Panama Flag.* International Labour Office Studies and Reports, New Series No. 22. (Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by Staples Press Ltd., London). Price 3s.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 293.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 293.

## FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the July issue of this GAZETTE (page 253) and may be purchased at the prices shown.\* The prices in brackets include postage.

No.	Title and Price
621	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Health Register for Use in Pursuance of the Factories (Luminising) Special Regulations, 1947. January, 1950. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).
637	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Blasting (Castings and other Articles) Special Regulations, 1949. January, 1950. Price 8d. (9d.).
1040	Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations. March, 1950. Price 6d. (7d.).

## MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

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

The written parts of the Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 22nd and 23rd November, 1950, at Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. The oral parts of the Examinations, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held at the same Centres on 24th January, 1951.

The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same centres on 23rd November, 1950, and the Oral and Practical Examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test, in January, 1951.

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

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## NOTICE

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

### ADVERTISEMENTS

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