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Government Vocational Training of Adults

HE need to train adults for skilled crafts, of which they had no previous experience, first arose in an acute form towards the end of the 1914-1918 war, when large numbers of ex-servicemen could not return to their prewar jobs because of their disabilities, and in 1917 the Ministry of Pensions set up Government Instructional Factories to provide intensive training for the war disabled. These factories were taken over by the Ministry of Labour in 1919 and have gradually developed into the Government Training Centres of to-day. When the original schemes for resettling disabled ex-servicemen came to an end, Vocational Training was used in

order to equip for fresh employment younger unemployed men resident in areas of heavy unemployment. This was the main task of the Vocational Training Scheme from 1924 to 1938 and, in view of the general employment situation in these views is a fast of much significance that 75 new cont those years, it is a fact of much significance that 75 per cent. of the men trained were successfully placed in employment. At this period there were also organised the so-called Instruc-At this period there were also organised the so-called instruc-tional Centres, whose purpose was rehabilitation of those who needed it as a result of prolonged unemployment; the greater part of the "training", therefore, consisted of out-door work, such as forestry or excavation and levelling. From 1938 onwards there was a change and the main object was to train men and women for the munitions industries in the 16 Centres which existed at this time.

The 1939-1945 Period

After the outbreak of war all training not of direct value to the war effort was discontinued and, between August, 1939, and July, 1945, 420,000 persons, including 150,000 women, passed through the Government training courses, the great majority for the munition industries, but 48,000 were for coal mining and 56,000 were service tradesmen. During this period the number of Government Training Centres was increased and training was intensified until the average course lasted only eight weeks as against six months before the war. (96569)

Training for the Disabled

Another change was foreshadowed by the publication in Another change was foreshadowed by the phoncation in 1943 of the Tomlinson Report* and since then a considerable part of the Government Training Scheme has been concen-trated upon training for the disabled. In March, 1944, the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act was passed. This empowered the Minister of Labour and National Service to set up training courses for these disabled men and war set up training courses for those disabled men and women who needed to acquire new skills to be resettled in suitable employment. Training schemes have been drawn up under which disabled persons over the age of 16 can be given intensive courses for some 140 skilled crafts, while individual training may be arranged for other skilled work. The courses are conducted at Government Training Centres, at Technical Colleges or in employers' establishments. In special cases training for semi-skilled employment may also be arranged, provided that it offers a good prospect of permanent resettle-ment to the individual disabled worker. Where training vacancies are limited, ex-service men and women have priority over others

For severely disabled persons training is given in Residential For severely disabled persons training is given in residential Training Colleges run by voluntary organisations. Syllabuses of training used at these Colleges are approved by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and financial assistance towards the cost of actual training is given. Maintenance allowances are paid to trainees by the Ministry. Special arrangements for the training of blind persons are made in collaboration with the various organisations con-corned with the walform of blind persons cerned with the welfare of blind persons.

A more recent development has been the organising at 13 of the Government Training Centres of Industrial Rehabilita-tion Units. The courses there, however, are not training in the strict sense, but aim at restoring an individual's working capacity and self-confidence. An account of their work will be found in the issue of this GAZETTE for May (pages 153 and 154).

* Report of the Inter-departmental Committee on the Rehabilitation and Resettle-ment of Disabled Persons. (Cmd. 6415.—See the issue of this GAZEITE for February, 1943, page 21).

Training for the Able-bodied since 1945

In 1945 a Vocational Training Scheme was launched with two main objectives. One was the Re-settlement Scheme for men and women whose careers had been disrupted by "war service", including not only service with H.M. Forces, but all types of civilian war work. The range of crafts included in this Scheme was broadly similar to those already mentioned as being available for the disabled except that certain trades, where vacancies for skilled workers were limited, were reserved for disabled men and women. As in the case of the disabled, there was priority for ex-servicemen over civilian war workers. Within both the exservice and civilian fields the disabled were given preference over the able-bodied. As this Resettlement Scheme applies only to men called up to the Forces before the end of 1948, it is now, course, drawing to a close. The other object of the st-war training scheme was to meet shortages of skilled post-war labour in trades which became of national importance with the end of operations. Such shortages were at first most marked in the building industry, and in the immediate post-war years the principal emphasis was placed on training for the main building trades, although training was also given in a large number of other important occupations. Towards the end of 1947, however, other important occupations. Towards the end of 1947, however, as a result of the cuts in capital expenditure, training in the building trades was curtailed and limited to disabled persons. On the other hand, training facilities were expanded in a number of miscellaneous trades of national importance. This is the aspect of Government Training for which Section 3 of the Employment and Training Act, 1948, makes permanent provision. The training schemes for the disabled and for ex-regulars, which are mentioned below, are not expected always to meet the full needs of all those trades where labour rtages hamper industries important to the national economy. Training in such trades and in agriculture will, therefore, in future be open to any suitable man or woman who is not already qualified for skilled work of a kind giving reasonable prospects of regular

In 1950 a training scheme was introduced for men and women who have completed a regular engagement in H.M. Forces. This scheme, which is on a permanent basis, offers a wide choice of training trades to ex-regular members of the Forces who need a

course of vocational training to resettle them in civilian life. Since July, 1945, some 93,000 people have been placed in their training trades at the end of a course under the Vocational Training Scheme, 72,000 of these from the Government Training Centres. The number in all types of training establishments now is approxi-mately 6,000, of whom 4,000 are in the Government Training Centres or Rehabilitation Units. Such in brief is the thirty-two years' history of the Ministry's

Training Department. Some notes on some of the main arrange-ments on which administration has been based follow.

Training Methods

Courses vary in length depending on the complexity of the trade, but most of them are for six months and cover approximately the same ground as a three-year apprenticeship. In many crafts an initial Government Training Centre course is followed by "continued training" with a selected employer who receives a training fee. The longest Government Training Centre course lasts a year, and periods of training with an employer range from three months to two years. Trainees in the Centres are grouped in classes of between eight

and sixteen, depending on the trade taught, under a skilled instructor with considerable industrial experience. Newly engaged instructors are given an intensive initial course at the Staff College at Letchtechnique of imparting instruction, including T.W.I. (Training Within Industry)*, and from time to time return there for refresher courses.

Training courses in the Centres consist of practical exercises interspersed each day with short informal talks on the shop floor. Formal lectures on theoretical principles are also given, their frequency and importance depending on the nature of the craft. Beginners are introduced to simple operations on training material but, as the training course develops, production work for customers is entrusted to trainees. Experience has shown that this makes the training more realistic and stimulates the trainees to greater interest.

Consultation with Industry

Before the training programme and the syllabus for any trade is adopted, it is discussed with representatives of employers and workers in the industry concerned, to ensure that it will produce acceptable craftsmen in the right numbers. These discussions cover the basic qualifications for recruits; the technical content of the course; the number of classes needed; the arrangements for placing trainees in employment or in continued training; and the fee to be paid to employers giving continued training, as well as the wages or maintenance allowances to be paid to the trainee. These arrangements are based on the employer making an ascending contribution in consideration of productive work done during the training period.

Framing period. Each agreed scheme is kept under review by the national repre-sentatives of the industry and by Regional Committees whose members interview applicants to assess their suitability for training, help in finding suitable vacancies, and give technical advice on the quality of particular classes in the Region, including the adjustment of the syllabus to meet local trade practices. This continuing consultation, together with regular analysis of the placing results achieved in each area, makes it possible to adjust the number of classes to the industrial demand for trainages of classes to the industrial demand for trainees.

* An account of the Training Within Industry Scheme was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for February (pages 41 and 42).

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The variations in the field of recruitment from time to time have been explained above. It is important to note, however, that there must be arrangements to ensure so far as possible that each applicant is suitable for the trade for which he or she applies. It has been the regular custom, therefore, that any man or woman found to be eligible is asked to attend for personal interview by employers and workers and representatives of the Ministry with an expert knowledge of the trade before the individual is finally accepted. knowledge of the trade before the individual is finally accepted. This avoids the disappointment and expense of failure during the course so far as is possible. Applications are taken at any Employment Exchange, where advice on the selection of a training trade is also available. Disabled men and women apply through their Disablement Resettlement Officer, who makes any necessary arrangements to make sure that work in the trade selected is suitable to their disability. Men and women who have completed courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units are, of course, eligible for vocational training when this is considered necessary to ensure satisfactory resettlement. satisfactory resettlement

Allowances and Conditions during Training

Government Training Centres are organised on the lines of a modern factory so that trainees are all the time working as nearly as possible under the conditions they will meet in industry. Progress is assessed by periodical tests, culminating in a passing-out test, which in several trades is supervised by members of the Regional Advisory Committee.

Except for a few cases where the training employer pays wages, all trainees are paid weekly maintenance allowances which vary according to age, sex and domestic responsibilities. Adults who according to age, sex and domestic responsibilities. Adults who have to live away from home in lodgings whilst training receive personal allowances and, in addition, anyone who continues to maintain his home and his dependants there may qualify for an extra "living-away-from-home" allowance. Daily travelling expenses may be paid to able-bodied trainees with a long journey and are paid to all disabled trainees. No deductions are made from any of these payments for income tax or national insurance from any of these payments for income tax or national insurance. Where, in the trade for which a man has been trained, it is normal for craftsmen to possess their own tools, a free tool kit is given to the trainee when he takes up employment in that trade.

Placing in Employment

appl

Recruitment

Although it is not possible to guarantee employment in the training trade to every individual trainee, every effort is made to place trainees in their training trades and the number of classes is regulated with this object in view. Placing action is begun in the Centre office some four weeks before each trainee is due to complete his course and if a vacancy has not been found by the time the course is finished placing action is continued by the Local Office nearest the trainee's home under the supervision of the specialist Training Section at the Regional Office. Training Section at the Regional Office. Employers are encouraged to pay visits to their nearest Government Training Centre in order to earmark likely candidates for vacancies. This practice has the special advantage that when a trainee has been earmarked for a particular employer his training can be biased to suit the precise type of work for which he will be engaged. The result of these arrangements has been that about 90 per cent. of trainees are placed by the Ministry in their training trade.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR **EX-REGULARS**

The Scheme of Business Training for Ex-Regulars, which provides for grant-aided training for men and women who have served Regular engagements in H.M. Forces and who wish to achieve resettlement in civil life by taking up a business career, has been running for about 18 months (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1949, page 51). Training takes the form of a business course of about three months' duration at a technical college or ractical training with a firm or a combination of both.

ications for training received up to 3	31st	October,	1950.	
umber of applications received		Technical States		1,256
" ,, applicants found ineligible		37. Part (16	1.1.1	220

120		applican	ts found e	eligible				859
13/22	22	cases in	n which	eligibility	had	not	been	Fir lotenta
		1 1						10

460

324

- applicants selected for training

", ", applications withdrawn at various stages (including withdrawals of recent applications by men who did not secure anticipated release from H.M.

Forces)

Courses commenced at various technical colleges in April and September, 1949, and in January, April and September, 1950. The total number of candidates who entered these courses was 387. Further courses will commence at colleges in January, 1951. The results of training of candidates were reviewed at the end of October, 1950, and showed that of the 335 candidates who had been given training in theoretical courses commensing in colleges

October, 1950, and showed that of the 335 candidates who had been given training in theoretical courses commencing in colleges in April and September, 1949, and January and April, 1950, only 25 were awaiting placing into industry, either into courses of practical training with firms or directly into employment. In addition, 24 candidates who applied for practical training only had been accepted by firms for various periods of training with the object of being absorbed into employment on completion of training. The jobs into which trainees have gone have mostly been in the salary range of £300 to £400 per annum.

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Complete statistics are not at present available as to the numbers The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the north. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 416 of workpeople whose wage rates were increased in the engineering industry nor as to the aggregate amount of the increases in weekly rates of wages. For the other industries the changes in the rates month. to 434. of wages reported to the Department during the month resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £450,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,936,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of Employment It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment about £16,000 for 120,000 workpeople.

in Great Britain rose by 25,000 (1,000 males and 24,000 females) during October, the number at the end of the month being 22,473,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 13,000, manufacturing industries rose by 43,000 and other industries and services fell by 5,000. 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 46,000 from 23,454,000 to 23,500,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 304,063 to 302,071 between 16th October and 13th November. There was a fall of 4,703 in the case of males and a rise of 2.711 in the case of females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 113 at the end of November, as compared with 111 at the end of October. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in engineering and allied industries, agriculture in England and Wales, coal mining and the non-trading services of local authorities in England and Wales.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

National Wages Agreement for the **Engineering Industry**

(b) In the case of payment by result workers the same consolidated rates as apply to timeworkers shall be used for the purpose of calculation of overtime and nightshift premiums and premiums in respect of work done on holidays. Thus, in future, overtime, nightshift and holiday premiums will be calculated on the new consolidated time rate instead of on a rate 8s. less than the timework The full text is given below of an agreement between the Engin-eering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions regulating the wages of male workers in the engineering industry rate as at present.

The main intentions underlying the agreement, which was signed on 28th November, 1950, and will operate from the beginning of the first full pay period following 13th November, 1950, are stated to be as follows :-

(a) To create for adult male workers improved minimum time rates and to provide a graduated increase in the remuneration of timeworkers in receipt of additional emoluments such as lieu rates, etc., up to specified limits.

4. IMPROVED CONSOLIDATED MINIMUM TIME RATES (b) To establish consolidated timework rates, in place of the existing basic rates plus timeworkers' national bonus. (a) Skilled workers .- The district minimum time rate for skilled workers, now consisting of a basic rate plus timeworkers' national bonus, shall be increased by 11s. and shall become a consolidated minimum time rate of 118s. per 44 hours. (c) To remove the anomaly at present existing between time-workers and payment by result workers in the calculation of overtime and nightshift premiums and premiums in respect of

payment for work done on holidays.

(d) In view of the increased minimum time rates, to improve the "minimum piecework standard", so that piecework prices or times must be such that workers of average ability will be in a position to earn at least 45 per cent. on existing basic rates.

The agreement does not apply to female workers (except where their rates are related to men's or youths' rates), workpeople whose wages fluctuate in accordance with the wages of those employed in other industries (e.g., building, electrical contracting), foremen, draughtsmen, clerks, or workmen who are in receipt of an up-standing wage which includes payment for overtime or other (c) Semi-skilled workers.—The existing minimum semi-skilled rates applying to recognised classes of semi-skilled workers shall be increased by 8s. or 11s., depending on whether the existing semi-skilled rates are related to the unskilled or the skilled rate respectively. On this basis new consolidated minimum time rates allowances.

NATIONAL WAGES CLAIM

In full settlement of the application presented by the Unions to the Federation on 30th November, 1949, relating to adult male workers in the Engineering Industry, and in accordance with the decision of the National Arbitration Tribunal dated 13th November, 1950 it is mutually agreed :-

I. PREAMBLE

1. The intention underlying this Agreement is to establish improved minimum wage conditions for male workers in the Engineering Industry and, at the same time, to effect a measure of fication in the Wage Structure

Having regard to the varied level of earnings in the Engineering Industry, this Agreement does not provide a general increase in wages to all engineering workers.

II. CONSOLIDATION

2. Consolidation shall be effected to the following extent :-(a) There shall be consolidated rates for all timeworkers which will embody the timeworkers' existing national bonus, *i.e.*, instead of the timeworkers' inclusive rate being expressed as basic rate plus

Retail Prices

At 14th November the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 116, compared with 115 at 17th October and with 112 at 15th November, 1949.

The rise in the index during the month was the result of seasonal advances in the prices of coal and of increases in the average prices of many other articles, including rugs and carpets, knitting wool, various articles of clothing, blankets, various household appliances, and upholstered furniture.

Industrial Disnutes

The number of workers involved during November in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was nearly 19,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at 19,000. the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 67,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 93, and, in addition, 11 stoppages which began before November 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.

timeworkers' national bonus, it will become a consolidated " all-in " rate

III. MINIMUM CONSOLIDATED TIME RATES

3. Minimum consolidated time rates will be established as provided below :---

IV. ADULT MALE TIMEWORKERS

(b) Unskilled workers .- The district minimum time rate for (b) Onskilled workers.—The district minimum time rate for unskilled workers, now consisting of a basic rate plus timeworkers' national bonus, shall be increased by 8s. and shall become a consolidated minimum time rate of 100s. per 44 hours. The foundry labourers' existing nationally agreed differentials per 44 hours shall be maintained.

respectively. On this basis new consolidated minimum time rates will be established for semi-skilled workers. In relation to semi-skilled workers whose basic rate is not related either to the skilled rate or the labourers' rate, their position shall be dealt with in accordance with the Points for Guidance schedule* to this Agreement.

5. WORKERS IN RECEIPT OF ADDITIONAL EMOLU-MENTS SUCH AS LIEU RATES, COMPENSATORY RATES OR OTHER BONUSES, OR MERIT RATES COMMONLY APPLIED

As regards timeworkers who, by reason of the receipt of additional emoluments such as lieu rates, compensatory rates or other bonuses, or merit rates commonly applied, are at present remunerated at a rate in excess of the district rate (inclusive of national bonus), workers whose remuneration including such additional emoluments is, in the case of skilled workers, 117s. 2d. per week or less shall have their remuneration increased by 11s. per week ; skilled workers whose remuneration is between 117s. 2d. and 128s. 2d. per week shall have their remuneration increased to 128s. 2d. per week : unskilled workers whose remuneration, including such week; unskilled workers whose remuneration, including such additional emoluments, is 98s. per week or less shall have their additional emoluments, is 98s. per week of less shart nave then remuneration increased by 8s. per week; those whose remuneration is between 98s. and 106s. per week shall have their remuneration increased to 106s, per week. As regards skilled and unskilled workers who are in receipt of additional emoluments and who are at present receiving respectively 128s. 2d. or 106s. per week or more, no increase in remuneration is due. The remuneration of

* This schedule is not reproduced for reasons of space.

semi-skilled workers in receipt of additional emoluments shall be increased in accordance with the above principle by appropriate amounts according to whether their basic rates are related to the The results of the application of this principle to various classes

of workers are shown in the Points for Guidance schedule to this Agreement

6. INDIVIDUAL MERIT RATES

An individual merit rate paid to a worker over and above the recognised rate of his class as a reward for individual merit shall be maintained.

7. CRAFT DIFFERENTIALS

Where there are craft differentials between different classes of skilled workers, provided for in terms of National or Local Agreements or by custom or practice, these differentials shall maintained.

8. DISTRICT DIFFERENTIALS

District differentials shall be maintained over the new district minimum time rates.

9. POSITION OF WORKERS IN RECEIPT OF HIGHER WAGES OR EARNINGS

This Agreement is made without prejudice to the right of workers at present in receipt of higher wages or earnings to continue so to do

10. MINIMUM WAGE CONDITIONS OF SKILLED MAIN-TENANCE MEN, INSPECTORS, SETTERS-UP, MARKERS-OFF, MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS, ELECTRICAL TESTERS ON MAIN TEST BEDS, AND PATTERNMAKERS

(a) Skilled maintenance men, etc., employed on timework.—The minimum earnings standard of skilled maintenance men, etc., provided for in existing National Agreements shall be not less than per 44 hours above the new consolidated district time rate of the skilled fitter.

(b) Patternmakers employed on timework.—The existing National Agreements shall be adjusted to comply with the general principles embodied in this Agreement, that is to say, on the basis of earnings for a normal 44-hour week, the new district minimum earnings for the patternmaker will bear the same monetary relationship to the new minimum district rate of the fitter as heretofore.

V. ADULT MALE PAYMENT BY RESULT WORKERS

11. CALCULATION OF PREMIUMS FOR OVERTIME, ETC. Overtime and nightshift premiums and premiums in respect of work done on holidays shall be calculated on new consolidated time rates instead of on a rate 8s. less than the timework rate as at present.

12. PAYMENT BY RESULTS

The present position is that piecework prices or times shall be The present position is that piecework prices or times shall be such as will enable a worker of average ability to earn at least $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the basic rate. In view of the increases in the minimum rates of timeworkers provided herein, piecework prices or times shall be such as will enable a worker of average ability to earn at least 45 per cent. on the same basic rate. The result of this will be that the "minimum piecework standard" for a skilled worker with a basic rate of 66s. will be improved from 117s. 2d., as at present, to 128s. 9d. per 44 hours. The aritima rates (operative or basic as the case may be) used

The existing rates (operative or basic as the case may be) used for the calculation of piecework earnings on a time or money basis shall continue to operate, and, in place of the pieceworkers' national bonus of 33s. per 44 hours, there shall be added to the piecework earnings a payment of 9d. per hour worked. There shall be no change in existing piecework prices or times, or in the basis used for arriving at piecework prices or times, or in the basis used for computing piecework prices or times, or in the basis used for computing piecework earnings, except as required to satisfy the provisions of the previous paragraph.

13. INDIVIDUAL MERIT RATES

An individual merit rate paid to a worker over and above the recognised rate of his class as a reward for individual merit shall e maintained.

14. CRAFT DIFFERENTIALS

Where there are craft differentials between different classes of skilled workers, provided for in terms of National or Local Agree-ments or by custom or practice, these differentials shall be maintained

15. DISTRICT DIFFERENTIALS

District differentials shall be maintained over the new district minimum time rates.

16. POSITION OF WORKERS IN RECEIPT OF HIGHER WAGES OR EARNINGS

at present in receipt of higher wages or earnings to continue so to do. This Agreement is made without prejudice to the right of workers

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VI. APPRENTICES, BOYS AND YOUTHS

17. The existing age percentages shall be related to the new district minimum rates established for the skilled fitter, thus creating a new minimum wage condition at each age for junior males (other than foundry). The minimum wage condition of foundry apprentices, boys and

youths shall be the existing age percentages of the moulders' new district minimum rates plus the existing 3s, per 44 hours at each age. The principles enumerated in this Agreement for adult workers shall apply in the case of apprentices, boys and youths.

VII. DATE OF APPLICATION

18. This Agreement shall take effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 13th November, 1950.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on 1st November, with effect from 12th November, 1950, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and

The Orders raise the minimum time rate for ordinary male workers 21 years and over from 94s, to 100s, a week in all districts, The special rates, which are in operation in the Holland division of Lincolnshire for certain classes of workers, are increased by 8s. a week to 132s. for men 21 years and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, and by 7s. to 120s. for those employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen, milkmen or shepherds. For men in part-time or casual employment the general minimum rate is raised from 2s. to 2s. 2d, an hour. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are advanced proportionately, and there are consequential increases for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment.

For female workers 21 years and over in all areas except Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, and the three Ridings of Yorkshire, the Orders raise the minimum time rate from 71s, to 76s, a week. In the excepted areas, where the rate of 76s, does not apply, the minimum rate for a 44-hour week is raised from 66s. to 71s. For women in part-time or casual employment in all areas the minimum hourly rate is increased from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. There are corresponding increases in the minimum rates for female workers under 21, and in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment

The Orders make no change in the hours of work to which the minimum rates are related or in the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. Arrangements for holidays with pay remain unchanged, but there is an increase in holiday remuneration to correspond with the increase in minimum rates of wages.

TRIPARTITE ADVISORY COUNCILS FOR INDUSTRY

The Working Parties appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to investigate and report upon measures for the better organisation of the wool textile and the china clay industries recommended, *inter alia*, the setting up of tripartite advisory councils for these industries, composed of a Chairman and Independent Members and of representatives of the employers and workers These councils would advise the industries on question concerned. respecting development, and, in particular, on matters dealt with in the Working Parties' Reports. (*See* the issues of this GAZETTE for June, 1947, page 187, and March, 1948, page 84.) The estab-lishment of advisory councils on the lines recommended, entitled the Joint Advisory Committee for the Wool Textile Industry and the China Clay Council, has been agreed upon by the employers' associations and trade unions in the industries in question. Summaries of the agreed provisions are given below.

Wool Textile Industry

The constitution and terms of reference of the Joint Advisory Committee for the Wool Textile Industry were agreed upon on 13th September by the Wool Textile Delegation, representative of employers' and manufacturers' associations in the industry, and the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade. The object of the Committee is (a) to provide arrangements for joint consultation at the national level in the industry on such questions as were reviewed by the Wool Working Party, and (b) to provide a tripartite body to advise the Government, employers' associations tripartite body to advise the Government, employers associations and trade unions, with the object of increasing the efficiency and productivity of the industry, and to improve and develop its service to the community. The method of communication with the industry on all matters is to be through the Wool Textile Delegation, the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council and the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade. The light Advisory Committee is to consist of an Independent

The Joint Advisory Committee is to consist of an Independent Chairman and two other Independent Members, six representatives of the employers and six trade union representatives. The Chairman and Independent Members are to be appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, after consultation with the employers' and workers' organisations, and are to be persons who have no such

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financial or industrial interest as is likely to affect them in the discharge of their functions and who are not Members of the Commons House of Parliament. The employers' and trade union representatives are to be appointed by the Wool Textile Delegation and the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade, respectively. All members will be appointed for three years, but will be eligible for re-appointment.

The functions of the Committee are generally (a) to act in a consultative and advisory capacity on questions arising from time to time, such as were reviewed by the Working Party ; (b) to advise the President of the Board of Trade on any matters which he may request; and (c) to undertake arrangements for making available information obtained, and for advising through the proper channels upon matters with which the Committee is concerned in the execution of its functions. Remuneration and conditions of employ-ment are excluded from the Committee's consideration. The Committee is to enquire into and advise upon the following specific subjects : scientific research ; new materials, supplies and equipment, improved methods of production and increased productivity; industrial psychology; design; trade descriptions; the training of workers and their education in relevant technical or artistic subjects; working environment and amenities; industrial diseases; recruitment to the industry; market research and distribution problems; the development of the export trade and publicity overseas; publicity in the United Kingdom for the products, etc.,

of the industry; cost accounting; statistics. To cover the financial responsibilities of the Committee, the Wool Textile Delegation undertakes to pay a mutually agreed sum into the Committee's account and to replenish the account at quarterly intervals so as to maintain a stipulated credit balance.

China Clay Industry

Provision for the establishment of the China Clay Council has been made in an agreement signed on 27th October by the China Clay Association, the British China Clay Producers' Federation Ltd., the producers who are members of these bodies, and an independent producer, together representing undertakings producing The total output of china clay in Great Britain, and the Transport and General Workers' Union, representing the workers in the industry. In agreement with the recommendations of the China Clay Working Party, the Council is to be established as a tripartite body, consisting of a Chairman and one other Independent Member to be appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, after consultation with the parties to the agreement five members to header the whole are parties to the agreement, five members to be elected by the producers and five members to be appointed by the trade union. The Chairman and Independent Member must be persons who have no such financial or industrial interest as is likely to affect them in the discharge of their functions and who are not Members of the Commons House of Parliament. The agreement states that the object of the Council is to advise

the parties on matters designed to increase efficiency or productivity in the china clay industry, to improve or develop the services that the industry is able to render, and to assist it to render such services more economically. For these purposes the Council is empowered more economically. For these purposes the Council is empowered to promote or undertake enquiry into the following subjects : equipment, production management and labour utilisation; industrial psychology; the training of workers and their education in relevant technical subjects; working conditions and amenities; recruitment to the industry; accounting and costing; statistics; standard products and trade descriptions; marketing and distribu-tion; the export trade; future housing requirements of the industry; fuel and power requirements and economies; the more efficient use of transport; a long term development plan for the industry; scientific research; the consumption or use of the industry's products; publicity in the United Kingdom or elsewhere for the industry's products and methods of using them. The **REFERENCE BOOK** FOR EMPLOYERS 2ND EDITION Compiled and edited by R. E. KINGSLEY, LL.D. (BASLE) This Loose-Leaf Book is kept up to date by monthly additions for the industry's products ; publicity in the United Kingdom or elsewhere Council may also advise on any matters relating to the industry (other than remuneration or conditions of employment) as to which the Board of Trade may require it to advise, and it may undertake enquiry for the purpose of enabling the Council so to advise. The expenses of the Council are to be met by annual contributions from the producers who are parties to the agreement in proportion and amended sheets, and covers all regulations to be observed by manufacturers and other business concerns in respect of their relations with manual workers and all other employees.

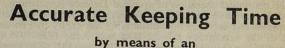
from the producers who are parties to the agreement in proportion to the quantities of china clay produced and sold by them in the preceding year. The expenditure may, however, not exceed £1,000 a year without the prior approval of the producers. The agreement is to remain in operation until the end of 1955

and will be continued thereafter annually until determined; but any of the producers may be released from the agreement at the end of 1955 or any subsequent year, subject to due notice being

REPORT ON DISPUTE IN LONDON PRINTING INDUSTRY (CORRECTION)

The attention of the Minister of Labour and National Service has been drawn by the Typographical Association to an error in paragraph 57 of the Report of a Court of Inquiry into the causes and circumstances of a dispute between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors (Cmd, 8074.—

See last month's GAZETTE, page 370). Paragraph 57 is in that section of the Report headed "Statement Paragraph 57 is in that section of the Report headed "Statement by the Union" and contains the following sentence :---" The employers had said that the Typographical Association had agreed to recruitment by other methods than apprenticeship, but the Typographical Association did not pay unemployment benefit". The Typographical Association has pointed out to the Minister that the latter part of this statement is incorrect, and that the Association under its rules has in fact paid unemployment benefit for many years. The Association has asked that public attention should be drawn to this fact.



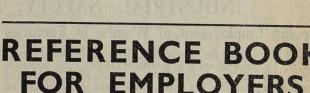
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CONTINUANCE OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

On 2nd November His Majesty in Council made the Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1769), providing that the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, which would otherwise have expired on 10th December, 1950, should continue in force for a further period of one year, until 10th December, 1951. This Act makes provision, *inter alia*, for the continued operation of specified Defence Regulations, for purposes connected with the maintenance, control and regulation of supplies and services, notwithstanding the expiry in February 1946, of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939–1945 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1946, page 13). The number of such Regulations has been considerably reduced since February, 1946, and the effect of the present Order will be to keep the remainder alive for another year. The Defence Regulations thus continued in operation include the following which directly concern the

Ministry of Labour and National Service :-- *Regulation* 55, which empowers the competent authorities (including the Minister of Labour and National Service) to exercise a general control of industry for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community. Regulation 55AA, which empowers the competent authorities

(including the Minister) to require the keeping of books and the making of returns by undertakings, and to authorise entry into and the inspection of undertakings for the purpose of securing compliance with any such requirements. Regulation 58A, which relates to the control of employment and

authorises the Minister to direct persons to perform services, to regulate the engagement of workers by employers and the duration and situation of their employment, and to make provision for securing that enough workers are available in undertakings engaged in essential work.

Regulation 58*AA*, which empowers the Minister to establish a tribunal for the settlement of industrial disputes, to prohibit strikes and lock-outs, and to take other steps necessary to provent the interruption of work by industrial disputes. *Regulation* 59, which authorises the Minister to grant exemptions from the Factories Acts when he considers it expedient to do so

for the maintaining of essential supplies and services. (This Regulation also confers similar powers on the Minister of Fuel

and Power in respect of mines and quarries.) Regulation 60, which authorises the Minister, for the purpose of securing the safety, health and welfare of persons engaged in essential services or operations, in circumstances likely to entail danger or injury to health, to make such provision as he considers desirable in respect of persons employed in premises or negaged in occupations to which any provisions of the Factories Acts apply. In particular, provision may thus be made for the safety of workers, the supply of medical attention, food, clothing, and facilities for meals, rest and recreation and for transport, and the prohibition or restriction, where necessary, of the use of machinery, appliances,

Regulation 80B, which authorises the Minister to require a person to submit to medical examination or interview for the purpose of determining whether any, and if so what, direction should be given to the person under any Regulation which empowers the Minister o give a direction.

to give a direction. The Order also extends for one year the operative period of some or all of the Regulations included in the Defence (Encouragement of Exports) Regulations, 1940, the Defence (Local Government) (Scotland) Regulations, 1949, the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1939, the Defence (Recovery of Fines) Regulations, 1942, and the Defence (Price Control) Regulations, 1945. The Emergency Laws (Continuance) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1770), which was also made by His Majesty in Council on 2nd November, extends until 10th December, 1951, certain sections of the Emergency Laws (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946, including the section which extends the war period for the purposes of the Restoration of Pre-War Trade Practices Act, 1942. It also continues until the same date the operation of certain specified of the Restoration of Pre-war Irade Practices Act, 1942. If also continues until the same date the operation of certain specified Defence Regulations. The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Isle of Man) Order in Council, 1950, the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Guernsey) order in Council, 1950, and the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Guernsey) Order in Council, 1950 (S.I. 1950 Nos. 1774, 1775 and 1776), at 1776), the made on 2nd November, make corresponding provisions for the Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey, respectively. The Shops (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1950,

the Registered Designs (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1950, and the Patents (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1950, and the Patents (Extension of Pended of Entergency) of dr., 1950 (S.I. 1950 Nos. 1771, 1777, and 1778), were made by His Majesty in Council on 2nd November and extend until 31st December, 1951, the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, relating to general closing hours in the winter months, and certain provisions of the Registered Designs Act, 1949, and the Act 1949

The Orders in Council referred to above were made in pursuance of Addresses presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament. An Explanatory Memorandum* had previously been presented to Parliament setting out the scope of the proposed continuance of emergency legislation. Copies of the Orders in Council can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net each (2d. post free), except *S.I.* 1950 *No.* 1770, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Evening Employment of Women in Factories

On 13th November the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Factories (Evening Employment) Order, 1950, under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of subsequent legislation. The Order, which came into operation on subsequent legislation. The Order, which came into operation on 3rd December, enables Factory Inspectors to issue certificates of permission allowing women to be employed in the evening (other than on Saturday or Sunday) at times which would not be per-missible under the Factories Act, 1937, and without such employment being treated as overtime employment for the purposes of Part VI of the Act. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1950 No. 1837) can be purchased from

H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

New Regulations for Grinding, etc., of Metals, Northern Ireland

On 10th November the Ministry of Labour and National On 10th November the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland made the Grinding of Metals Special Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950, and the Blasting (Castings and Other Articles) Special Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950 (Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland 1950 Nos. 203 and 205; price, respectively, 4d. and 3d. net, 5d. and 4d. post free). These Regulations, which come into force on 1st January, 1951, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations recently made in Great Britain (see the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1950, page 159, and December, 1949, page 413). The Grinding of Metals Special Regulations revoke previous Regulations about the grinding of metals which were made in 1909 and 1926. They repeat, with certain amendments, the provisions

and 1926. They repeat, with certain amendments, the provisions of the Regulations of 1926, with the exception of some dealing with sand blasting, which are now included in the Blasting (Castings and Other Articles) Special Regulations. The amendments make some changes in certain provisions of the 1926 Regulations with regard to the sweeping or cleaning of rooms in which cleaning of castings is done, and the conditions under which the process of rumbling may be carried on. They also make exemptions in some cases to depend upon the length of time certain work is carried on in a room or at a machine instead of upon the time a particular individual is employed on that work. The Regulations specify which of their provisions are intended to be in addition to, and which are to be in substitution for, certain provisions of the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938

The Blasting (Castings and Other Articles) Special Regulations prohibit the introduction into any blasting apparatus, as an abrasive, of sand or of any other substance containing free silica. They also prescribe the precautions to be taken (including the provision of

protective clothing) where the cleaning of castings is done by "blasting", and restrict the employment of persons under 18 years of age.

Copies of the Special Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, 80 Chichester Street, Belfast, or through any bookseller.

Report of Principal Electrical Inspector of Mines for 1949

In his Report[†] for 1949, H.M. Principal Electrical Inspector of Mines states that 1,521 inspections were made during the year at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. Of these, 697 were surface and 824 were underground inspections. In addition, 18 inspections were made at metalliferous mines and 540 at quarries. At 30th June, 1949, the total horse-power of electric motors in use for all purposes at mines under the Act was 2,981,791 and the total number of motors in use was 87,778 ; these figures are provisional in both cases.

During the year one person was fatally injured and 68 were seriously injured as the result of accidents arising from the use of electricity, at mines under the Coal Mines Act, compared with three and 66 respectively in 1948. Nine dangerous occurrences were also reported in 1949. The majority of the injuries occurred to persons working underground, and the most frequent cause was ctric shock and/or burns

The Report states, that, while the number of persons injured in non-fatal shock accidents rose from 40 in 1940 to 56 in 1949, the figures for that period as a whole show an improvement on those for the previous decade. In 1940-1949 the total number of persons Although there was a considerable increase in the number of persons fatal shock accidents happening to electricians, the causes of which were discussed in the Report for 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE May, page 161), there was a decrease in the figures for other occupations, which is ascribed in large part to the greater use of the screened cable in association with suitable leakage protection. It is added that the flexible cable is still the weakest link in colliery lectrical installations and possibly the most difficult to maintain in service

The Report includes descriptions of some of the accidents arising from the use of electricity which occurred in mines in 1949, and analytical and comparative Tables for 1949 and earlier years.

* Continuance of Emergency Legislation. Cmd. 8069. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

† Report of H.M. Principal Electrical Inspector of Mines for the Year 1949. Ministry of Fuel and Power. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. net. (1s. 1d. post free).

Ministry of Labour Gazette. December, 1950

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

The Council review briefly the nature of the problem and the nature and extent of existing educational provision. They state that, in the field of technological education, there are two main The Conference of heads of Government Offices in Wales, set up in 1946 to review the general execution of Government policy in Wales and to advise on questions of general administration, have submitted their fourth annual Report. The Report, which forms the fifth of a series of annual papers on Government activities elements of provision, the universities and the technical colleges, whose contributions are not identical but are complementary. The Report is primarily concerned with the provision of technology in Wales and Monmouthshire and covers the twelve months ended 30th June, 1950, has been published as a Command Paper.* logical education in the technical colleges, in which, it is stated, many of the courses available reach a standard equivalent to that Reference is made in the introductory section of the Report to the work of the Council for Wales and Monmouthshire, which held its first business meeting in June, 1949, and which recently submitted to the Government a memorandum on the problems of migration from the countryside, unemployment and marginal lands in Wales (see last month's issue of this Caterry and 240) of a university first degree or satisfy the educational requirements for corporate membership of a professional institute. The Council consider that the essential requirements for the development of technological education in these colleges lie in four main directions, the further development of high level courses of various kinds, based on a sufficient scientific foundation and conducted in in Wales (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 374). an atmosphere of freedom and experiment; an improvement in the finance, staffing, equipment and accommodation of the colleges; the offer of a new award or awards to encourage students to take The Report states that there was an overall improvement in employment during the year mainly due to the expansion of manufacturing industries, which was specially marked in the clothing and textile, metal and electrical goods and steel and associated industries. In July, 1949, unemployment was at the lowest peace-time figure recorded since 1924. In subsequent months there were increases due to the registration of boys and girls leaving school and to screaged ensures but here here the the courses; and the establishment of a national educational body of high standing to approve and moderate the courses leading to such awards. The Council is of the opinion that the course should be developed mainly on a full-time or "sandwich" basi basis and should combine a practical industrial approach with a greater girls leaving school and to seasonal causes, but by June, 1950, the figure had again fallen to a little above the level of the preceding element of broad fundamental science than is normally found in many existing courses.

July. Nearly one-third of the unemployed were registered as disabled persons. The percentage rate of unemployment in Wales was, however, still above the average for Great Britain. There were heavy concentrations of unemployment in the Development Areas and persistent and comparatively substantial pockets in some rural areas, especially in North Wales. No general shortage of labour was reported except in certain key industries. In coal mining and tinplate manufacture there was a shortage of able-bodied workers and in building and civil engineering and in general engineering a shortage of skilled workers.

The functions, nature, constitution, etc., of the proposed Royal College are discussed in some detail. The College should, it is suggested, approve suitable courses of advanced technology submitted by technical colleges under conditions appropriate to first and higher awards, and it should also approve the appoint-ment of suitable external examiners to assist the colleges in setting and myking their own examinations. It is chould head in The position of the basic heavy industries and services, including coal, iron and steel, power supply, and trade at South Wales ports, is reviewed in some detail, and statistical and other information given regarding production, exports, man-power, etc., in these sectors In a section dealing with the diversification of industry, the and marking their own examinations. It should be self-governing and consist of a Court, assisted by a Council and an Academic Board. The Court should consist of persons of eminence nominated by the Crown and of representatives of the Council and Academic Board. The Council should be appointed by the Court and include Report states that good progress had been made in the provision of new industrial buildings, and the "Advance" factory programme had been finished. At 30th June, 1950, the number of new factories and extensions completed was 276, compared with 201 at 30th Board. The Council should be appointed by the count and include persons nominated by universities, technical colleges, employers, industrial employees, professional institutions and local education authorities. The Academic Board should also be appointed by the June, 1949. It had been estimated that the manufacturing industries ntroduced into Wales and Monmouthshire since 1937, together with the expansion of already existing industries, would provide about 150,000 new factory jobs, including 95,000 for men. By the Court and include members of teaching staffs of technical colleges end of June, 1950, approximately 107,000 of these jobs had been filled, 71,000 by men and the remainder by women. It was pointed out, however, that the estimate of 150,000 new jobs made no and universities, and persons experienced in educational matters and universities, and persons experienced in educational matters chosen from among professional institutions and industry. The Report recommends that the awards should take the form of Associateship in the first instance and of Membership in the second, with Fellowships and Honorary Fellowships for those who further distinguish themselves in the field of technological education and research allowance for contraction in labour demands in industries established in Wales before 1937 and assumed that all new factories and extensions would be fully manned. Adverse circumstances might delay the progress of some of the new industries, and it might and research.

therefore be necessary at some stage to consider the introduction of additional industries in order to ensure stability.

The Report surveys the progress made in Wales during the period in agriculture, the building and civil engineering and ancillary industries, the non-ferrous metal, general engineering and national level for the broad examination of needs and assistance in the promotion of technological education to its rightful position ship repairing industries and in forestry and fisheries. It also reviews briefly the work of Government and other training schemes, in the national economy. The Report is followed by appendices containing particulars of the organisations consulted in the preparation of the Report, and notes on the provision of higher technological education of university degree standard in technical colleges and on the existing arrangethe resettlement of disabled persons, the work of the Appointments Offices, the Youth Employment Service, and the welfare activities of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, particularly in connection with the arrangements for the transport, accommodation and general welfare of foreign workers. Reference is made to the valuable service of Local Employment Committees in Wales, in ments for the affiliation of technical colleges with universities The Minister of Education expresses the hope that the Report will be widely studied and says that before taking any decision on connection with the work of Employment Exchanges. Sections o the Report deal with housing, planning, health and other local government services, education, social services and public utilities the Council's recommendations he will welcome and consider any comments which may be made to him. and other services. An appendix to the Report contains a number of relevant statistical Tables.

HIGHER TECHNOLOGICAL **EDUCATION**

The Minister of Education established the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce in 1948 to advise him on all matters concerned with the development of education for industry and commerce, from craftsmanship to the highest levels of management (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1948, page 195). One of the questions to which the Minister directed the attention of the Council was the best means of developing higher technological education in this country, with particular reference to the technical colleges. On this subject the Council have submitted a Report,[†] in the foreword to which the Minister

* Wales and Monmouthshire : Report of Government Action for the Year ended 30th June, 1950. Cmd. 8062. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 11d. post free).

[†] The Future Development of Higher Technological Education. Report of the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce. Ministry of Education. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1d. post free).

refers to the considerable national interest that has been aroused in the part the educational system can play in enhancing the efficiency of the productive capacity of the country's industries.

After examining the views and proposals of a large number of educational and industrial organisations, the Council recommend : (a) the development of new courses of advanced technology in the technical colleges in close association with industry and with the co-operation of the regional academic boards; (b) consideration by the Minister of Education of the possibility of increased financial aid to the authorities and a more generous allocation of building permits; and (c) the establishment of a national body to be entitled The Royal College of Technologists.

In their conclusion the Council state that they are of the opinion that the whole future planning of courses, facilities and awards is likely to be unrealistic unless a permanent focus is provided at the

GRANTS AND LOANS TO INSHORE FISHERMEN

By the provisions of the Inshore Fishing Industry Act, 1945, as amended by the White Fish and Herring Industries Act, 1948, the Ministers concerned, with the approval of the Treasury, were Ministers concerned, with the approval of the Treasury, were empowered to grant during a period of five years, financial aid to persons engaged in or wishing to engage in the inshore fishing industry. This period was due to expire on 9th December, 1950. The Act of 1945, however, also provided that the period could be extended, by Order, for a further period of not more than two years (see the issues of this GAZETTE for March, 1946, page 71, and September, 1948, page 306).

On 17th November the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Secretary of State for Scotland, with the approval of the Treasury, made the Inshore Fishing Industry Act, 1945 (Extension of Period) Order, 1950. This Order extends until 9th December, 1952, the period during which grants and loans may be made by the Ministers to inshore fishermen and periods entry the industry. the Ministers to inshore fishermen and persons entering the industry, towards the provision of boats and equipment.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1950 No. 1866) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

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NATIONAL INSURANCE Seasonal Workers' Unemployment Benefit

On 30th November the Minister of National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) (No. 2) Regulations, 1950. These Regulations, which came into operation on 5th December, take the place of regulations 3 and 4 of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 267), which they revoke and reproduce.

In a Statement made by the Minister and the Joint Authority, which has been published in a House of Commons Paper,* it is which has been published in a House of Commons Paper,^{*} it is explained that the new Regulations have been made and laid before Parliament to comply with a Ruling given by the Speaker of the House of Commons on 15th November that the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950, in which similar regulations had been included with other regulations already approved in draft by both Houses of Parliament, could not be received by the House of Commons. Subject only to the addition of words revoking the regulations in question and such minor adaptations of a drafting character as are necessary in view of the circumstances in which they have been made and laid before Parliament, the new Regulations are in the form in which (with other regulations) they were submitted in draft to the National Insurance Advisory committee and approved by them in their Report dated 16th June, 1950, which is appended to the Statement in the House of Commons Paper.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1950 No. 1915) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

Medical Certification in Cases of **Industrial Injury**

The rules for medical certification and for claiming injury benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, have been slightly modified by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations, 1950, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payand the National Insurance (industrial injuries) (Claims and Pay-ments) Amendment Regulations, 1950, which were made by the Minister of National Insurance on 22nd November. These Regulations, which came into operation on 28th November, allow a doctor to give special intermediate certificates (the certificates used where incapacity has already lasted at least 28 days and is likely to be prolonged) at intervals of up to four weeks, even though he is seeing the patient more frequently. Claims to injury benefit may be made and dealt with on the strength of these special intermediate certificates in advance of a further certificate confirming that the patient did in fact remain incapable of work throughout the period as forecast.

Similar arrangements have already been made for certification under the National Insurance Act, 1946, for sickness benefit (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1949, page 379).

Copies of the Regulations (SI 1950 Nos 1867 and 1868) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net each (2d nost free).

Appointments to the Industrial Injuries **Advisory Council**

The Minister of National Insurance has made the following appointments to the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, on the expiry of the terms of office of the existing members (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1947, page 408) :—

The following are re-appointed : Sir Wilfrid Garrett (Chairman), Mr. J. Bradshaw, Mr. C. R. Dale, Mr. E. De'Ath, D.C.M., Miss Florence Hancock, C.B.E., Mr. E. C. Happold, Professor R. E. Lane, M.D., F.R.C.P., Sir Will Lawther, Mr. T. A. E. Layborn, Lane, M.D., F.R.C.P., Sir Will Lawiner, Mr. 1. A. E. Laydorn, C.B.E., Alderman D. B. Lewis, and Mr. John Megaw. The following are newly appointed : Colonel Robert Forbes, D.S.O., M.C., Sir Hugh E. Griffiths, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., Professor J. M. Mackintosh, M.D., F.R.C.P., Mr. J. Owen, Mr. W. Sapcote, and Mr. H. J. Widdowson.

MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER STATISTICAL DIGEST FOR 1948 and 1949

The Ministry of Fuel and Power Statistical Digest, 1948 and 1949, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s. 6d-net (7s. 11d. post free).

The Digest contains statistics relating to the fuel and power industries for 1948 and 1949 and certain earlier years, and differs in several respects from the previous Digest, which covered the years 1946 and 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November,

* National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) (No. 2) Regulations, 1950. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 77(4) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority in accordance with Section 77(5) of that Act. House of Commons Paper No. 14 (Session 1950–51). H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).

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1948, page 381). These differences arise in part from the nationalisation of the coal, gas and electricity industries, which necessitated the introduction of new arrangements for collecting statistics. The geographical analysis of the figures is now based upon the The geographical analysis of the figures is now based upon the appropriate Divisional or Area Organisations, and in order to facilitate comparison the figures for the years preceding nationalisation have been re-tabulated and are given, where possible, on the new basis. The forms of return for the principal fuel and power industries for 1948 were re-drafted with the object of securing greater comparability in the statistics for these industries and of the principal securities and of the principal securities and of the statistics of these industries are presented as the principal securities and of the statistics of these industries are presented as the principal securities are presented as the principal securities are presented as the principal securities and of the principal securities are presented as the principal securities and of the principal securities are presented as the principal securities are presented as the principal securities are presented as the principal securities are principal securities and of the principal securities are presented as the principal securities are presented asecurities are presented as the principal securities obtaining comprehensive information about such matters as wages and salaries, capital expenditure and value of output. The resulting in the Census of Production reports on industry generally. Although certain statistics obtained from particular enquiries are not repeated in the present issue, there are a number of new features. These include a series of Tables dealing with pulverised fuel, which brings up to date figures last published before the war, and also gives information on this subject of a kind not previously published. Other new information relates to petroleum and the use of explosives The contents and arrangement of many Tables in coal mines. have been revised.

The Tables relating to deep-mined coal production contained in the Digest give statistics of output and productivity, equipment, man-power, recruitment and wastage, costs of production, wages and salaries, capital expenditure, the use of purchased materials and fuel, services rendered by outside firms, the value of output, and welfare, including dust suppression measures, statistics of pneumoconiosis and silicosis, and pithead baths. Some of the figures are analysed by Coal Divisions. There are detailed statistics of accidents at coal and other mines and quarries. Other sections of the Digest relate to opencast coal production, coal distribution, pulverised fuel, electricity, gas, coke ovens and low-temperature carbonisation, coke distribution, manufactured fuel, benzole and coal tar, and petroleum.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Third Session of Petroleum Industrial Committee

The Third Session of the Petroleum Industrial Committee was The Third Session of the Petroleum Industrial Committee was held in Geneva from 24th October to 3rd November. The meeting was attended by representatives from the Argentine Republic, Burma, Canada, Colombia, Egypt, France, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Venezuela. The names of the United Kingdom representatives were given in last month's GAZETTE (page 375). Mr. Stafforini (Argentine Republic), one of the representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was the Chairman of the Committee. The agenda of the Committee comprised (1) a general report, dealing with recent events and developments in the petroleum industry, and (2) social conditions in the industry. Three Sub-Committees were set up to deal with certain of the matters dealt with in the report on social conditions which the Committee had before it in connection with the second item on the agenda. One Sub-Committee dealt with housing, a item on the agenda. One Sub-Committee dealt with housing, a second with health services and a third with education. The reports and resolutions adopted by the Sub-Committees were endorsed by the full Committee.

A resolution concerning housing for petroleum workers recog-nises that the provision of adequate housing for petroleum workers is in the best interests of the health of the workers, that it would help to increase productivity and that it would tend to attract and retain workers for the petroleum industry. On the question of minimum standards, the resolution, while taking into account the wide variety of climatic and other circumstances surrounding the industry in the various countries concerned, lays it down that minimum housing standards for petroleum workers, sufficient to ensure a reasonable level of decency, hygiene and comfort, should be subject to approval by the public authorities in the light of their general policy and of the local conditions. Points which the Committee feel should be taken into consideration in considering standards include suitability of construction material, layout in standards include suitability of construction material, layout in relation to climatic conditions, minimum size and ventilation, and the provision of drinking water, cooking installations, washing facilities, sanitation and lighting. The resolution recommends consultation and co-operation between the employers and the public authorities in order to achieve the aim of eventual integration of the provision of housing for particular was here the integration of the provision of housing for petroleum workers with the provision made for the surrounding or adjacent community, in cases where permanent housing for petroleum workers separated from that available to the rest of the community is already in existence. With regard to new developments, where the provision of housing has to be undertaken by employers, the resolution recommends co-operation between the employers, the public authorities and private interests concerned on such matters as siting and servicing, with the aim of ensuring that the housing of petroleum workers is integrated with that of the community in general. Stress is laid on the need for full co-operation between the Governments, employers and workers in order to secure the satisfactory housing of petroleum workers in all cases where the question is not dealt with by legislation, concession agreements or by any other means which are adequate.

The Committee adopted a resolution urging the provision of health services for petroleum workers and recommends certain

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broad principles on which such services should be based. It is emphasised that the health services should be organised in such a way as to be adequate and in proportion to the number of beneficiaries; in remote petroleum centres, where the size of the centre warrants it there should be set up hospitals, clinics or dispensaries; the services should be maintained by competent and adequate personnel; and the equipment of consulting rooms should be such as to safeguard the private character of medical examinations. The Committee also adopted resolutions concerning preventive medicine and occupational diseases in the petroleum industry.

On the subject of education the Committee adopted a memoran embodying its views on the provision which should be made for the education of petroleum workers and their children. The memorandum deals with the need for the provision of elementary, secondary and higher education, with the desirability of encouraging the development of evening classes, and with such matters as the considerations which should be taken into account in providing school premises of a permanent character, equipment and text books, and school health and nutrition services. The Committee also adopted a resolution which expresses the view that, in the initial stages of development in remote or less developed areas, the

sion of basic education of the children of petroleum vorkers. The resolution states the opinion of the Committee that, in cases where education is provided by non-governmental institutions, the State should nevertheless determine and supervise the minimum standards of basic education of the petroleum workers and their

Third Session of Textiles Industrial Committee

The Third Session of the Committee on Textiles opened in Lyons on 28th November. The Committee on Textiles opened in Committees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to deal with conditions in certain major industries. The agenda for the Session is as follows :--

As in the case of Industrial Committees, the Plantations Com-mittee is tripartite in character and each of the Governments mentioned above may send a delegation consisting of two reprementioned above may send a delegation consisting of two repre-sentatives of Government, employers and workers respectively. The representatives may be accompanied by advisers. For this Session of the Committee the United Kingdom is being represented by the following delegation :--Mr. E. W. Barltrop, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., formerly Regional Controller, Ministry of Labour and National Service, now Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. E. M. Hunt, Principal, Ministry of Labour and National Service, formerly Labour Adviser to the Secretary of 1. General Report, dealing particularly with (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the Second Session; (b) steps taken by the Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; and (c) recent events and developments in the industry. 2. Disparities in textile wages between the various countries engaged in textiles and the effect of these disparities on the standards Labour and National Service, formerly Labour Attaché in China for the Government. Sir Frederick J. Seaford, C.M.G., C.B.E. for the Government. Sir Frederick J. Seaford, C.M.G., C.B.E., Managing Director of Booker Bros., McConnell and Co., Member of the Colonial Advisory Committee, formerly Member of Legis-lative Council and Executive Council of British Guiana and Mr. U. A. N. Laing, formerly General Manager of the Malayan American Plantations, for the employers. Mr. H. L. Bullock, formerly Member and President of the Trades Union Congress General General Marce Officer of the National Union of life of textile workers. 3. Safety of workers in the textile industry. These Committees are tripartite in character. Governments of each of the countries most directly concerned with the particular industry are invited to appoint delegations consisting of two Government, two employers' and two workers' representatives. The representatives may be accompanied by advisers. At this Session of the Textiles Committee the United Kingdom is represented General Council, formerly National Officer of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and Mr. P. P. Narayanan, of the All Plantations Workers' Union, Member of the Federal Legislative Council, for the workers. The Government and workers' by the following delegation :---Mr. J. A. Diack, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. G. H. Carruthers, representatives are accompanied by advisers.

Regional Controller, Board of Trade, for the Government. Brigadier L. C. Mandleberg, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Chairman of the National

Co-operative Associations in the United States in 1949

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor have published in the *Monthly Labor Review* for September statistics of consumers' co-operative associations (or societies) and of central co-operative federations in the United States of America during 1949. The figures are estimates, based on reports furnished by the associations and federations.

The number of local co-operative associations handling consumer goods or providing consumer services in 1949 was estimated to be goods or providing consumer services in 1949 was estimated to be 4,570. This figure represents the number of associations only and not of establishments (many of the associations operated one or more branch establishments). Of 3,790 associations engaged in retail distribution, 2,350 operated as stores and buying clubs, 1,375 as petroleum associations and 65 as consumers' creameries, dairies, bakeries, fuel or lumber yards, etc. The total membership of the retail distributive associations was 2,511,000 and the amount of business transacted during the year was valued and the amount of business transacted during the year was valued at 1.215 million dollars. For the first time for many years the total what, although the tonnage of goods handled increased. There was also a decline in both the money and physical volume of the business of petroleum associations. While, in the aggregate, the membership of the retail distributive associations increased, the number of associations decreased during the year, owing to the fact that, as in 1948, the number of dissolutions exceeded the number of newly formed associations. Service associations, which provided board, lodging, housing, medical and hospital care, burial and other services, numbered 780, with a total membership of approximately 306,600 and a volume of business which amounted to over 35 306,600 and a volume of business which amounted to over 35 million dollars. The Bureau of Labor Statistics stated that an intensive study of co-operative housing associations was revealing that the number of such associations was substantially larger than had been supposed. It was anticipated that the Housing Act, 1950, which provides that the Federal Housing Administration shall assist housing co-operatives with planning and technical advice, would result in a further extension of co-operative activity in the subset of housing sphere of housing.

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Employers' Association of Rayon Yarn Producers, and Mr. H. F. Employers Association of Rayon Yarn Producers, and Mr. H. F. Farrar, C.B.E., Vice Chairman of the Woollen (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, for the employers. Mr. W. L. Heywood, Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, General Secretary of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, and Mr. A. C. C. Robertson, J.P., President of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives for the workers. Operatives, for the workers. The Government and employers' representatives are accompanied by advisers. Delegations from 20 countries attended the Second Session of this Committee which was held in Geneva in October and November, 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1948, page 415).

First Session of Committee on Work on Plantations

The First Session of the Plantations Committee, set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office on lines similar to those of Industrial Committees, opened in Bandoeng, Indonesia, on 4th December. The following countries had been invited to be represented on the Committee : Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, France, India, Indonesia, Liberia, (siam), the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Its terms of reference, as determined by the Governing Body, are : (a) To examine and report to the Governing Body on the basic questions common to workers on plantations as a whole, suggesting appropriate methods of action by the International Labour Organisation on these matters; and (b) to examine and report to the Governing Body on the methods for securing, within the frame-work of the International Labour Organisation, consideration of the special problems of plantation workers employed in the different

LABOUR OVERSEAS

The following Table shows, for 1949 and the two preceding years, the numbers, membership and annual volume of business of local co-operative associations, and the numbers and annual volume of business of co-operative federations :--

ALAN DES THE STATE OF A THE OF	1949	1948	1947
Local Associations Retail Distributive :	- 40 1 1 1	and we want	O REAL
Number	3,790	3,880	3,985
Membership (000's)	2,511.0	2,354.0	2,208.0
Amount of Business (000,000's)	\$1,215.0	\$1,229.5	\$1,050.3
Service :	700	700	500
Number	780 306.6	786 395·3	793 356-8
Membership (000's) Amount of Business (000,000's)	\$35.1	\$29.2	\$25.5
Federations	433 1	427 2	420 0
Wholesale :		West - Karles	Service 1
Number	51	48	35
Amount of Business (000,000's)	\$363.0	\$339.9	\$271.5
Service : Number	19	10	18
Amount of Business (000,000's)	\$2.2	19 \$3·3	\$1.8
Productive :	17 701		
Number	17	16	16
Amount of Business (000,000's)	\$101.5	\$83.7	\$53.7

The average membership of the reporting retail distributive associations during 1949 was 819 for store and 719 for petroleum associations, and the average volume of business done was valued at 413,471 dollars and 277,166 dollars respectively. There were, however, eight associations each with a membership of 3,000 or more, and eleven whose volume of business exceeded one million dollars in each case.

dollars in each case. Local associations were affiliated to 51 wholesale federations, of which two were inter-regional, 30 regional and 19 district federations. The regional and district wholesale federations had a combined distributive and service business of over 350 million dollars. This was an increase of between 7 and 8 per cent. over 1948, despite the fact that during 1949 wholesale prices, for all commodities combined, increased by about 6 per cent. Services provided by 19 service federations for local associations were valued at 2.2 million dollars, compared with 3.3 million dollars in the previous year. Productive federations, which numbered 17, did

business to the value of $101\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars. The value of goods produced by the central organisations amounted to the record figure of nearly 208 million dollars, an increase of about 20 per cent. compared with the figure for 1948. The largest increases were in the value of the output of refined petroleum, crude oil, feeding stuffs, seeds and fertilisers, chemicals, and machinery and equip-ment. Considerable decreases were shown in the output value of food products, lubricating oil, lumber and shingles, printing, and vegetable oils.

Other types of co-operative activity in the United States during 1949 included 898 local associations for the supply of electric power and light, with 2,895,000 patrons and a volume of business of over 178 million dollars; there were also eleven electric light and power federations. Mutual and co-operative telephone associations numbered 33,000, with a membership of 675,000 and a volume of business of ten million dollars. Credit unions numbered 10,085, with a record membership of over four million and a volume of business to the value of nearly 779 million dollars. There were also 2,000 insurance associations with $11\frac{1}{2}$ million policy holders and a premium income of 210 million dollars. Statistics of the operation of farming co-operative associations are not given in the summary.

Earnings in the United States Glassware Industry in January, 1950

A summary of the results of an enquiry into earnings in January, A summary of the results of an enquiry into earnings in January, 1950, in two sections of the glassware manufacturing industry in the United States, has been published in the June issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. The enquiry, which was undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, covered undertakings engaged in pressed and blown glass-ware manufacture in Ohio, Pennsylvania (Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland Counties) and West Virginia, and glass container manufacture in Indiana and New Jersey (Salem and Cumberland Counties). In these areas approximately 27,500 workers were employed in the two sections studied. Undertakings employing fewer than 21 workers were excluded from the survey. The Table below shows the average straight-time hourly earnings

The Table below shows the average straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations in the undertakings surveyed. Straight-time earnings are earnings during normal working hours, including incentive payments but excluding extra payments for overtime and night work

	Pres	ssed and B Glassware	Glass Containers		
Occupations	Ohio	Pennsyl- vania	West Virginia	Indiana	New Jersey
Man in a long of the ag	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Men : Batch Mixers . Blowers . Catters, Decorative . Forming-Machine Operators Gatherers, Blow-Pipe . Pressed Ware Punty Grinders, Glassware . Lehr Tenders . Maintenance Electricians Maintenance Electricians Mould Makers, Methal Pressers, Glassware, Hand Truckers, Hand Warming-in Boys	$1 \cdot 25 \\ 1 \cdot 84 \\ 0 \cdot 97 \\ 1 \cdot 47 \\ 1 \cdot 88 \\ 1 \cdot 49 \\ 1 \cdot 93 \\ 1 \cdot 34 \\ 1 \cdot 30 \\ 1 \cdot 45 \\ 1 \cdot 67 \\ 1 \cdot 64 \\ 1 \cdot 77 \\ 2 \cdot 18 \\ 1 \cdot 12 \\ 1 \cdot 05 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 14 \\ 1 \cdot 98 \\ 1 \cdot 04 \\ \\ 1 \cdot 69 \\ 1 \cdot 70 \\ 1 \cdot 89 \\ \\ 1 \cdot 14 \\ 1 \cdot 55 \\ 1 \cdot 40 \\ 1 \cdot 78 \\ 2 \cdot 12 \\ 1 \cdot 08 \\ 1 \cdot 09 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 08 \\ 2 \cdot 05 \\ 0 \cdot 93 \\ 1 \cdot 50 \\ \hline \\ 1 \cdot 66 \\ 1 \cdot 74 \\ 1 \cdot 06 \\ 1 \cdot 10 \\ 1 \cdot 44 \\ \hline \\ 1 \cdot 77 \\ 1 \cdot 98 \\ 1 \cdot 08 \\ 1 \cdot 09 \end{array}$	1.15 1.58 1.14 1.41 1.43 1.77 	
Women : Assemblers, Cartons Cutters, Decorative Grinders, Glassware Selectors Silk-Screen Decorators Wrappers			0.84 1.19 0.88 0.90 0.88	0·95 0·96 	1.17

The scheduled normal working week was most commonly 40 hours. Two shifts were operated in two-thirds, and more than two shifts in about one-quarter of the undertakings producing



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pressed and blown glassware. Glass container undertakings all operated more than two shifts. Few undertakings in either of these sections of the glassware industry provided extra payment for night work. Plant workers in all the glass container under-takings surveyed were granted three paid public holidays a year; but in the pressed and blown glassware section provisions for paid public holidays were almost non-existent. Annual holidays with new were provided for practically all plant workers normally for a pay were provided for practically all plant workers, normally for a period of one week after one year's service. In all the glass container undertakings and in several of the pressed and blown glassware undertakings, plant workers received at least two weeks' holiday with pay after five years' service.

An article on earnings in January, 1949, in the United States glassware industry appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1949 (page 347).

Social Security in New Zealand in 1949-50

The eleventh Annual Report of the Social Security Department of New Zealand has been presented in accordance with the Social Security Act, 1938. The Report gives an account of the work of the Department in relation to unemployment, sickness, and other social security benefits and in administering war pensions and allowances and other related matters, during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1950. During this period various legislative amendments were applied to the conditions for the receipt of social security cash benefits, one of which increased the rates of benefits by 5s a week as from 1st June 1949. by 5s. a week as from 1st June, 1949.

The number of applications for unemployment benefit dealt with by the Social Security Department during 1949–50 was 498, of which 323 were granted and 175 were declined. During the previous year the total number of applications received was 752, of which year the total number of applications received was 752, of which 344 were granted and 408 were declined. At 31st March, 1950, there were twelve persons (including two females) drawing unemployment benefit, compared with 30 at the end of March, 1949. The total expenditure on unemployment benefit during 1949-50 amounted to £10,402, compared with £8,948 for the previous year, an increase of £1,454. Most of the recipients were males, nearly half of whom drew benefit for less than five weeks.

The Social Security Act provides that special emergency benefit in cases of hardship may be granted to any person who is not qualified for any other benefit under the Act but who, by reason of qualmed for any other bencht under the Act but who, by reason of age, physical or mental disability, or any other cause, is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. The number of such benchits in force at the end of March, 1950, was 2,277, compared with 2,026 at the end of March, 1949; the total expenditure on emergency benchit was £280,155 in 1949–50 and £251,409 in 1948–49.

Other monetary benefits provided under the Social Security Scheme are superannuation benefits, payable quarterly to persons of the age of 65 years and over, age, widows', orphans', family, invalids' and miners' benefits, paid monthly, and sickness benefit, paid weekly. The number of recipients of these benefits at 31st March, 1950, and the total amounts of benefits paid during the preceding twelve months, are shown in the Table below, together with the corresponding figures for 1948–49.

Benefit	Number of Re 31st Ma		Amount of Benefit paid in Twelve Months ended 31st March			
	1950	1949	1950	1949		
Superannuation	69,356	65,839	£ 2,179,365	£ 1,850,079		
Widows'	117,156 14,198 366	116,254 14,883 371	15,133,751 2,159,914 31,176	13,790,791 1,911,134 27,623		
Invalids'	254,920 9,476 636	248,726 10,051 660	14,850,959 1,397,713 120,061	14,242,202 1,348,616 113,659		
Cial and a second state of the second state	4,931	4,945	1,008,651	911,107		

In addition to the monetary benefits referred to above, the Social Security Department granted medical, hospital, maternity, etc., benefit to the value of £8,461,000 during 1949–50.

The reciprocal arrangements between New Zealand and the The reciprocal arrangements between New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia were extended on 1st July, 1949, to include unemployment, age, widows', family, invalids', and sickness benefits ; prior to that date the arrangements covered age and invalids' benefits only. At 31st March, 1950, the number of reciprocal benefits in force in New Zealand under these arrange-ments was 341, compared with 270 at the end of March, 1949. Reciprocity between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is confined to family benefits (children's allowances) ; on 31st March, 1950, the number of such benefits in force in New Zealand was 776, compared with 561 at the end of March 1949. compared with 561 at the end of March, 1949.

The total expenditure on social security cash benefits during the year ended 31st March, 1950, was £37,172,149, which represented £19 13s. 1d. a head of the population (including Maoris). Over 46 per cent, of the total expended was paid without a means test, the remainder being subject to a means test. At the end of March, 1949, the Social Security Fund had a balance of £8,682,000. Receipts during the following twelve months amounted to £43,838,000, which included £31,838,000 representing the social security charge on wages and other income and miscellaneous receipts, and £12 million granted by the New Zealand Parliament from the Con-solidated Fund. During the same period £45,633,000 was expended

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in benefits and £792,000 on administrative and other expenses. At 31st March, 1950, the balance of the Fund was £6,095,000. A short account of the Social Security Scheme in New Zealand was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February (page 51), and an article on the work of the Social Security Department during 1948–49 in the issue for April (page 127).

Development and Welfare in the British West Indies in 1947–49

A Report* on development and welfare in the British West Indies during 1947–49 has been prepared for the Colonial Office by Major-General Sir Hubert Rance, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., C.B., Chairman of the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies. The Report gives a brief account of the work of the Organisation and surveys the economic and general position the Organisation and surveys the economic and general position of the West Indian Colonies during the period, with chapters on the economic background, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, education, public health, labour, social welfare, public works and other topics. The Report states that during 1947-49 there was an increasing tandard to fill contract the Labour Derestments of the

tendency to fill senior posts in the Labour Departments of the West Indian Governments with West Indians, and that a number of officers of the Departments received training courses in the United Kingdom, arranged by the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Legislative authority for the collection of information on employment and unemployment was provided during the period in Trinidad and Jamaica, but the process of building up reliable statistics remained a slow and difficult one. At the Census of 1946 it was estimated that the total labour force of the British West Indies was nearly two million persons, of whom about 15 per cent. were unemployed, the proportion rising to over 25 per cent. in Jamaica. The indications available did not suggest that the unemployment problem had improved since 1946. It was considered that emigration did not offer much present scope as a solution of the problems of unemployment and population. Industrialisation had opened new avenues of employment and was likely to extend during the next few years, but, until agricultural productivity could be adequately increased, the growth of the population would remain the most urgent of the major problems of the Caribbean Area.

The Report notes that steady progress was made during 1947-49 in the development of trade unions, employers' organisations and industrial relations. Wages and conditions of employment in most of the important industries were being regulated by joint agreements between employers and workpeople and increasing use was being made of methods of arbitration and inquiry in the settlement of industrial disputes. A brief account is given of the principal

* Development and Welfare in the West Indies 1947-49. Colonial No. 264, H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. 6d. net (4s. 9d. post free).

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Industrial Fluorosis. A Study of the Hazard to Man and Animals near Fort William, Scotland. 4s. (4s. 3d.)Memo. No. 22.

Artificial Sunlight Treatment in Industry. A Report on the Results of Three Trials-in an Office, a Factory and a Coalmine. By Dora Coalbrook. 1s. (1s. 1d.) I.H.R.B. Report No. 89.

A Study of Diphtheria in Two Areas of Great Britain. By P. Hartley and W. J. Tulloch, with 4s. (4s. 3d.) others. S.R.S. No. 272.

Studies in Air Hygiene. By R. B. Bourdillon, O. M. Lidwell, and J. E. Lovelock, with others. 7s. 6d. (8s. 0d.) Special Report Series No. 262.

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disputes occuring during the period, the most serious and widespread of which were in the sugar industry where organisation on the workers' side was not very advanced. Notes are added on extensions and revisions of West Indian labour legislation during 1947–49. The Report contains Tables showing the allocation and expenditure upon Development and Welfare Schemes in the British West Indian Colonies of funds made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945.

Indian Labour Year Book, 1948-49

The third edition of the Indian Labour Year Book has recently been issued by the Labour Bureau of the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India. This edition relates to the period 1948–49 but includes also statistics for earlier years. The opening chapter of the Year Book deals with employment, the dependence of the Year Book deals with employment,

employment service and training. This chapter reproduces the serial statistics of employment which are available for certain serial statistics of employment which are available for certain organised sectors of activity, including factories, mines, plantations, railways, posts and telegraphs. These sectors cover about nine million workers, who, as it is pointed out, form a very small proportion of the total gainfully occupied population of India. For non-plantation agriculture, which accounts for two-thirds of all gainfully occupied persons, and for other major activities, such as cottage industries, wholesale and retail trade, road transport, building and construction, and municipal services no regular building and construction, and municipal services, no regular employment statistics are available.

The Year Book contains a full account of labour legislation in the Central and Provincial Governments of India and the Indian States. It also describes the machinery for collecting and disseminating labour information, preventing and settling industrial disputes, and promoting the tripartite discussion of labour problems. A chapter on industrial relations gives an account of tabout problems. India, industrial disputes and the industrial truce. The Year Book discusses the wages and earnings data available, which are limited, generally speaking, to those sectors of activity

for which regular employment statistics can be given. It is stated that when the labour sections of the Indian Statistics Act become operative it will be possible to collect wages data on uniform lines for the country as a whole. The Government of India maintain for the country as a whole. The Government of India maintain a uniform series of index figures of the cost of living for a number of centres, the basis of comparison being the average prices in 1944. These figures are reproduced in the Year Book, together with those

of other published series. Other matters dealt with in the Year Book, together with those enquiries, food control and rationing, industrial health and safety, labour welfare, agricultural labour, Indian labour overseas, and India and the International Labour Organisation. The Year Book includes a summary of important events affecting labour in India during the period, and has numerous statistical and other appendices.

Selected Publications

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in October

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* increased during October by 46,000 (14,000 men and 32,000 women). This increase is the same as that which occurred in October last year.

The size of the Forces increased during October by 15,000 to a total of 723,000. The number of ex-Service men and women on release leave at the end of the month was estimated at about 1,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at the 13th November, 1950, was 302,100, compared with 304,100 at the 16th October. The absence of an increase in unemployment at this time of the year is contrary to the normal seasonal trend. The November figure represented about 1.4 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the National Insurance Schemes compared with 1.5 per cent. in October. The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce

and services of all kinds) rose during October by 25,000 (nearly all women).

There was a decline of 13,000 during the month in the total number employed in the basic industries, the main decrease being

9,000 in transport and communication. The number of wage earners on colliery books declined by 3,200. The numbers employed in the manufacturing industries increased during October by 43,000. The principal increase was 22,000 in the metals, engineering and vehicles group. Textiles[†] increased by 3,000.

Employment in the distributive trades increased by 12,000 in October while there was a decline of 16,000 in professional, financial and miscellaneous services due to the further seasonal fall in employment in catering and hotels.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

1 1	Vision Charles	and the state of the	A North	11. 13. 13	Inc	ousar	Ids
-		Mid- 1948	End- 1948	End- Sept., 1950	End- Oct., 1950	dui	ange ting ct., 050
g Popu	lation* 	16,057 7,089	16,069 7,116	16,126 7,328	16,140 7,360	+++++	14 32
		23,146	23,185	23,454	23,500	+	46
and	Women's	807 39	774 34	685 23	700 23	+	15
		846	808	708	723	+	15
have nploym nemploy	not yet ent yed	92 282	18 348‡	6 292‡	1 303‡	+	5 11
		14,945 6,981	15,019 6,992	15,234 7,214	15,235 7,238	++++	1 24
Civil 	Employ-	21,926	22,011	22,448	22,473	+	25
	and and 	and Women's and Women's and Women's and Women's and Women's and and Women's and and and and and and and and and and	- 1948' g Population* 16,057 7,089 23,146 and Women's 23,146 and Women's 807 39 846 omen on Release 92 opployment 92 civil Employ- 282 Civil Employ- 14,945 Civil Employ- 14,945	- 1948' 1948 g Population* 16,057 16,069 23,146 23,185 and Women's 807 774 807 774 846 808 omen on Release 92 18 ohave not yet 92 18 remployment 282 348‡ 14,945 15,019 6,981 6,992 Civil Employ- 15,019	Mid- 1948 End- 1948 Sept., 1950 g Population* 16,057 7,089 16,069 7,116 16,126 7,328 23,146 23,185 23,454 and Women's 807 774 685 846 808 708 omen on Release ohave not yet ployment 282 3481 2921 14,945 15,019 15,234 Civil Employ- 6,981 6,992 7,214	Mid- 1948 End- 1948 End- 1948 End- Sept., 1950 End- Oct., 1950 g Population* 16,057 16,069 16,126 16,140 23,146 23,185 23,454 23,500 and Women's 807 774 685 700 807 774 685 700 846 808 708 723 men on Release 92 18 6 1 ployment 282 3481 2921 3031 14,945 15,019 15,234 15,235 Civil Employ- 14,945 15,019 15,234 7,238	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

* 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 domes-tic 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 October, 1950, was: Cotton-334,000. Wool-222,000. Other textiles-478,000. * End of month estimate.

and the second sec	and the second of	The second second	Stande ingels	Inc	usanus
Industry or Service	Mid- 1948	End- 1948	End- Sept., 1950	End- Oct., 1950	Change during Oct., 1950
Basic Industries Coal Mining Total Man-power (Wage-earners on Colliery Books) Dther Mining and Quarrying Jas, Electricity and Water	787 (725) 82 296	788 (726) 82 301	752 (690) 82 327	749 (687) 82 329	-3 (-3) +2
ransport and Communica- tion	1,814 1,227 41	1,803 1,230 41	1,807 1,220 41	1,798 1,217 41	- 9 - 3 -
Total, Basic Industries	4,247	4,245	4,229	4,216	- 13
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metals, Engineering and Vehicles Textiles Tothing Good, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures Total, Manufacturing Industries	426 3,904 948 700 725 1,411 8,114	433 3,921 971 716 738 1,422 8,201	458 3,977 1,031 756 782 1,496 8,500	460 3,999 1,034 759 788 1,503 8,543	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 2 \\ + & 22 \\ + & 3 \\ + & 3 \\ + & 6 \\ + & 7 \\ \hline + & 43 \\ \end{array} $
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and	1,497 2,689	1,480 2,739	1,495 2,852	1,496 2,864	+ 1 + 12
Miscellaneous Services Public Administration— National Government	3,925	3,876	3,937	3,921	- 16
Service	688 766	694 776	649 786	648 785	$\begin{bmatrix} - & 1 \\ - & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
Total in Civil Employ- ment	21,926	22,011	22,448	22,473	+ 25
	A STATE OF STATE	and the second states	and the lot of the lot of		

ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad

industrial groups is given in the Table below. The industries are

classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification.*

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

The figures given for mid-1948 are based on the industrial analysis of the insurance cards issued under the national insurance schemes which came into operation on 5th July, 1948; information as to the changes since mid-1948 in each industry, except coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, is obtained from the returns rendered by employers under the Undertakings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943, and the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Certain industries and services, which are not covered by the returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as for those shown below, are omitted from the Table. Persons registered as unemployed and demobilised men and women taking paid leave are not included.

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

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION	1S
equired by customers in the Midlands may be obtained quickly	from
I.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 2 EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHA	M, 3

Ministry of Labour Gazette, December, 1950

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN	GRE.	AT BR	A COLOR AND A COLOR	INDU	STRIA	L ANA	LYSIS	4-2	
Industry		Males		2011	Females			Total	
the second secon	Mid- 1948	Sept., 1950	Oct., 1950	Mid- 1948	Sept., 1950	Oct., 1950	Mid- 1948	Sept., 1950	Oct., 1950
lining, etc. Coal Mining	775.5	740.4	737 · 2	11.5	11.5	11.5	787.0	751.9	748 • 7
reatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	229 · 1 69 · 3 34 · 2 29 · 6 19 · 9 12 · 9 63 · 2	$\begin{array}{c} 237 \cdot 2 \\ 72 \cdot 9 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 31 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 63 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{237} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 72 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 36 \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 31 \cdot \textbf{5} \\ 20 \cdot \textbf{2} \\ 13 \cdot \textbf{6} \\ 63 \cdot \textbf{5} \end{array}$	77.8 7.4 42.1 11.6 5.6 1.4 9.7	82.2 7.7 44.3 12.9 5-8 1.2 10.3	82 · 8 7 · 8 44 · 7 12 · 9 5 · 8 1 · 2 10 · 4	306 •9 76•7 76•3 41•2 25•5 14•3 72•9	319·4 80·6 80·4 44·2 25·9 14·8 73·5	319.8 79.8 80.9 44.4 26.0 14.8 73.9
hemicals and Allied Trades	294.8 16.8 143.4 12.6 21.6 25.9 27.2 24.7 22.6	318 · 1 16 · 7 153 · 0 13 · 9 22 · 6 27 · 7 29 · 6 30 · 4 24 · 2	318 · 9 16 · 7 153 · 4 14 · 0 22 · 8 27 · 8 29 · 7 30 · 5 24 · 0	$\begin{array}{c} 126 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 52 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	134.9 0.5 53.5 20.7 14.6 11.3 21.0 6.2 7.1	$\begin{array}{c} 136 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 53 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	420 · 9 17 · 3 195 · 5 30 · 8 33 · 8 37 · 0 46 · 9 30 · 7 28 · 9	453.0 17.2 206.5 34.6 37.2 39.0 50.6 36.6 31.3	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{455} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 207 \cdot 0 \\ 35 \cdot 1 \\ 37 \cdot 7 \\ 39 \cdot 2 \\ 51 \cdot 1 \\ 36 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \end{array}$
Ietal Manufacture	438 •4 19•3 178•8 91•1 14•3 17•3 33•0 84•6	446.8 19.8 182.8 92.5 14.9 18.0 35.5 83.3	448 · 2 19 · 7 183 · 1 93 · 0 14 · 9 18 · 0 35 · 6 83 · 9	$57.6 \\ 0.7 \\ 15.9 \\ 15.3 \\ 2.7 \\ 1.2 \\ 6.3 \\ 15.5 $	55.50.714.914.82.61.16.015.4	55.70.714.914.82.61.16.115.5	496 · 0 20 · 0 194 · 7 106 · 4 17 · 0 18 · 5 39 · 3 100 · 1	$502 \cdot 3$ $20 \cdot 5$ $197 \cdot 7$ $107 \cdot 3$ $17 \cdot 5$ $19 \cdot 1$ $41 \cdot 5$ $98 \cdot 7$	503 · 9 20 · 4 198 · 0 107 · 8 17 · 5 19 · 1 41 · 7 99 · 4
agineering, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,445} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{218} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{74} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{15} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{63} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{57} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{33} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{64} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{547} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{118} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{27} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{36} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{16} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{10} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{68} \cdot \textbf{1} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,457\cdot3}\\ \textbf{188\cdot1}\\ \textbf{69\cdot3}\\ \textbf{34\cdot9}\\ \textbf{17\cdot5}\\ \textbf{61\cdot7}\\ \textbf{22\cdot4}\\ \textbf{58\cdot3}\\ \textbf{33\cdot3}\\ \textbf{66\cdot5}\\ \textbf{575\cdot3}\\ \textbf{122\cdot8}\\ \textbf{36\cdot6}\\ \textbf{28\cdot7}\\ \textbf{42\cdot4}\\ \textbf{17\cdot1}\\ \textbf{11\cdot3}\\ \textbf{71\cdot1} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,463.9}\\ \textbf{188.6}\\ \textbf{69.5}\\ \textbf{35.0}\\ \textbf{17.6}\\ \textbf{62.0}\\ \textbf{22.5}\\ \textbf{58.6}\\ \textbf{33.5}\\ \textbf{577.2}\\ \textbf{123.2}\\ \textbf{37.0}\\ \textbf{28.7}\\ \textbf{43.4}\\ \textbf{17.3}\\ \textbf{11.3}\\ \textbf{71.9} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 375 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 117 \cdot 5 \\ 46 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 51 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 377\cdot 0\\ 7\cdot 3\\ 3\cdot 6\\ 4\cdot 8\\ 1\cdot 6\\ 12\cdot 8\\ 3\cdot 1\\ 10\cdot 0\\ 8\cdot 1\\ 5\cdot 4\\ 120\cdot 5\\ 42\cdot 0\\ 22\cdot 0\\ 15\cdot 6\\ 40\cdot 1\\ 18\cdot 7\\ 9\cdot 3\\ 52\cdot 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{382.4} \\ \textbf{7.1} \\ \textbf{3.6} \\ \textbf{4.8} \\ \textbf{1.6} \\ \textbf{13.0} \\ \textbf{3.1} \\ \textbf{10.0} \\ \textbf{8.3} \\ \textbf{5.4} \\ \textbf{121.7} \\ \textbf{42.2} \\ \textbf{22.5} \\ \textbf{15.5} \\ \textbf{41.8} \\ \textbf{19.0} \\ \textbf{9.5} \\ \textbf{53.3} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,820} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{225} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{78} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{17} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{76} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{23} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{67} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{71} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{664} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{164} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{62} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{44} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{67} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{44} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{67} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{45} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{19} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{119} \cdot \textbf{5} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,834\cdot3}\\ \textbf{195\cdot4}\\ \textbf{72\cdot9}\\ \textbf{39\cdot7}\\ \textbf{19\cdot1}\\ \textbf{74\cdot5}\\ \textbf{25\cdot5}\\ \textbf{68\cdot3}\\ \textbf{41\cdot4}\\ \textbf{71\cdot9}\\ \textbf{695\cdot8}\\ \textbf{164\cdot8}\\ \textbf{58\cdot6}\\ \textbf{44\cdot3}\\ \textbf{82\cdot5}\\ \textbf{35\cdot8}\\ \textbf{20\cdot6}\\ \textbf{123\cdot2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,846\cdot3}\\ \textbf{195\cdot7}\\ \textbf{73\cdot1}\\ \textbf{39\cdot8}\\ \textbf{19\cdot2}\\ \textbf{75\cdot0}\\ \textbf{25\cdot6}\\ \textbf{68\cdot6}\\ \textbf{41\cdot8}\\ \textbf{72\cdot0}\\ \textbf{698\cdot9}\\ \textbf{165\cdot4}\\ \textbf{59\cdot5}\\ \textbf{44\cdot2}\\ \textbf{85\cdot2}\\ \textbf{36\cdot3}\\ \textbf{20\cdot8}\\ \textbf{125\cdot2} \end{array}$
ehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	760 · 2 243 · 8 182 · 8 120 · 6	798 · 4 268 · 8 183 · 1 127 · 5	800 · 1 × 269 · 3 183 · 3 128 · 0	$118.7 \\ 41.6 \\ 23.0 \\ 21.0$	$\begin{array}{c} 123 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	124.5 44.3 24.5 21.8	878 · 9 285 · 4 205 · 8 141 · 6	922 · 1 312 · 9 207 · 4 149 · 1	924 · 6 313 · 6 207 · 8 149 · 8
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Archaft Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	$52 \cdot 1 56 \cdot 2 23 \cdot 3 72 \cdot 9$	59.7 52.8 23.3 75.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 60 \cdot 3 \\ 52 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 3 \\ 75 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	20.5 2.9 2.2 3.7	22.1 2.6 2.3 3.8	22·3 2·7 2·3 3·7	72.6 59.1 25.5 76.6	81.8 55.4 25.6 79.4	82.6 55.4 25.6 79.3
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	8.5	7.6	7.6	3.8	2.9	2.9	12.3	10.5	10.5
ietal Goods not elsewhere specified	$\begin{array}{c} 313 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 3 \\ 155 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 313 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 28 \cdot 3 \\ 24 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 156 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	315·4 31·7 22·2 28·4 28·4 24·7 22·3 157·7	178 · 0 20 · 6 19 · 2 5 · 3 10 · 2 25 · 6 13 · 6 83 · 5	178.5 20.9 18.8 5.4 9.5 26.2 11.9 85.8	181 ·3 21·1 18·9 5·4 9·6 26·6 12·1 87·6	491.4 53.2 40.6 33.3 37.3 50.5 37.9 238.6	492 · 1 52 · 4 40 · 8 33 · 7 37 · 8 51 · 0 34 · 0 242 · 4	$\begin{array}{c} 496 \cdot 7 \\ 52 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 8 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \\ 51 \cdot 3 \\ 34 \cdot 4 \\ 245 \cdot 3 \end{array}$
recision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	79·3 46·7 8·7 17·5 6·4	85.0 51.8 10.2 16.3 6.7	85·3 51·8 10·3 16·4 6·8	45.0 25.3 6.0 12.0 1.7	48.6 27.3 7.0 12.6 1.7	49 • 4 27•6 7•2 12•9 1•7	124·3 72·0 14·7 29·5 8·1	133.6 79.1 17.2 28.9 8.4	134 ·7 79·4 17·5 29·3 8·5
extiles	384.7 60.7 91.9 28.1 16.8 5.3 7.9 7.1 27.3 4.9 10.8 6.3 6.4 5.3 7.9 10.8 13.2	$\begin{array}{c} 423\cdot 8\\ 64\cdot 4\\ 49\cdot 2\\ 97\cdot 9\\ 33\cdot 7\\ 19\cdot 7\\ 5\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 8\\ 6\cdot 5\\ 32\cdot 8\\ 5\cdot 4\\ 13\cdot 0\\ 6\cdot 6\\ 6\cdot 8\\ 60\cdot 5\\ 14\cdot 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 424\cdot 8\\ 64\cdot 4\\ 49\cdot 3\\ 97\cdot 9\\ 33\cdot 7\\ 19\cdot 8\\ 5\cdot 3\\ 7\cdot 8\\ 6\cdot 5\\ 32\cdot 9\\ 5\cdot 4\\ 13\cdot 0\\ 6\cdot 7\\ 6\cdot 7\\ 6\cdot 7\\ 6\cdot 7\\ 6\cdot 7\\ 6\cdot 8\\ 14\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 554 \cdot 5 \\ 114 \cdot 3 \\ 90 \cdot 2 \\ 113 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 80 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 25 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	598:1 119:7 98:8 120:3 15:6 26:2 7:7 11:4 10:7 95:8 9:5 15:5 16:1 13:9 28:0 8:9	$\begin{array}{c} 600\cdot7\\ 120\cdot3\\ 99\cdot6\\ 120\cdot1\\ 15\cdot8\\ 26\cdot3\\ 7\cdot7\\ 11\cdot4\\ 10\cdot8\\ 95\cdot9\\ 9\cdot5\\ 15\cdot6\\ 16\cdot2\\ 14\cdot2\\ 28\cdot2\\ 9\cdot1 \end{array}$	939-2 175-0 133-9 205-3 42-8 40-8 13-4 20-3 19-4 108-1 13-2 23-5 21-5 19-9 79-8 22-3	1,021.9 184.1 148.0 218.2 49.3 45.9 12.9 19.2 17.2 128.6 14.9 28.5 22.7 20.7 88.5 23.2	1,025.5 184.7 148.9 218.0 49.5 46.1 13.0 19.2 17.3 128.8 14.9 28.6 22.9 28.6 22.9 20.9 20.9 28.0 23.7
eather, Leather Goods and Fur	49.0 32.7 11.5 4.8	49.5 32.6 12.7 4.2	49.6 32.7 12.7 4.2	30·3 9·5 16·0 4·8	32 · 4 8 · 9 18 · 7 4 · 8	33 · 2 9 · 1 19 · 2 4 · 9	79·3 42·2 27·5 9·6	81.9 41.5 31.4 9.0	82.8 41.8 31.9 9.1
lothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	195 .2 74.0 12.4 6.7 7.3 8.6 59.9 26.3	203·2 81·3 13·9 7·8 6·9 8·4 60·5 24·4	203 · 8 81 · 6 13 · 9 7 · 8 6 · 9 8 · 4 60 · 7 24 · 5	427 · 2 184 · 0 89 · 1 49 · 1 12 · 6 30 · 4 57 · 8 4 · 2	474.7 207.1 97.1 60.0 13.3 32.6 60.7 3.9	477.6 208.7 97.2 60.3 13.4 32.9 61.2 3.9	622 · 4 258 · 0 101 · 5 55 · 8 19 · 9 39 · 0 117 · 7 30 · 5	677 · 9 288 · 4 111 · 0 67 · 8 20 · 2 41 · 0 121 · 2 28 · 3	681 · 4 290 · 3 111 · 1 68 · 1 20 · 3 41 · 3 121 · 9 28 · 4
ood, Drink and Tobacco	407·2 31·5 108·6 25·3 14·1 17·4 31·0 74·7 6·4 24·6 20·2	436.8 33.7 114.5 16.1 18.8 28.5 16.6 28.1 18.1 32.0 75.9 6.6 27.3 20.6	$\begin{array}{c} 437\cdot7\\ 34\cdot0\\ 114\cdot4\\ 16\cdot3\\ 19\cdot0\\ 28\cdot2\\ 17\cdot5\\ 28\cdot4\\ 18\cdot0\\ 32\cdot0\\ 75\cdot7\\ 6\cdot6\\ 27\cdot0\\ 20\cdot6\end{array}$	285-2 8-4 68-0 19-3 9-8 12-3 5-2 34-5 35-0 25-5 18-9 5-4 14-5 28-4	312-9 8·3 75·3 26·2 11·5 12·6 6·2 48·9 34·8 22·5 19·6 5·2 15·3 26-5	317·1 8·5 76·3 26·9 12·0 12·3 50·2 35·8 23·2 19·4 5·2 14·6 26·4	692.4 39.9 176.6 33.0 25.4 37.6 19.3 58.6 52.4 56.5 93.6 111.8 39.1 48.6	749 • 7 42 • 0 189 • 8 42 • 3 30 • 3 41 • 1 22 • 8 77 • 0 52 • 9 54 • 5 95 • 5 11 • 8 42 • 6 47 • 1	754 · 8 42 · 5 1900 · 7 43 · 2 31 · 0 40 · 5 23 · 8 78 · 6 53 · 8 55 · 2 95 · 1 11 · 8 41 · 6 47 · 0

xtiles			
Cotton Spinning, Doubling,	etc.		C
Cotton Weaving, etc.	and the second		
Woollen and Worsted			
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Product			1000
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving	g and	Silk	
Linen and Soft Hemp			
Jute			
Rope, Twine and Net			
Hosiery and other Knitted (Goods		
Lace			
Carpets			
Narrow Fabrics		2	
Made-up Textiles			
Textile Finishing, etc.		1	
Other Textile Industries			

od, Drink and Tobacco	· · · ·	1.20		
Grain Milling				
Bread and Flour Confect	ionery	0.9	2.2.2.3	1935
Biscuits	2 - 1	0.000000		200
Meat and Meat Products			12008	and a
Milk Products	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	1	20.00	1
Sugar and Glucose	2.3.1.41	Stranger .	1 1 2 2	x 1
Cocoa, Chocolate and Su	igar Cor	fection	ery	1223
Preserving of Fruit and V			1000	103
Food Industries not elsev			The state	337
Brewing and Malting	and a start	Ser and	1000	Sec.
Wholesale Bottling		3123618	and a	30,8
Other Drink Industries	1000	11. 11.	23/32	30
Tobacco	anning de	an march	-	2.00
a second s	Carlo Carlos Carlos	10000		and the

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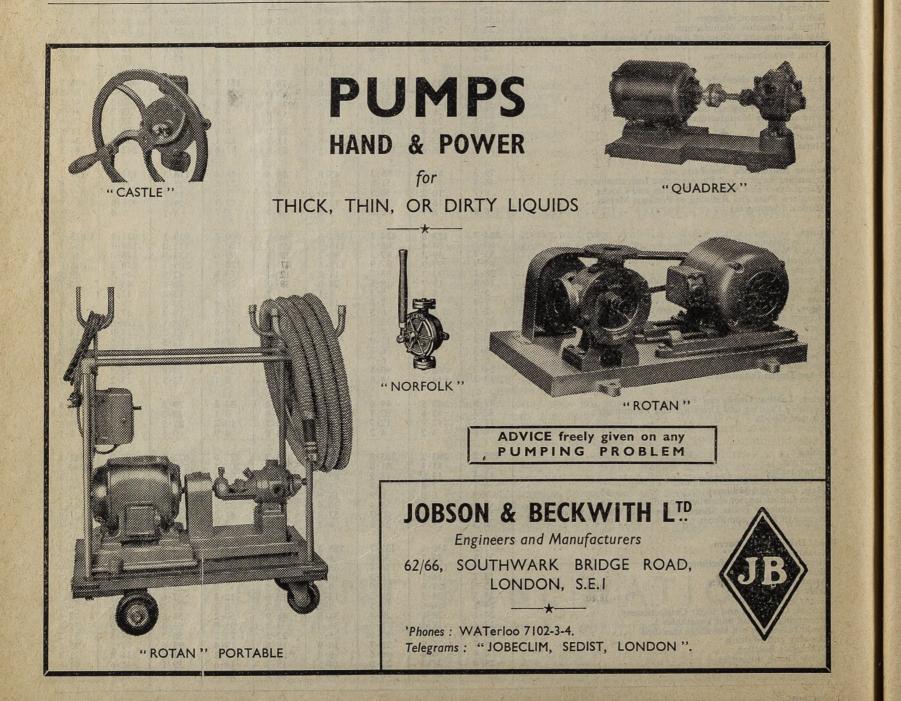
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Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

A Provide and the second and the sec		ousands)		13 12	A MAR	1911		- State -	
		Males			Females		in s	Total	
Industry	Mid- 1948	Sept., 1950	Oct., 1950	Mid- 1948	Sept., 1950	Oct., 1950	Mid- 1948	Sept., 1950	Oct., 1950
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	218.9 76.2 92.3 15.7 19.0 15.7	$\begin{array}{c} 233 \cdot 1 \\ 75 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	234·4 75·8 105·1 17·7 19·2 16·6	$51.1 \\ 10.7 \\ 25.3 \\ 3.1 \\ 6.2 \\ 5.8 $	53.5 10.3 28.5 3.2 6.0 5.5	54·4 10·4 29·4 3·1 5·9 5·6	270.0 86.9 117.6 18.8 25.2 21.5	286.6 85.9 131.9 21.4 25.2 22.2	288 · 8 86 · 2 134 · 5 20 · 8 25 · 1 22 · 2
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc	291.1 54.8 3.5 12.6 15.0 68.5 136.7	$\begin{array}{c} 320 \cdot 4 \\ 59 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 77 \cdot 2 \\ 146 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	319·4 59·4 4·8 15·7 17·4 76·6 145·5	$\begin{array}{c} 172 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 90 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	191 · 4 19 · 7 2 · 2 28 · 9 24 · 2 19 · 5 96 · 9	192.3 19.9 2.2 29.3 24.5 19.6 96.8	463.8 73.1 4.7 36.3 36.4 86.5 226.8	511.8 78.9 7.0 44.4 41.5 96.7 243.3	511.779.37.045.041.996.2242.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	$\begin{array}{c} 141 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 142 \cdot 4 \\ 67 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 144 \cdot 0 \\ 68 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 4 \\ 34 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 107 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 242 \cdot 0 \\ 96 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 66 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 247 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 65 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	251·4 103·8 15·0 16·7 32·5 11·4 5·3 66·7
Building and Contracting	1,298 · 0 1,236 · 7 61 · 3	1,295 · 9 1,231 · 7 64 · 2	1,296 · 6 1,231 · 7 64 · 9	39.0 32.7 6.3	39·2 32·7 6·5	39·3 32·7 6·6	1,337·0 1,269·4 67·6	1,335·1 1,264·4 70·7	1,335·9 1,264·4 71·5
Gas, Electricity and Water </td <td>271·2 117·9 126·7 26·6</td> <td>298·2 125·4 144·9 27·9</td> <td>299 · 1 125 · 7 145 · 4 28 · 0</td> <td>24·4 9·5 13·5 1·4</td> <td>29.6 10.9 17.3 1.4</td> <td>29·8 11·0 17·4 1·4</td> <td>295.6 127.4 140.2 28.0</td> <td>327.8 136.3 162.2 29.3</td> <td>328·9 136·7 162·8 29·4</td>	271·2 117·9 126·7 26·6	298·2 125·4 144·9 27·9	299 · 1 125 · 7 145 · 4 28 · 0	24·4 9·5 13·5 1·4	29.6 10.9 17.3 1.4	29·8 11·0 17·4 1·4	295.6 127.4 140.2 28.0	327.8 136.3 162.2 29.3	328·9 136·7 162·8 29·4
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus ServiceOther Road Passenger TransportGoods Transport by Road	255.8 28.6 181.8	255.6 27.3 191.1	252.5 24.2 190.9	44.4 2.3 11.8	44.5 2.3 13.3	44·4 2·1 13·5	300·2 30·9 193·6	300 · 1 29 · 6 204 · 4	296·9 26·3 204·4
Distributive Trades	$1,145 \cdot 3$ $103 \cdot 4$ $72 \cdot 9$ $101 \cdot 4$ $370 \cdot 6$ $147 \cdot 7$ $326 \cdot 2$ $23 \cdot 1$	$1,206 \cdot 4$ $107 \cdot 7$ $75 \cdot 8$ $109 \cdot 0$ $382 \cdot 1$ $157 \cdot 6$ $349 \cdot 5$ $24 \cdot 7$	$1,207 \cdot 4$ $109 \cdot 0$ $75 \cdot 9$ $108 \cdot 6$ $380 \cdot 2$ $158 \cdot 2$ $350 \cdot 8$ $24 \cdot 7$	992.0 27.3 24.7 46.9 299.3 95.2 462.9 35.7	$1,093 \cdot 2$ $29 \cdot 3$ $26 \cdot 2$ $49 \cdot 5$ $330 \cdot 6$ $105 \cdot 5$ $513 \cdot 9$ $38 \cdot 2$	1,104·3 29·5 26·4 50·0 329·8 105·9 524·8 37·9	$2,137 \cdot 3$ $130 \cdot 7$ $97 \cdot 6$ $148 \cdot 3$ $669 \cdot 9$ $242 \cdot 9$ $789 \cdot 1$ $58 \cdot 8$	2,299.6 137.0 102.0 158.5 712.7 263.1 863.4 62.9	2,311.7 138.5 102.3 158.6 710.0 264.1 875.6 62.6
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	66.2 47.6 227.5 32.0 11.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 62 \cdot 4 \\ 37 \cdot 8 \\ 224 \cdot 7 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 62 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 5 \\ 221 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	73.0 43.2 507.5 119.2 29.6	74 · 1 38 · 0 475 · 1 115 · 8 28 · 0	$74 \cdot 3 \\ 36 \cdot 0 \\ 463 \cdot 3 \\ 114 \cdot 9 \\ 27 \cdot 6$	$ \begin{array}{c} 139 \cdot 2 \\ 90 \cdot 8 \\ 735 \cdot 0 \\ 151 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	136.5 75.8 699.8 149.2 39.3	136.7 71.5 684.4 148.0 - 38.9



	in mass	JI
SUMN	ARY I	FO
he numbers of 13th Novem	f persons r ber, 1950,	egi we
	Men 18 and over	u

198,681 195,478 16th October 13th November

and

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 un-employed at 13th November represented 1.4 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes. The corresponding percentage at 16th October was 1.5. The analysis of the figures for 13th November is as follows :----

Carl Carling	Wholly	Unemployed	(including (Casuals)	alle ante			
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total		
Men 18 and over Boys under 18	48,784 2,989	52,285 1,865	91,151 986	192,220 5,840	3,258 62	195,478 5,902		
Women 18 and over Girls under 18	30,948 3,029	32,076 2,035	29,794 877	92,818 5,941	1,809 123	94,627 6,064		
Total	85,750	88,261	122,808	296,819	5,252	302,071		

The total of 302,071 includes 49,093 married women. The changes between 16th October and 13th November in each administrative Region were as follows :---

	and the second	1 N.	Wholly Un (including	1	A. A.			
Region	-	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Temp- orarily Stopped	Total	
London & South-	16th Oct. 13th Nov.	25,459 22,391	17,343 17,989	13,771 14,105	56,573 54,485	1,091 399	57,664 54,884	
Eastern	Inc. or Dec.	- 3,068	+ 646	+ 334	- 2,088	- 692	- 2,780	
Eastern	16th Oct. 13th Nov.	3,917 4,137	3,538 3,914	3,188 3,465	10,643 11,516	219 82	10,862 11,598	
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 220	+ 376	+ 277	+ 873	- 137	+ 736	
Southern	16th Oct. 13th Nov.	5,567 4,516	4,488 5,037	4,111 4,383	14,166 13,936	46 41	14,212 13,977	
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,051	+ 549	+ 272	- 230	- 5	- 235	
South- Western	16th Oct. 13th Nov.	5,195 4,656	4,704 5,560	5,767 5,972	15,666 16,188	109 84	15,775 16,272	
alaze 3	Inc. or Dec.	- 539	+ 856	+ 205	+ 522	- 25	+ 497	
Midland	16th Oct. 13th Nov.	3,956 4,018	2,096 2,057	2,682 2,423	8,734 8,498	171 165	8,905 8,663	
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 62	- 39	- 259	- 236	- 6	- 242	
North- Midland	16th Oct. 13th Nov.	2,462 3,012	2,066 2,263	2,120 2,459	6,648 7,734	84 199	6,732 7,933	
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 550	+ 197	+ 339	+ 1,086	+ 115	+ 1,201	
East & West Ridings	16th Oct. 13th Nov.	4,766 4,828	4,289 4,362	6,916 6,843	15,971 16,033	714 570	16,685 16,603	
Kiumgs	Inc. or Dec.	+ 62	+ 73	- 73	+ 62	- 144	- 82	
North- Western	16th Oct. 13th Nov.	13,818 12,602	12,763 13,056	18,406 18,330	44,987 43,988	831 699	45,818 44,687	
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,216	+ 293	- 76	- 999	- 132	- 1,131	
Northern	16th Oct. 13th Nov.	8,167 6,924	9,015 9,320	15,584 16,139	32,766 32,383	671 803	33,437 33,186	
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,243	+ 305	+ 555	- 383	+ 132	- 251	
Scotland	16th Oct. 13th Nov.	14,140 13,231	14,931 16,314	29,625 30,522	58,696 60,067	2,345 1,661	61,041 61,728	
	Inc. or Dec.	- 909	+ 1,383	+ 897	+ 1,371	- 684	+ 687	
Wales	16th Oct. 13th Nov.	6,489 5,435	7,815 8,389	18,246 18,167	32,550 31,991	382 549	32,932 32,540	
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,054	+ 574	- 79	- 559	+ 167	- 392	
Great Britain	16th Oct. 13th Nov.	93,936 85,750	83,048 88,261	120,416 122,808	297,400 296,819	6,663 5,252	304,063 302,071	
	Inc. or Dec.	- 8,186	+ 5,213	+ 2,392	- 581	-1,411	- 1,992	

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nemployment at 13th November, 1950

OR GREAT BRITAIN

istered as unemployed at 16th October ere as follows :---

Boys	Women 18	Girls	Total
under 18	and over	under 18	
7,402	90,726	7,254	304,063
5,902	94,627	6,064	302,071

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th November, 1950, and the approximate percent-age rates of unemployment in each Region :—

Region	registere	ber of per ed as unen Novembe	ployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
man la sul anno	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South- Eastern Southern Midland North-Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Scotland Scotland	35,938 7,592 7,881 10,194 5,752 4,847 11,621 28,722 22,862 22,862 22,139	2 18,946 4,006 6,096 6,078 2,911 3,086 4,982 15,965 10,324 17,896 10,401	54,884 11,598 13,977 16,272 8,663 7,933 16,603 44,687 33,186 61,728 32,540	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	
Great Britain	201,380	100,691	302,071	1.4	1.4	1.4	

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 13th November, 1950, was 326,089, including 213,020 men, 6,645 boys, 99,942 women and 6,482 girls. Of the total, 320,465 (including 5,097 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 5,624 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons[†] on the registers in each Region at 13th November, 1950, are shown below.

The Parks	elemente de sen	teach (STOP)	Oscillar Andra	Constant, a Mariala	NAMES OF STREET
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
ALL THE LASE	W	holly Unemp	ployed (inclu	iding Casuals)
London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western North-Western Scotland Wales	34,707 7,353 7,598 9,914 5,509 4,578 11,097 27,385 21,741 41,160 21,178	1,072 191 271 242 125 212 237 1,015 576 1,289 610	17,766 3,695 5,635 5,686 2,678 2,678 2,682 4,443 15,001 9,375 16,488 9,369	940 277 432 346 186 262 256 587 691 1,130 834	54,485 11,516 13,936 16,188 8,498 7,734 16,033 43,988 32,383 60,067 31,991
Great Britain	192,220	5,840	92,818	5,941	296,819
Northern Ireland	17,334	743	5,152	417	23,646
United Kingdom	209,554	6,583	97,970	6,358	320,465
		Tem	porarily Sto	pped	and see
London and South- Eastern Southern Midland North-Midland Le and W. Ridings North-Western Scotland Wales	153 47 12 38 114 55 278 312 542 542 1,367 340	6 1 	225 33 29 44 41 130 257 360 247 269 174	15 1 2 6 12 26 17 11 9 24	399 82 41 84 165 199 570 699 803 1,661 549
Great Britain	3,258	62	1,809	123	5,252
Northern Ireland	208		163	1	372
United Kingdom	3,466	62	1,972	124	5,624
	-	Total Re	gistered as U	Inemployed	61. X 19 9
London and South- Eastern	34,860 7,400 7,610 9,952 5,623 11,375 27,697 22,283 42,527 21,518 195,478	1,078 192 271 242 129 214 246 1,025 579 1,305 621 5,902 743	17,991 3,728 5,664 5,730 2,719 2,812 4,700 15,361 9,622 16,757 9,543 94,627 5,315	955 278 432 348 192 274 282 604 702 1,139 858 6,064 418	54,884 11,598 13,977 16,272 8,663 7,933 16,603 44,687 33,186 61,728 32,540 302,071 24,018
Northern Ireland	17,542			6,482	326,089
United Kingdom	213,020	6,645	99,942	0,402	520,009

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employ-ment Offices in each administrative Region at 13th November, 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 16th October.

		s on r, 1950	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals		
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	as compared with 16th October, 1950
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	34,860	17,991	2,033	54,884	- 2,780
County) Acton Brentford and Chiswick	15,256 132 226	6,294 65 62	354 15 4	21,904 212 292	-1,642 -82 -50
Brighton and Hove Chatham	1,933 676	940 1,063	68 .92	2,941 1,831	+ 133 + 345
Croydon Dagenham Ealing	610 408 244	275 199 112	19 39 22	904 646 378	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 331 \\ - & 105 \\ - & 98 \end{vmatrix}$
East Ham	352 110 482	117 84 340	15 20 27	484 214 849	$ \begin{array}{r} - 106 \\ - 116 \\ - 218 \end{array} $
Hayes and Harlington Hendon	99 381	67 157	22 41	188 579	- 40 - 102
Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham	380 632 431	187 214 204	31 28 21	598 874 656	$- 162 \\ - 343 \\ - 121$
West Ham Willesden	688 367	367 68	33 42	1,088 477	$- 70 \\ - 39$
Eastern	7,400 122 112	3,728 83	470 6	11,598 211	+ 736 + 23
Ipswich Luton	243 83	87 158 34	11 34 9	210 435 126	$ \begin{array}{r} - 30 \\ - 28 \\ - 33 \end{array} $
Norwich Southend-on-Sea Watford	679 1,272 135	154 582 166	11 56 14	844 1,910 315	-58 + 549 - 26
Southern	7,61 0 984	5,664 592	703 36	13,97 7 1,612	-235 +278
Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	91 2,086 356	160 2,147	16 114	267 4,347	-1 + 124
Slough	88 1,001	184 86 438	21 6 49	561 180 1,488	+ 7 - 80 - 797
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	9,952 2,638	5,730 839	590 66	16,272 3,543	+ 497 - 206
Exeter Gloucester Plymouth	296 70 1,034	253 89 1,089	9 6 64	558 165 2,187	+ 9 - 53 - 30
Swindon	109 5,623	126 2,719	19	254 8,663	+ 31 - 242
Birmingham	1,485	581 51	321 53 2	2,119 75	-108 -13
Coventry Oldbury Smethwick	594 15 51	292 16 25	15 5	901 36 76	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 31 \\ - & 27 \\ - & 5 \end{array} $
Stoke-on-Trent	712 197 60	89 89 30	18 21 11	819 307 101	$- 41 \\ - 55 \\ - 12$
Wolverhampton	360 162	173 143	7 8	540 313	+ 21 + 55
North-Midland	4,633 198	2,812 95	488 13	7,933 306	+ 1,201 + 21
Derby Grimsby Leicester	111 1,283 151	60 347 75	6 155 19	177 1,785 245	- 1 + 233 - 41
Lincoln	139 146	31 71	17 13	187 230	+ 26 - 10
Nottingham Peterborough	78 770 32	44 321 154	9 37 3	131 1,128 189	+ 18 + 123
Scunthorpe East and West Ridings	50 11,375	126 4,700	48 528	224 16,603	+ 28 - 82
Barnsley Bradford	406 572 86	59 77 47	6 22	471 671	$-3 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ $
Doncaster Halifax	224 57	365 24		134 603 81	+ 81 - 6
Huddersfield Hull Leeds	124 3,907 1,966	44 1,043 757	75 46	168 5,025 2,769	-27 + 107 + 12
Rotherham	192 969 129	274 440 86	20 23	486 1,432 220	- 45 - 177 - 6
York	275	86 123	5 13	411	+ 53
Accrington	27,697 99 194	15,361 63 23	1,629 9 8	44,687 171 225	-1,131 -22 -16
Barrow Birkenhead	268 856 102	567 742 51	43 37 7	878 1,635 160	- 13 - 182 - 29
Blackpool	2,229 422	1,509 138	83	3,821 568	+1,595 - 50
Burnley Bury Crewe	179 54 110	27 20 118	8 4 6	214 78 234	$+ 2 \\ - 23 \\ - 61$
Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and	11,996 2,533	4,766 1,332	675 197	17,437 4,062	- 1,725 - 264
Royton) Preston	348 449	97 130	6 18	451 597	+ 10 - 42
Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	87 542	71 539	2 28	160 1,109	-38 - 78
Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey	584 296 742	160 263 808	13 12 56	757 571 1,606	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 69 \\ - & 17 \\ + & 78 \end{array} $
Warrington	227 671	271 208	12 8	510 887	+ 98 - 54
		1	I.	And And And	and the second

* 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.

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Parian and Principal T			Persons or Novembe		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	as compared with 16th October, 1950
Northern	22,283 141 166 1,373 786 1,030	9,622 221 163 427 436 611	1,281 10 32 37 34 36	33,186 372 361 1,837 1,256 1,677	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 251 \\ + & 78 \\ - & 13 \\ - & 63 \\ - & 144 \\ + & 118 \end{array}$
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington Ouay).	670 3,792 2,211 440 2,654 355	622 1,490 468 497 981 194	76 104 71 30 112 12	1,368 5,386 2,750 967 3,747 561	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 66 \\ + & 56 \\ + & 122 \\ + & 8 \\ + & 73 \\ - & 50 \end{array} $
Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	42,527 1,883 365 1,419 3,463 14,870 1,470 1,434 703	16,757 458 141 483 798 4,167 1,164 667 350	2,444 65 24 35 115 420 173 92 33	61,728 2,406 530 1,937 4,376 19,457 2,807 2,193 1,086	$\begin{array}{r} - & 30 \\ + & 687 \\ + & 290 \\ - & 35 \\ - & 224 \\ + & 95 \\ - & 283 \\ - & 80 \\ - & 189 \\ + & 54 \end{array}$
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	21,518 2,186 1,279 773 1,889 993	9,543 659 373 392 672 706	1,479 88 69 32 74 52	32,540 2,933 1,721 1,197 2,635 1,751	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 392 \\ + & 130 \\ - & 171 \\ + & 103 \\ - & 302 \\ - & 180 \end{array}$
Northern Ireland	17,542 7,070 2,557	5,315 2,807 226	1,161 225 248	24,018 10,102 3,031	+ 1,049 - 79 + 12

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 eleven months of 1950.

	1000 501	risin £00	Great Brita	ain		ha salt
iono <u>ai</u> mata		nemployed g Casuals)	Tempo Stop		Total	United Kingdom Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324
940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054
941	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273
942	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117
943	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538
944	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929
945	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977
946	251 914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164
947*	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323
48†	225,566	70,567	4.289	3,148	303,570	331,323
	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965	337,997
49 :						
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
50 :	250.022	105.016	4,738	3,579	372,266	403,883
16th Jan	258,033 259,816	105,916 102,778	6,298	3,890	372,782	403,358
13th Feb 13th Mar	239,810	97,406	5,737	2,922	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
14th Aug	197,635	81.581	3,695	5,400	288,311	312,890
11th Sept	192,624	84,362	3,887	2,962	283,835	308,348
16th Oct	201,870	95,530	4,213	2,450	304,063	327,032
13th Nov	198,060	98,759	3,320	1,932	302,071	326,089

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 16th October, 1950 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 936,481, compared with 930,114 at 17th July, 1950. 17th July, 1950.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 20th November, 1950, was 61,395, of whom 56,460 were males and 4,935 were females. The total included 31,416 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 29,979 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

100,001 000 100,000 100,000 100,000	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment : Ex-Service	27,557 20,896	210 4,190	27,767 25,086
Total	48,453	4,400	52,853
Classified as unlikely to obtain employ- ment other than under special conditions : Ex-Service	3,630 4,377	19 , 516	3,649 4,823
Total	8,007	535	8,542
Grand Total	56,460	4,935	61,395

The number of registered disabled persons placed in employment during the period 1st August, to 31st October, 1950, was 36,553, including 32,293 men, 3,486 women and 774 young persons.

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

Industry	unem	olly	Tempo		n	Total			nited Kingdo (all classes)	
		uding uals) Females	stop Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
griculture, Forestry, Fishing	10,021 6,607 388 3,026 2,923 2,152 29 433 87 111 111	3,854 3,800 35 19 137 101 14 2 4 16	1,299 35 1 1,263 20 7 	260 260 	11,320 6,642 389 4,289 2,943 2,159 29 446 87 111 111	4,114 4,060 35 19 140 101 14 2 4 19	15,434 10,702 424 4,308 3,083 2,260 29 460 89 115 130	14,314 9,352 407 4,555 3,211 2,173 29 653 87 156 113	4,214 4,158 35 21 142 102 	18,528 13,510 442 4,576 3,353 2,275 299 668 89 160 132
reatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,546 831 340 347 245 54 729	724 138 117 190 151 15 113	12 2 3 1 6	5 1 4	2,558 833 343 347 246 54 735	729 138 117 190 152 15 117	3,287 971 460 537 398 69 852	2,755 898 351 352 278 61 815	739 138 121 192 153 15 120	3,49 4 1,036 472 544 431 76 935
hemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	3,143 121 1,121 105 870 248 174 188 216	1,629 13 513 185 443 99 218 67 91	9 1 3 — 2 1 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ \end{array} $	3,152 122 1,124 105 870 250 175 190 316	1,642 13 515 185 446 102 221 67 93	4,794 135 1,639 290 1,316 352 396 257	3,251 123 1,188 109 870 260 183 199	1,656 13 521 186 446 105 223 67	4,907 136 1,709 295 1,316 365 406 266 414
Inter Ons, Greases, Glue, etc. Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in	316 3,320 109 1,268 806 117 70	752 6 219 160 109 27	257 1 206 3 22 22	19 	3,577 110 1,474 809 139 92	771 6 220 161 114 27	409 4,348 116 1,694 970 253 119	319 3,743 126 1,504 897 139 96	95 775 7 220 161 114 27	4,514 13: 1,724 1,054 25: 12:
Integrated works)	314 636 9,068 870 387 86 305 60 264 670 1,170 4,990 585 275	55 176 4,208 352 74 69 7 70 26 51 283 114 1,222 338 198	1 394 359 4 1 1 23 1 3	12 66 44 - 4 2 -7 1 1 	315 638 20,274 9,427 874 388 86 305 60 265 670 1,170 5,013 586 278	55 188 4,274 396 74 69 7 74 26 53 283 121 1,223 338 198	370 826 24,548 9,823 948 457 93 379 86 318 953 1,291 6,236 924 924	323 658 21,653 10,230 975 407 101 319 61 372 681 1,195 5,228 606 296	56 190 4,352 401 75 71 7 74 26 63 283 121 1,240 341 199	37: 84: 10,63 1,05: 47: 10 399 8 43 96 1,31: 6,46 94 49
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	122 360 91 83 494 5,539 1,969 1,688 915 409	218 483 132 125 446 994 294 190 197 209	2 40 29 8 1		122 362 91 83 494 5,579 1,998 1,696 915 410	218 484 132 125 453 997 295 191 198 209	340 846 223 208 947 6,576 2,293 1,887 1,113 619	128 366 92 86 510 5,957 2,073 1,821 1,049 428	218 500 134 132 467 1,066 301 205 228 212	34 86 22 21 97 7,02 2,37 2,02 1,27 64
Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc. Ietal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures	89 172 196 101 3,086 221 148 213 239 332 332	9 14 27 54 1,833 144 170 16 130 494	1 1 60 2 - 7 33 8		89 172 197 102 3,146 223 148 220 272 340	9 14 27 54 1,851 146 170 16 134 495	98 186 224 156 4,997 369 318 236 406 835	98 172 202 114 3,264 225 151 258 272 349	9 14 27 70 1,872 147 171 17 134 502	10 18 22 18 5,13 37 32 27 40 85
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified recision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	173 1,760 732 413 162 79 78 2,526	89 790 479 280 106 58 35 3,032	3 7 4 4 61	1 2 - 1 1 1 135	176 1,767 736 417 162 79 78 2,587	90 800 481 280 106 59 36 3,167	266 2,567 1,217 697 268 138 114 5,754	184 1,825 779 441 172 86 80 3,268	91 810 512 287 129 60 36 4,144	27 2,63 1,29 72 30 14 11 7,41
exities Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics	416 187 484 134 91 271 123 97 18	551 267 449 93 96 131 159 257 360 32	1 	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ \hline 11 \\ - \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ - \\ 38 \\ 51 \\ 1 \end{array} $	417 187 507 134 74 91 271 124 105 18	557 267 460 93 100 132 159 295 411 33	974 454 967 227 174 223 430 419 516 51	426 189 516 151 102 564 272 150 121 23	564 267 494 100 104 712 159 418 439 35	9 4 1,0 2 2 1,2 4 5 5

(96569)

Ministry of Labour Gazette. December, 1950

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

† The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 13th November, 1950, who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

A**4

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis-continued

Humber		nployed	. Indu	Great 1	1000 - 100 -	-contin	yed or	TIDEL	A Contraction	AN ARTE O
Industry	une	Wholly employed		mporarily		1999 B	naridaa.	100 000 0000 2.01 0 0.02	United Ki (all class	
an and the state and an and the second		ncluding casuals)		stopped		Tota	A TRAIL PICE			diterra areas
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur						es Fema	les Tota	1 Male	s Fema	les Total
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	· 122	2 88 2 125	27 5 1 21	m Toyles	9 44 1 23 1 12	7 8 3 12	9 320 6 249	6 242 9 128	2 9. 3 13	4 336
Clothing	1,949	3,004	21 214 60	43	2 2,16	3 3,43	6 5,599	2,381	3,94	3 6,324
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	40	3 700 304 4 54	3 1 20	13		6 83 1 31 4 7	6 952 3 354 5 149	2 118 4 56	95	9 1,077 7 543
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes	220	220	17 100 13	94	and the local data and the second	0 31	8 310 4 634) 95 4 345	343	374 3688
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery	5,988 235	5,589 133	28	15	6,010 235	5,74	0 11,756	6,481	6,377	12,858
Meat and Meat Products	214	336	5 - 7 1		1 214	4 33 3 19	9 3,021 7 551 3 391	1,951 216 229	1,244 354 206	3,195 570 435
Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified	180 246 363	121 423 1,212			181			205 249	7 139	344 685
Wholesale Bottling	485	283 155	8 1 1	66 1 10	878 486 101	284 165	1,623 770 266	920 493 128	760	1,680
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	364		21	16 14 23	364	219	583	379	440	819
Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets	941	177 335 19	6 10 	4	947 1,125 132	181 343 19	1,128 1,468 151	1,084	185	1,269 1,562
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures.	1,707	100 65 1,089	4 1 16	8 3 19	334 186 1,723	68	254	398 218	116 71	514 289
Wallpaper. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	391 15	183 13	1	3	392 15	186	578	1,813 429 18	1,175 194 13	2,988 623 31
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	123 69 450	195 150 86	1 1 7	5	124	150	220	135 76	227 154	362 230
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav- ing, etc.	659	462	6	7	457 665		547	475 680	95 492	570
Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	1,890 507 96 89	1,438 384 28 79	52 3 		1,942 510 96	384 28	894 124	2,069 526 102	1,524 384 29	3,593 910 131
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	218 45 371	343 61 45	40 1		95 258 46 371	82 410 61 45	177 668 107 416	103 276 49	82 414 61	185 690 110
Building and Contracting	564 34,058 23,131	498 340 212	2 157	2	566 34,215	500 348	1,066 34,563	372 641 37.964	45 509 372	417 1,150 38,336
Civil Engineering Contracting	837 10,090	52 76	105 1 51	4	23,236 838 10,141	216 52 80	23,452 890 10,221	26,041 892 11,031	234 55 83	26,275 947 11,114
Gas	1.964 943 764 257	138 47 87 4	10 4 3		1,974 947 767	138 47 87	2,112 994 854	2,127 995 854	141 47 90	2,268 1,042 944
Transport and Communication	21,635 3,103	2,060 329	3 234 16	1 18	260 21,869 3,119	4 2,078 330	264 23,947	278 24,142	4 2,114	282 26,256
Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport	1,940 785 2,123	682 30 90	7 6 10	î	1,947 791 2,133	683 30 90	3,449 2,630 821 2,223	3,327 2,111 862 2,412	338 690 30 91	3,665 2,801 892 2,503
Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	7,447 2,048 735 260	148 40 13 43	156 19 7		7,603 2,067 742	159 40 13	7,762 2,107 755	7,951 3,092 776	161 41 15	8,112 3,133 791
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	2,318 349 527	591 55 39	733	4 1	260 2,325 352 530	43 595 55 40	303 2,920 407 570	263 2,446 361 541	45 608 55	308 3,054 416
Distributive Trades Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	14,568 1,592	12,163 200	82	135	14,650	12,298	26,948	16,062	40 12,975	581 29,037
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery. Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,503 1,426 4,061	231 507 4,082	7 7 7 34	5 1 8 45	1,599 1,510 1,433 4,095	205 232 515 4,127	1,804 1,742 1,948 8,222	1,824 1,618 1,606	228 239 588	2,052 1,857 2,194
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and	1,719 3,898 369	686 5,954	12 13	11. 61	1,731 3,911	697 6,015	2,428 9,926	4,607 1,837 4,172	4,336 733 6,307	8,943 2,570 10,479
nsurance, Banking and Finance	1,290	503 696	2 8	4 4	371 1,298	507 700	878 1,998	398 1,402	544 725	942 2,127
Public Administration National Government Service	16,496 7,571 8,925	4,711 2,920 1,791	163 19 144	32 7 25	16,659 7,590 9,069	4,743 2,927 1,816	21,402 10,517 10,885	17,882 8,280 9,602	4,998 3,156	22,880 11,436
Professional Services	3,786 194 836	6,094 112 1,464	<u>14</u> 6	22	3,800 194	6,116 112	9,916 306	3,970 202	-1,842 6,390 117	11,444 10,360 319
Medical and Dental Services Religion	148 1,229 139	155 3,953 51	-6 -4 1	7 14	842 148 1,233 140	1,471 155 3,967 51	2,313 303 5,200 191	881 154 1,288	1,546 167 4,138	2,427 321 5,426
Aiscellaneous Services	1,240 23,219 3,221	359 34,701	3	1 483	1,243 23,357	360 35,184	1,603 58,541	151 1,294 24,369	56 366 36,641	207 1,660 61,010
Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carnet Besting, etc.	3,715 12,513 523	2,134 1,199 22,571 1,732	29 26 43 5	80 21 233 20	3,250 3,741 12,556 528	2,214 1,220 22,804	5,464 4,961 35,360	3,357 3,922 13,068	2,268 1,267 23,531	5,625 5,189 36,599
Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident)	289 310 258	411 615 2,088	8	10 39 2	528 290 318 258	1,752 421 654 2,090	2,280 711 972 2,348	549 304 343 269	1,853 436 692	2,402 740 1,035
Other Services	802 1,588 3,621	3,302 649 413	12 14	71 7	814 1,602	3,373 656	4,187 2,258	856 1,701	2,300 3,614 680	2,569 4,470 2,381
ther Persons not Classified by Industry	9,056	7,750			3,621 9,056	413 7,750	4,034 16,806	3,789 9,521	426 8,149	4,215 17,670
* 7 he totals include unemployed casual workers (3,565	28,060	98,759	3,320	1,932	201,380	100,691	302,071	219,665	106,424	326,089

Ministry of Labour Gazette. December, 1950

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 27th September and 25th October, 1950, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Pritain terether Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The during the period in question. The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the number of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they in fact fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and prefer to rely on other methods for finding the workpeople whom they require. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may, in certain circumstances (*e.g.*, when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities. Four we 27th Se Placings numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce), have a "Standing Order" with the Employ-ment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without Men aged 18 and over... Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and 111,102 17,397 "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. 56,972 16,182 over Girls under 18 • • Nevertheless comparison of the figures for various dates provides Total 201,653 some indication of the change in the demand for labour. The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 25th October, 1950, in each of the industry The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Ex-changes, *i.e.*, they do not include engagements of workpeople by "orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the orders, together with cumulative totals for the period 22nd December, 1949, to 25th October, 1950. employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Industry Group Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quartying Coal Mining. Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades ... Metal Manufacture ... Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrica Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ... Engineering Engineering ... Electrical Goods Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Wool Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting ... Building Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service Professional Services Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Catering Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc. Grand Total The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 25th October, 1950, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period. Region ondon and South-Eastern astern . outhern 1 Stat uth-Western Midland North-Midland

Wales Great Britain ...

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,565 males and 340 females in Great Britain and 4,752 males and 345 females in the United Kingdom).

East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland

... ...

3	eks ended otember, 50	25th C	eks ended October, 950	Total Number of Placings, 22nd Dec., 1949, to
C. S.	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	25th Oct., 1950 (44 weeks)
	144,606 47,473	116,139 12,978	145,812 49,207	1,525,818 193,047
Constant of the	105,002 62,025	60,669 12,015	96,516 62,208	701,330 189,954
	359,106	201,801	353,743	2,610,149

		Placings of 25	during four w th October, 1	veeks ended 950		Total	Number of to 25th Oc	Placings 22 tober, 1950	nd Decemb	er, 1949,
State of the second	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
:	5,061 1,539 1,049	516 292 269	2,882 54 15	146 46 4	8,605 1,931 1,337	28,311 20,466 14,040	5,552 8,114 7,793	15,073 482 266	814 218 73	49,750 29,280 22,172
Mining al Goods	2,665 2,890 3,439 15,833 4,653 9,219 1,961	350 240 335 1,492 158 1,094 240	776 1,516 576 5,688 141 2,720 2,827	122 313 95 757 17 449 291	3,913 4,959 4,445 23,770 4,969 13,482 5,319	34,957 35,721 50,182 199,211 57,495 117,190 24,526	5,100 2,898 6,096 26,070 2,962 19,517 3,591	9,184 15,336 6,435 60,996 1,684 29,631 29,681	2,481 4,815 1,492 10,521 170 6,244 4,107	51,722 58,770 64,205 296,798 62,311 172,582 61,905
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4,620 3,222 589 2,948 644 822	800 504 141 325 70 55	1,065 2,776 540 3,130 923 649	206 375 112 609 115 85	6,691 6,877 1,382 7,012 1,752 1,611	71,594 43,712 7,463 41,421 9,329 11,019	13,423 7,748 2,345 5,899 1,538 972	14,809 29,038 6,689 39,986 12,608 8,371	3,144 5,551 1,562 14,915 3,756 2,172	102,970 86,049 18,059 102,221 27,231 22,534
	393 1,071 4,214 2,507 960 723 237	60 244 580 715 269 111 158	288 3,191 4,521 740 1,023 649 374	71 1,137 889 128 534 271 263	812 5,643 10,204 4,090 2,786 1,754 1,032	4,565 12,016 51,401 28,553 14,938 10,818 4,120	1,180 4,081 8,416 10,533 4,728 1,526 3,202	3,399 38,742 48,067 7,240 13,530 8,380 5,150	1,183 25,883 14,584 1,982 9,081 4,271 4,810	10,327 80,722 122,468 48,308 42,277 24,995
	1,717 35,198 25,361	238 1,683 1,289	1,812 212 137	359 115 72	4,126 37,208 26,859	20,557 469,192 335,269	2,822 24,292 18,807	18,151 2,529 1,607	4,413 1,464 980	17,282 45,943 497,477 356,663
	2,140 6,747 6,055 258 6,217 3,674 2,543	125 798 1,960 184 316 163 153	117 1,028 6,216 299 2,334 1,798 536	52 331 3,219 233 429 290 139	2,434 8,904 17,450 974 9,296 5,925 3,371	31,086 102,465 80,165 5,867 83,523 36,878 46,645	1,671 9,874 26,809 1,347 2,855 1,227 1,628	1,748 16,307 67,133 5,060 29,148 21,447 7,701	675 4,517 46,926 3,558 3,904 2,313 1,591	35,180 133,163 221,033 15,832 119,430 61,865 57,565
	1,158 4,698 487 3,163 406	285 526 122 140 156	4,133 15,752 654 9,875 1,307	534 1,203 85 361 302	6,110 22,179 1,348 13,539 2,171	17,541 70,911 8,144 46,906 6,735	3,286 7,908 1,675 2,150 2,532	48,775 203,473 8,139 130,645 20,185	7,435 18,836 1,041 5,962 5,608	77,037 301,128 18,999 185,663
1.7	116,139	12,978	♠ 60,669	12,015	201,801	1,525,818	193,047	701,330	189,954	35,060 2,610,149

	Men 18 and over		Bo unde			men d over		irls er 18	Te	otal
iderie i taur ge	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
	32,517 5,896 5,831 5,630 9,484 6,673 8,633 17,915 6,865 10,678 6,017	31,742 10,356 10,129 8,366 23,120 13,251 12,273 17,827 5,115 8,194 5,439	3,842 599 627 580 785 548 817 1,794 1,093 1,540 753	12,315 2,662 1,704 1,670 5,378 5,539 7,968 1,825 3,481 1,172	19,166 3,041 2,937 2,621 4,105 2,738 5,657 8,434 3,245 6,146 2,579	27,821 5,773 3,986 4,077 11,218 7,023 9,182 19,032 1,943 4,923 1,538	3,307 621 675 629 732 518 776 1,338 1,206 1,380 1,380 833	15,596 3,093 1,459 2,891 5,732 7,800 6,848 10,998 1,798 5,196 797	58,832 10,157 10,070 9,460 15,106 10,477 15,883 29,481 12,409 19,744 10,182	87,474 21,884 17,278 17,004 45,448 33,567 33,842 55,825 10,681 21,794 8,946
	116,139	145,812	12,978	49,207	60,669	96,516	12,015	62,208	201,801	353,743

Labour Turnover megas emananced

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the principal manufacturing industries during the five-week* period ended 30th September, 1950, analysed according to industry

- States

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 ,	me	ber of E ents per nployed ning of	100 at	charg Los en	ber of ges and sses per nployed ning of	other 100 at	Industry		ber of E ents per nployed ning of	100 at	charg Los em	ber of ses and ses per aployed aing of p	other 100 at
A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)		M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
Santas and maker of the		07090		ties to	CINESU	TIDAL	The marks and in the work	THEISE R	130 W 11	211		1.41	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.8	5.4	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.9	Textiles	3.3	4·5 4·9	4·0 4·4	3.1	3·9 4·0	3·6 3·7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ-	3.6	6.8	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.2	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted	3·4 2·7 3·7	3.1	2.9 4.5	3·3 2·9 3·8	2.6 5.2	2.7
ing glazed tiles)	3·1 3·2	4.7	4·0 4·0	3·1 2·7	3.9 3.9	3.5 3.0	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	3.1	4.7	3.5	2.9	4.6	3.4
Glass Containers	4.4	5.7	4·6 2·1	4.5 2.3	5.6 4.7	4.7	Silk	2·9 5·1	3.6 5.4	3.3 5.3	2:3	2.9 3.6	2.7 3.7
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	5.0	6.8	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.7	Jute Rope, Twine and Net	5·3 4·4	7·1 6·4	6·3 5·6	4·9 3·9	5·4 4·1	5·2 4·0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3.0	5.8	3.8	2.4	4.3	2.9	Hosiery	2.7	3.9	3.6	$2.0 \\ 1.7 \\ 0.2$	3.7	3.2
Coke Ovens and By-Product	1.8	3.0	1.8	1.8	6.0	1.9	Carpets	2.6 3.0 4.7	4.8 4.4 6.6	3.7 4.0 6.0	2·2 2·5 3·9	3.6 3.8 5.8	2·9 3·4 5·2
Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	· 3·3 3·1	4·2 6·9	3.4	2.6 2.9	3.5	2·8 4·3	Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc Other Textile Industries	2.9	4.8	3.4	2.6	3.9 4.7	3.0 4.0
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	2.9	5.9 4.7	4·0 3·2	1.6	3.4	2.2 3.2	Other Textue Industries	5.1	0.2	0.0			COTION Interior
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining	2.7	7·8 3·1	4·9 2·8	1.6 1.7	4·9 1·8	3·1 1·7	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	3.3	6.0	4.2	2.7	4.3	3.2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	3.6	9·1	4 ·7	3.4	5.5	3.8	Leather Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods	3.0 3.6	5.0 6.2	3·4 5·2	2.6 2.8	4.0 4.5	2.9 3.9
Metal Manufacture	3.3	4.8	3.4	2.8	3.9	2.9	Fur	4.8	7.3	6.0	3.0	3.7	3.3
Blast Furnaces	2.1	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.2	2.1	Clothing	3.2	5.1	4.6	2.7	4.5	4.0
etc	2·4 4·1	4·0 5·0	2·5 4·2	2·1 3·8	3·1 4·3	2·1 3·8	Tailoring	3.8	5.5	5.1	3.0	4.8	4.3
Tinplate Manufacture	2.6 1.5 3.5	4·0 6·9 4·1	2.8 1.8 3.6	$2 \cdot 2$ $1 \cdot 6$ $3 \cdot 1$	4.9 2.9 4.6	2.6 1.7 3.3	Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	4·4 2·5 3·0	5.5 5.0 4.5	5·4 4·7 3·9	$3 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 0$	5·1 4·3 3·0	5.0 4.1 2.6
Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.		5.5	5.0	3.5	4.0	3.6	Other Dress Industries	2.4	5.2	4.6	2.5	3.8	3.5
Engineering and Electric Good _s	3.8	7.0	4.5	3.1	5.0	3.5	Repair of Boots and Shoes	3.6	5.4	3.9	2.8	4.4	3.1
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery	3.0 3.9	2·2 3·8	3.0 3.9	2.9	2·1 4·5	2.8 3.4	Food, Drink and Tobacco	4.2	7.5	5.5	3.8	7.0	5.1
Boilers and Boiler-house Plant Machine Tools	3.5 3.9	3·1 6·8	3.5	2·9 3·1	3·4 5·6	2.9 3.5	Grain Milling	3.9	8.3	4.8	2.8	5.3	3.3
Stationary Engines	3.8 3.0	6·0 4·7	4·0 3·3	3·2 2·6	5.5 3.6	3.5 2.8	Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits	4·1 5·4	6·8 12·3	5·1 9·8	4·3 2·6	5·4 6·1	4.7
Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering	1.8 4.7	7.9 3.6	3.0 4.6	0.9	4·2 5·0	1.6	Meat and Meat Products Milk Products	4·1 2·9	8·3 4·2	5.8	3.0	6·5 8·0	4.4
Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	· 3.6 3.6	5.5	3.9 4.2	3.0	4.4	3.3	Sugar and Glucose	19·9 4·3	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	17·8 6·8 7·2	3·1 3·6 7·4	$5 \cdot 1$ $5 \cdot 0$ $12 \cdot 9$	3.6 4.5 11.1
Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone	3·8 3·2	7·1 4·6	5·0 3·7	2·8 2·4	4·7 5·0	3·5 3·4	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting	3.5 4.9 2.5	8.4	6.3	4.8	8.8 6.0	6·4 3·0
Apparatus Wireless Apparatus Wireless Valves and Electric	6.1	12.7	9.3	4.0	6.5	5.2	Wholesale Bottling	3.5	6.9	4.8	4·0 5·3	7·8 9·8	5.5
Lamps	4·2 4·1	8·4 9·5	6·5 6·4	3.2	5·1 6·1	4·3 4·5	Tobacco	1.6	3.3	2.6	1.8	4.1	3.1
Other Electrical Goods	4.8	8.4	6.4	4.1	5.9	4.9	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4.6	6.8	5.0	3.6	4.8	3.8
Vehicles	3.3	5.8	3.7	2.8	4.4	3.0	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	3.7	5.7	3.9	3.9	5.3	4.0
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	3.6	5.8	3.9	3.1	4.0	3.2	Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting	5·7 4·8	7.8	6·2 4·9	3.3	4.2	3-5
Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Air-	3.5	4.0	3.5	2.9	4.3	3.1	Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	4·1 3·5	5.4	4·4 4·2	4·4 2·9	5·0 5·7	4·5 3·7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle	3.1	4·3 7·7	3·3 6·3	2·2 4·2	3·2 5·7	2·3 4·7	Manufactures		1		Star Star		C. H.M.
Accessories	1.4 2.6	1.9 4.3	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.3	Paper and Printing	2.3	4.6	3.1	2.3	3.7	2.8
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1.6	3.6	1.6	1.7 7.9	2.8	1.7 8.5	Paper and Board	3.0	4·3 9·2 6·7	3·3 4·4 5·9	2·4 4·1 3·8	3·3 3·4 4·9	2.6 3.9 4.5
Metal Goods, not Elsewhere Specified	4.4	7.2	5.4	3.7	5.7	4.5	Cardboard Boxes, etc	4·3 3·5 1·1	6·1 2·3	5.9 5.2 1.3	2·4 1·8	4.9 4.8 2.9	3.9 1.9
Tools and Cutlery	3.5	6.8	4.8	2.9	4.6	3.6	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	2.3	3.6	2.8	2.3	3.1	2.6
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings	3.8	6.1	4·8 5·6	3.6 4.8	6·0 5·6	4.7 4.9	Other Manufacturing Industries	5.1	8.5	6.5	4.1	5.5	4.7
Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware	3.6 4.8	9.7 4.4 7.6	3.8	2·8 3·1	4.9	3.3	Rubber	5.0	7·5 5·1	5.8 4.6	3.8 4.1	5.6 5.0	4.4
Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	4·1 4·7	7·4 7·5	5·3 5·7	3·9 4·0	5.8 5.6	4.6 4.5	Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports	4·5 3·7	6.0	4.0	2.9	4.8	4·2 3·9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	3.3	6.0	4.3	2.8	4.9	3.6	Requisites	6·7 5·3	13·2 7·4	10·8 6·6	5·0 3·3	6.6 6.3	6·0 5·2
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	3.3	5.5	4.0	2.7	5.1	3.5	Production of Cinematograph Films	8.4	3.6	7.5	13.1	7.2	12.0
Watches and Clocks	3.5	6·7 6·9	5.0	3.3	4.6	3.9 3.7	Other Manufacturing Industries	5.2	.8.2	6.6	3.6	4.7	4.1
Musical Instruments	4.2	6.1	4.6	3.0	3.6	3.1	All the above Industries	3.6	5.8	4.4	3.1	4.7	3.6
NoteEstablishments whose indu	strial cl	assificat	ion has	change	d durin	g the pe	riod as a result of a change in their ac	tivities	are excl	luded fr	om thes	e calcu	lations

(a) Per 100 males employed.

(b) Per 100 females employed.

Work of Appointments Department

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

* The figures relating to August which appeared in the November issue of this GAZETTE covered a four-week period.

etc sted	2.7 3.7 3.1	3·1 5·1 4·7	2.9 4.5 3.5	2.9 3.8 2.9	2.6 5.2 4.6	2.7 4.6 3.4		
c., Weaving and		3.6	3·3 5·3 6·3	2:3 3:9	2·9 3·6 5·4	2·7 3·7 5·2		
	4.4	5·4 7·1 6·4 3·9	6·3 5·6 3·6 3·2	4.9 3.9 2.0 1.7	5·4 4·1 3·7 2·6	4.0		
	2.7 2.3 2.6 3.0	3.9 4.8 4.4	3.2 3.7 4.0	1.7 2.2 2.5	2.6 3.6 3.8	3·2 2·2 2·9 3·4		
etc	4.7	6.6 4.8 6.5	6·0 3·4 6·0	3.9 2.6 3.5	5.8 3.9 4.7	5·2 3·0 4·0		
ustries	5.1	0.5	0.0	3.5	4.7	4.0		
ods and Fur	3.3	100 1000	4.2		4.3	3.2		
and Dressing	3.0 3.6 4.8	5·0 6·2 7·3	3·4 5·2 6·0	2.6 2.8 3.0	4.0 4.5 3.7	2.9 3.9 3.3		
	3.2	5.1	4.6	2.7	4.5	4.0		
	3.8 4.4	5.5 5.5	5·1 5·4	3.0	4·8 5·1	4·3 5·0		
Underwear, etc. lillinery	2.5 3.0 2.4	5.0 4.5 5.2	4·7 3·9 4·6	2·1 2·0 2·5	4.3	4·1 2·6		
stries Boots and Shoes nd Shoes	2.6 3.6	3.9 5.4	3·2 3·9	2.5 2.8	3.8 3.5 4.4	3.5 3.0 3.1		
acco	4.2	7.5	CONTRACTOR DE	3.8	7.0	5.1		
Confectionery	3.9 4.1 5.4	8·3 6·8 12·3	4.8 5.1 9.8	4.3	5·3 5·4 6·1	3·3 4·7 4·8		
roducts	4.1	8·3 4·2	5.8	3.0	6·5 8·0	4.4	1	
e etc it and Vegetables	19.9 4.3 3.5	8.3 4.2 11.3 8.3 9.0	17.8 6.8 7.2	3.0 5.8 3.1 3.6 7.4	$5 \cdot 1$ $5 \cdot 0$ $12 \cdot 9$	3.6 4.5 11.1		
ting	4.9	8·4 5·7	6·3 3·1	4·8 2·4	8·8 6·0	6·4 3·0		
stries	3.5 3.2 1.6	6.9 3.9 3.3	4.8 3.5 2.6	4·0 5·3 1·8	7.8 9.8 4.1	5.5 7.0 3.1		
					145			
od and Cork	4.6	1.1.2. 3.	E BAR 2	3.6	4·8	3·8 4·0		
ng, etc.) holstery itting	3.7 5.7 4.8	5.7 7.8 6.1	3.9 6.2 4.9	3.9 3.3 3.8	4.2	3-5 4-0		-12
ers and Baskets ood and Cork	4.1	5.4	4.4	S Antes	5.0	4.5		
	3.5	5.7	4.2	2.9		3.7		
	2·3 3·0	4.6	3·1 3·3	2·3	3·7 3·3	2.8		
	2.6	4·3 9·2 6·7	4.4	4.1	3.4	2.6 3.9 4.5		
res of Paper	3·5 1·1	$ \frac{6 \cdot 1}{2 \cdot 3} $	5.2	2·4 1·8	4·8 2·9	3.9 1.9		
c	2.3	3.6	2.8	2.3	3.1	2.6		
g Industries	5.1	25425 3900	6.5	1.25	10 12 - 15 S			
r Cloth, etc	5.0 4.5 3.7	$7.5 \\ 5.1 \\ 6.0$	5.8 4.6 4.8	3.8 4.1 2.9	5.6 5.0 4.8	4·4 4·2 3·9		
and Sports	and the	122023	10·8 6·6	1100 1200	FF 28 2-1	6.0		1
auoners Goods	2.2	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.3	2.2	COLUMN 17 1	A. A. CAR

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3,173

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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 Scientifical Register. The registers are maintained at the London Appoint-ments Office and at the District Appointments Offices. The total number of persons on the registers of the Appoint-ments Offices at 13th November, 1950, was 21,725*, consisting of 19,567 men and 2,158 women. The number on the registers included 12,653 men and 1,111 women who were in employment, while 6,914 men and 1,047 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 13th November. The following Table shows the numbers of registrations at eac

ch	of	the	Offices	:
----	----	-----	---------	---

and the		In Employment					
Appoint	iments	Omce		Men	Women		
London	4.9			4,798	538		
Bristol	14/207			679	52		
Birmingham	1			1.201	51		
Nottingham	Sec.	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		637	45		
Leeds	2.74	1200		775	52		
Liverpool	3000		1000	745	45		
Manchester	233.33	hight	(State	1.397	80		
Newcastle	-			748	47		
Edinburgh		0.0		537	80		
Glasgow			1111111	856	99		
Cardiff			1. 2. 1	280	22		
Caruni	100000	1.1.1.1		200	42		
Total*	1.20	191.27	1.1	12,653	1,111		

During the period 17th October to 13th November, 1950, there were new registrations by 1,864 men and 359 women, and during the same period the registrations of 2,661 men and 440 women lapsed. The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 17th October and 13th November, 1950.

Vacancies outstanding at 17th October " notified during period

- cancelled or withdrawn during period ,,
- ", filled during period ... ", unfilled at 13th November

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 21st November and 17th October, 1950, with the corresponding figures for 15th November and 18th October, 1949. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.

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

Region	1 2							
	10-12 M	Sick	iness	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Industrial Injury			
	21st Nov., 1950	17th Oct.; 1950	15th Nov., 1949	18th Oct., 1949	21st Nov., 1950	17th Oct., 1950	15th Nov., 1949	18th Oct., 1949
London and South- Eastern : London n an d Middlesex Remainder Southern South-Western North-Midland Ridings North-Western North-Western Northern Socotland Wales Total, Great Britain	97.0 71.2 41.8 34.9 50.7 77.5 57.7 84.3 153.4 63.9 109.6 58.3 900.3	96.3 71.1 41.4 33.8 49.6 78.2 56.5 83.6 148.3 61.5 102.5 57.1 879.7	105.1 78.2 43.8 34.9 50.8 80.6 59.3 86.7 157.6 63.2 106.6 56.6 923.4	95.6 70.9 40.9 33.3 47.7 78.7 57.0 87.6 153.3 62.5 101.5 54.7 883.7	3.8 3.2 2.0 1.5 2.3 4.5 5.4 7.7 8.6 8.0 7.7 63.2	3.8 3.0 2.0 1.5 2.3 4.7 5.6 8.6 7.5 8.6 7.5 8.3 7.9	4.3 3.1 2.2 1.5 2.1 5.0 5.8 8.7 7.5 8.5 7.7	4.5 3.3 2.00 1.4 2.2 5.1 6.1 9.0 7.8 8.5 8.1 8.4

* Excluding 145 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,771 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded. † This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or women.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 13th November, 1950, was 5,442*; this figure included 3,905 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,537 registrants who were unemployed. bers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between

(c) Per 100 employees (males and females)

17th October and 13th November (4 weeks) are shown below. ncies outstanding at 17th October 3,395 381 Vaca

ancies	outstanding at 17th Octoool
,,	notified during period
33	C11 1 1 1

- filled during period cancelled or withdrawn
- outstanding at 13th November ...

* This figure includes 886 registrants who were also registered at District Appointments Offices and 168 unemployed registrants who were also registered a Employment Exchanges.

Unemployed							
Men	Women						
4,289 439 308 177 204 230 383 208 243 245 188	570 56 40 23 39 47 59 38 65 66 44						
6,914	1,047						

Men†	Women
2,270	195
883	138
554	60
. 383	53
2,216	220



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Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in October

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 28th October was 687,700, compared with 691,700 for the five weeks ended 30th September and 710,200 for the four weeks ended 29th October, 1949.

The total numbers who were *effectively* employed were 632,100 in October, 627,300 in September and 651,400 in October, 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 October, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with September, 1950, and October, 1949.

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

District [†]	Average numbers of wage-carners on colliery		rease (—) verage for			
	books during 4 weeks ended 28th October, 1950		eeks ended September, 1950	4 weeks ended 29th October, 1949		
Northumberland Cumberland Durham	43,000 5,600 107,100		100 ₅₀₀	+ 	300 200 2,700	
South and West Yorkshire North Derbyshire Nottinghamshire South Derbyshire and Leices-	133,800 36,100 43,900		600 100 300	111	4,900 900 1,200	
tershire	14,600 47,800 8,400 18,600		400 100 200		200 2,700 300 1,600	
Cannock Chase	16,000 5,300 15,000	1 1	200 100 100		1,400 300 800	
South Wales and Monmouth- shire	99,700 6,100		800	-	3,900 900	
Kent England and Wales	6,000		3,500	-	21,700	
England and Wales Fife and Clackmannan The Lothians Central West	23,200 12,400 16,800 13,000		100 100 100	++	800 300 1,200 200	
Ayrshire, etc	15,300 80,700	14 July 14	200 500	1	500 800	
Great Britain	687,700	一方	4,000	主	22,500	

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of October about 3,820 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 6,920; the number on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 3,100. During the five weeks of September there was a net decrease of 4,400.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 5.02 in October, 4.98in September and 5.00 in October, 1949. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.38, 5.32and 5.32.

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

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

· · · · ·	October, 1950	September, 1950	October, 1949
Coal Face Workers :	1.20		Contraction of the
Voluntary	6.55	6.85	6.88
Involuntary	7.61	7.72	8.08
All Workers :	and the second second	Course of the second second	
Voluntary	4.87	5.26	5.25
Involuntary	6.72	6.90	7.01
monuntary	072		1 01

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.14 tons in October, compared with 3.10 tons in the previous month and 3.07 tons in October, 1949.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.21 tons in October; for September, 1950, and October, 1949, the figures were 1.20 tons and 1.19 tons, respectively.

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

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Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in July was slightly higher than in the previous month and 16.4 per cent. higher than in July, 1949. Returns received by the Bureau, covering 56 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions and relating to between 20 and 25 per

cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the second quarter of 1950 was 0.8, the same figure as in the preceding quarter and in the second quarter of 1949.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st September, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.8 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.9 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1949. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st September was 1.3 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.4 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1949.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manu-facturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in June was 0.9 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 1.8 per cent. higher than in June, 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 September is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 45,500,000. This was 1.0 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and $4 \cdot 7$ per cent. higher than for September, 1949. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939 = 100) showed increases of 1.2 per cent. in September compared with the previous month and of 10.0 per cent. compared with September, 1949.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of September was about 2,341,000, compared with 2,500,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,351,000 at the middle of September, 1949.

DENMARK

At the end of October returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 34,791, or 5.4 per cent. of a total membership of about 639,000, were unemployed, compared with 5.6 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 8.7 per cent. at the end of October, 1949. Of the total, 16,093 had been unemployed for seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or were ineligible for employment on account of age, etc.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of October was 128,447, of whom 43,975 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corre-sponding figures were 122,600 and 47,946 in the previous month and 132,387 and 43,908 in October, 1949.

GERMANY

In the Federal Area the number unemployed at the end of October was 1,230,171, compared with 1,271,847 at the end of the previous month and 1,316,572 at the end of October, 1949. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 278,177, 294,741 and 257,279.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 25th November was 55,993, compared with 45,959 at 28th October and 59,549 at 26th November, 1949.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 4,806 at the end of September, compared with 3,846 in the previous month and 4,645 in September, 1949.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of about 932,000 showed that 1.4 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of July, compared with 1.5 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 1.8 per cent. at the end of July, 1949.

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour RATES OF WAGES

Changes in November

The principal classes of workpeople affected by increases in rates of wages during November were men and boys in the engineering and allied industries. An agreement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions provided for an increase of 11s. a week for skilled men on timework with a weekly remuneration of 117s. 2d. or less, including any additional emoluments such as lieu rates, compensatory rates or other bonuses or merit rates commonly applied, and of such smaller amounts for those receiving between 117s. 2d. and 128s. 2d. as would bring their remuneration up to 128s. 2d. For unskilled men on timework the increase was 8s. a week for those with a weekly remuneration, including any additional emoluments, of 98s. or less, and of such smaller amounts for those receiving between 98s. and 106s. as would bring their remuneration up to 106s. For payment-by-result workers piecework prices or times were adjusted where necessary so that an average worker would be able to earn at least 45 per cent. on the existing basic time rates, instead of $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as hitherto. There were consequential adjustments in the rates of wages of youths and boys and in those of women whose rates were related to men's rates. Statistics are not at present available as to the numbers of workpeople whose wage rates were increased under these arrangements, nor as to the aggregate amount of the increases in weekly rates of wages

In other industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during November resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £450,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,936,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about 1,000 workpeople, about 1,000 workpe about £16,000 for 120,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in agriculture in England and Wales, coal mining and the non-trading services of local authorities in England and Wales. Others receiving increases included workers in the iron and steel industry, the baking trade in England and Wales, rubber manufacture, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing in Lancashire, Yorkshire, etc., retail bespoke tailoring in England and Wales, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, rope, twine and net manufacture, wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture in England and Wales, and heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (installation and maintenance). The principal decreases affected workpeople employed in boot and shoe manufacture and carpet manufacture, and were the result of the fall in the index figure of retail prices which took place in August For workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Agricultural Wages Act were increased generally by 6s. a week for men and by 5s. for women. In the coal mining industry the national minimum weekly wages of adult workers were increased by 5s. a week, and the shift rates for day-rate workers were increased by 6d. a shift but not so as to raise any such rate to more than 23s. a shift underground or 21s. 4d. on the surface. Men employed as manual workers in the non-trading services of local authorities in most districts in England and Wales had an increase of 5s. 6d. a week or $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour. In

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Agriculture	England and Wales	12 Nov.	Workpeople, other than cer- tain classes of male workers in the Holland division of Lincolnshire and female workers in Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and York- shire	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 21 years and over, of 5s., 4s. or 3s., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 4s., 3s. or 2s. for girls. Minimum rates after change : men 21 years and over 100s. a week, youths and boys 47s. a week at 15 years, rising to 88s. at 20 and under 21 ; women 21 years and over 76s., girls 41s. at 15 (except in Holland division of Lincolnshire where the rate is 44s.), rising to 70s. at 18 and under 21.‡
	Holland division of Lincolnshire	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horse- men	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of 7s., 5s. or 4s., according to age, for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change : men 21 years and over 132s. a week, youths and boys 628.9 a week at 15, rising to 116s. at 20 and under 21.‡
	do.	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as cattle- men, milkmen and shep- herds	Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of 6s. for those 20 and under 21. Minimum rates after change : 120s, a week at 21 and over, 106s. at 20 and under 21.‡
	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire	do.	Female workers	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for women 21 years and over, and of 4s., 3s. or 1s., according to age, for girls. Minimum rates after change women 21 years and over 71s. a week, girls 38s. at 15, rising to 66s. at 18 and under 21. [‡]

workpeople and the amount of increase in weekly wages in the engineering and allied industries resulting from the increases taking effect during November have not been in These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages Act. See page 437 and article on page 408 of this GAZETTE.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices.

For workers employed in boot and shoe manufacture, except in the Rossendale Valley district, there were decreases in the day-wage rates of 4s. a week for men and 3s. for women, with a decrease of 5 per cent. in the basic statement prices for pieceworkers. In carpet manufacture the cost-of-living bonus on time rates and on the gross earnings of pieceworkers was decreased from 15 per cent. to 12¹/₂ per cent.

Of the total increase of £450,000 (exclusive of increases resulting from the agreement in the engineering industry), about £223,000 resulted from Orders made under the Agricultural Wages Act and the Wages Councils Acts; about £118,000 was the result of arrange-ments made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement ; about £72,000 resulted from arbitration awards; about £31,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

Changes in January-November, 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 eleven completed months of 1950, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases :-

Industry Group	A pproximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	728,500 339,000 102,000 24,000 181,000 12,500†	£ 201,000 71,800 18,300 5,800 10,400 1,800†.
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Textiles	45,500† 317,500 53,500 140,500 286,000	16,700† 73,400 13,900 11,000 55,700
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication	$ \begin{array}{r} 146,000\\ 89,500\\ 65,000\\ 1,107,000\\ 89,000\\ 252,500 \end{array} $	27,800 26,200 16,300 172,700 22,700 65,700
Distributive Trades Public Administration Miscellaneous Services Total	801,000 365,500 119,500 5,265,000†	181,700 97,000 21,200 1,111,100†

In the corresponding months of 1949 there was a net increase of £979,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 5,128,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

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	1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2		The second se	Reported during November continued	A series and a series of the
Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Industry
Forestry	England and Wales	Com- mencement of pay week following 12 Nov.	Workpeople employed by the Forestry Commission	Increases corresponding with those for agricultural workers, <i>i.e.</i> , 6s. a week for men, 5s. for women, etc. Rates after change include : adult male forest workers—Grade 3 (ordinary labourers) 100s. a week, Grade 2 2s. 6d. above Grade 3, Grade 1 5s. above Grade 3 ; adult female forest workers 76s. (usually) ; drivers of tractors (other than heavy crawler tractors) 110s.	Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)
Coal Mining	Great Britain	Beginning of first week after 7 Oct.*	Underground workers	National minimum weekly wages, inclusive of the value of allowances in kind, increased by 5s. a week (115s. to 120s.) for adult male workers, by 8s. for workers aged 20, by 7s. for those aged 19, by 5s. 6d. for those aged 18, and by 5s. for younger workers ; shift rates for adult and juvenile day-wage workers increased by 6d. a shift, but not so as to increase any such rate to more than 23s. a shift, inclusive of the war addition of 2s. 8d. a shift now consolidated into current shift rates but exclusive of the "skilled shilling"† where payable.	
			Surface workers ., .,	National minimum weekly wages, inclusive of the "skilled shifting" + where payable. National minimum weekly wages, inclusive of the value of allowances in kind, increased by 5s. a week (100s. to 105s.) for adult male workers, by 7s. 6d. for workers aged 20, by 6s. for those aged 19, by 5s. 6d. for those aged 18, and by 5s. for younger workers ; shift rates for adult and juvenile day-wage workers increased by 6d. a shift, but not so as to increase any such rate to more than 21s. 4d.a shift, inclusive of the war addition of 2s. 8d. a shift now consolidated into current shift rates but exclusive of the "skilled shilling "† where payable.	the state of the second
			Craftsmen, winding enginemen and shot firers	Minimum rates increased by 6d. a shift. Minimum shift rates after change, including the war addition, "skilled shilling "† and, where payable, any other flat rate : craftsmen—Grade I 21s. 6d. (working underground 24s.), Grade II 19s. (working underground 21s. 6d.), winding enginemen 22s. 4d., shot- firers 24s.	to provide the next of the second sec
	denis alteria	e ogsåbstære ogsåbstære	Female workers whose wages are regulated in relation to the wages of male workers	Increases proportionate to above.	Tinplate
Other Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland	6 Nov.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1.2d. a shift (4s. 8.4d. to 4s. 9.6d.) for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and by 0.6d. (2s. 4.2d. to 2s. 4.8d.) for boys under 18.§	Manufacture
	do.	20 Nov.	do.	Further flat-rate additions of 9d. a shift granted to datal workers 18 years of age and over in receipt of base rates below 8s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. a shift, and of 4 ¹ / ₂ d. a shift to datal workers under 18 years of age previously in receipt of flat-rate payments under the scale of 13th July, 1942, and the net rate addition of 7d. a shift granted on 1st July, 1946. Minimum shift rates after change for labourers 18 years and over 5s. 9d. to 5s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., plus 66 ¹ / ₂ per cent., plus flat rates of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 2d., plus a further flat rate of 9d., and a sliding-scale	Tube Manufacture
The second second	North Lincolnshire	5 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarry-	flat rates of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 2d., plus a further flat rate of 9d., and a sliding-scale addition of 4s. 9.6d. Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1.2d. a shift	Galvanising
	Notts., Leics., parts of	do.	men	(os. 10.8d, to /s.) for men, by $0.9d$. (5s. 2.1d, to 5s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by $0.6d$. (3s. 5.4d, to 3s. 6d.) for boys under 18.	Engineering and
	Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	40.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1.25d. a shift (6s. 6.75d. to 6s. 8d.) for men, by 0.9375d. (4s. 11.0575d. to 4s. 11.995d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.625d. (3s. 3.375d. to 3s. 4d.) for boys under 18.	Allied Industries
	South and West Durham	6 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1d. a shift (3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 10d.) for boys under 18.¶	
	West Cumberland	27 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1d. a shift (3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 4d	
Max Hi	Cumberland	do.	Iron-ore miners	(1s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. to 1s. 9d.) for boys.** Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1d. a shift (3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ¹ / ₂ d.	
	Devonshire, Corn- wall and Dorset- shire.	First pay day in week commenc- ing 6 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the ball clay industry	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₄ d, an hour in the minimum day work rate and in the "fall back" rates for pieceworkers and of proportionate amounts for youths and boys. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus of 2s. 6d. a week : minimum day work rate for men 21 years and over 2s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, "fall back" rates— regular miners (pieceworkers) 2s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d., regular surface clay getters (piece- workers) 2s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d.; minimum rates for semi-skilled workers and maintenance	and provide a subject of the second s
Coke Manufacture	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northants. (certain firms)	5 Nov.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	men 1d. to 3d. an hour above the minimum day work rate. Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s. for shift rated workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (11.29d. to 11.45d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.9d. a shift (5s. 2.1d. to 5s. 3d.) or by 0.12d. an hour (8.47d. to 8.59d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.6d. a shift (3s. 5.4d. to 3s. 6d.) or by 0.06d. an hour (6.47d. to 3s. 6d.) or by	the part of the total of the to
Gelatine and Glue Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay week commenc- ing 27 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include : men—day labourers 2s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, shift- workers, 3-shift system 2s. 6 ³ / ₈ d, 2-shift system 2s. 5 ³ / ₄ d.; women on men's work, for 1st month 1s. 8 ⁴ / ₄ , thereafter 1s. 10 ¹ / ₄ d. or if carrying out man's	Constructional Engineering
	· punto au			work in full without assistance or supervision, the full adult male rate; women on women's work 21 years and over 1s. 8d.; youths and boys 1s. at 15 years, rising to 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20; girls 1s. to 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. Rates for London area (within a 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) fixed at 1d an hour higher for	Keg and Drum Manufacture
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales	5 Nov.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	adult male workers, and at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour higher for all other workers. Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s. for shift rated workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (11.29d. to 11.45d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.9d. a shift (5s. 2.1d. to 5s. 3d.) or by 0.12d. an hour (8.47d. to 8.59d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.6d. a shift (3s. 5.4d. to 3s. 6d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (5.65d, to 5.73d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.	Brassworking and Founding
15 and in a state of the state	West of Scotland	beginning nearest	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten-	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased [±] by 1d. a shift (6s. 7d. to 6s. 8d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths.	
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain ^{††}	1 Nov. 6 Nov.	ance work Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [‡] by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.9d. (5s. 2.1d. to 5s. 3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (3s. 5.4d.	A STREET

* These increases were agreed in November and had retrospective effect to the date shown. † The "skilled shilling " refers to an increase of 1s. a shift granted to skilled craftsmen and certain other day-wage workers under the terms of the National Wages Agreement of April, 1944. ‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. § Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. 2d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over when employed as datal workers, and of 7d. for boys, or an addition, varying at different mines, on tonnage rates. # Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 6d. for boys. # Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys. # Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys. # Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys. # Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys. # Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys. # These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November Continued

1	the state of the s		in Rates of Huges Hop	the second s
and the second second	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
のないので	Great Britain*	5 Nov.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s. for shift rated workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (11.29d. to 11.45d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 0.9d. a shift (5s. 2.1d. to 5s. 3d.) or by 0.12d. an hour (8.47d. to 8.59d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. a shift (3s. 5.4d. to 3s. 6d.) or by 0.08d, an hour (5.65d, to 5.73d.) for those under 18.
A DATE ON THE OWNER	Great Britain* North-East Coast	do. do.	workers and labourers, etc.) Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills Iron puddlers and millmen and semi-skilled workers, labour- ers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and	do. do.
	Great Britain*	do.	rolling mills Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [†] by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s. for shift rated workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (11.29d. to 11.45d. for hourly rated workers).
	South-West Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [†] by 1.2d. a shift (5s. 10.8d. to 6s.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0.8d. (3s. 11.2d. to 4s.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (2s. 11.4d. to 3s.) for youths under 18 years. Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [†] by 1.2d. a shift
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.	Sunday preceding first pay day in Dec.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those en- gaged on maintenance work	(7s. 2.4d. to 7s. 3.6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by $0.9d$. (5s. 4.8d. to 5s. 5.7d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by $0.6d$. (3s. 7.2d. to 3s. 7.8d.) for those under 18.
A A A	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning 27 Nov.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [†] by 1.4d. a shift (7s. 2.8d. to 7s. 4.2d.) for men, by 1.05d. (5s. 5.1d. to 5s. 6.15d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. (3s. 7.4d. to 3s. 8.1d.) for boys under 18.
シリシンの	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire	5 Nov.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except appren- tices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased [†] by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0.8d. (4s. 7.2d. to 4s. 8d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 5.4d, to 3s. 6d.) for workers under 18.
State State	Newport and Landore West of Scotland	do. Pay week commenc- ing 20 Nov.	Men, youths and boys Men, youths, boys and women, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.16d. a shift (6s. 6.88d. to 6s. 8.04d.) for men, and by 0.58d. (3s. 3.44d. to 3s. 4.02d.) for youths and boys. Increases of 6s. a week for male workers 18 years and over, of 2s. 6d. for boys under 18 years, and of 4s. 6d. for women 21 years and over. Minimum rates after change include : men 103s. a week, women 77s. 9d.
the traction	England and Wales	6 Nov.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.9d. (5s. 2.1d. to 5s. 3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (3s. 5.4d. to 3s. 6d.) for those under 18.
i s	United Kingdom	Beginning of first full pay period following 13 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the engineering and allied indus- tries,‡ except those whose rates of wages are regulated by wage movements in other industries, e.g., building, elec- trical contracting : Adult male timeworkers	District minimum time rates, consisting of basic rates plus timeworkers' national bonus of 41s. a week, increased by 11s. a week for skilled workers to a con- solidated minimum time rate of 118s. for 44 hours, by 8s. for unskilled workers to a consolidated minimum time rate of 100s., and minimum time rates increased by 11s. or 8s. for semi-skilled workers whose existing rates are related to skilled or unskilled rates, respectively ; increases of 11s. a week for skilled workers with a weekly remuneration of 117s. 2d. or less including additional emoluments (such as lieu rates, compensatory rates or other bonuses, or merit rates commonly applied), of such less amounts for skilled workers whose remuneration is between 117s. 2d. and 128s. 2d. as will bring their remuneration to 128s. 2d., of 8s. for unskilled workers with a remunera- tion including additional emoluments of 98s. or less, of such less amounts for unskilled workers whose remuneration is between 98s. and 106s. as will bring their remuneration to 106s., and of appropriate amounts for semi-
	at the sometiment faits of the source of the	to off	Adult male payment-by- result workers	to earn at least 45 per cent. on the existing basic rates, instead of $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as hitherto, resulting in an increase from 117s. 2d. a week of 44 hours, at present, to 128s. 9d. in the minimum piecework standard for a skilled worker with the minimum basic rate of 66s. ; pieceworkers' national bonus of 33s. for a 44-hour week to be replaced by a payment of 9d. for each hour worked.§
	in the formation	THE HART	Apprentices, youths and boys	Existing age percentages to be related to the new consolidated minimum district time rates for moulders (foundry workers) or skilled fitters.
1	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 13 Nov.		
a	Great Britain	13 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of ad. to 1ad., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1d. for women 21 years or over, and of ad. to ad. for girls; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2ad. an hour for men, of ad. to 1ad. to cording to age, for youths and boys, of 1ad. for women, and of ad. to 1d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 9ad. an hour at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 2ad. at 21 or over, female workers 7ad. to 1s. 5ad.; piecework basis time rates : male workers 10ad. to 2s. 5ad., female workers 8ad. to 1s. 7ad.
S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Birmingham and Midlands	First full pay week after 13 Nov.	Men, youths and boys	Basic rates and timeworkers' national bonus consolidated, and new minimum time rates increased by 9s., 10s. or 11s. a week for adult male workers, according to grade, and by proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change : Grade C—all workers 21 years and over not qualified for grades D and E 105s. a week, Grade D—workers 21 years and over with six years' qualification in the trade 114s. 6d., Grade E 118s.; polishing—Grade E 120s., Grade D 114s. 6d.; casters—fine casters 131s. 6d., common casters 126s., moulders 113s. 6d., getters-down 106s.; machine moulders—caster 120s., labourers 106s.

These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the -East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland. † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

t Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging, and the hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the increases applied to workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade), the manufacture of plastic material and finished articles, lift erection and lift maintenance and typewriter servicing and repairing.

§ Existing individual merit rates, craft differentials, district differentials and the relationship between the district minimum rates and the minimum earnings standards of skilled maintenance men, maintenance electricians, etc., and patternmakers on timework are to be maintained. In the case of payment-by-result workers premiums for overtime, nightshift and work done on holidays are to be calculated on the new consolidated time rates instead of on a rate 8s. less than the timework rate as at present. See also article on pages 407 and 408 of this GAZETTE.

|| Movements in the rates of wages of labourers are governed by movements in the rates of workpeople in the civil engineering contracting industry. This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 401 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.

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121	Principa	l Chang	es in Rates of Wages F	Reported during November—continued		Principa		s in Rates of Wages Re	431 ported during November—continued
Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	n Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)	Industry	District	Date from which Change took	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Pin, Hook and Eye and Snap Fastener Manufacture	Great Britain	6 Nov.	Male workers 21 years or over other than home workers	r, New general minimum time rates fixed as follows : artificers (including pin- makers) in charge of automatic machinery, carrying out if required tool- making, tool-setting, hardening and minor repairs 2s. 7d. an hour, toolsetters who are in charge of automatic machinery but who do not make tools 2s. 6d., platers and finishers carrying out certain processes 2s. 4 ² / ₄ d., wire straighteners and assistant toolsetters 2s. 3 ¹ / ₄ d.; other workers 2s. 1d.*	Industries Ancillary to Boot and Shoe Manufacture*	Great Britain (excep Rossendale Valley	effect ot First pay	Timeworkers	Decreasest 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 35s. at 15, rising to 104s. at 21 and over, female workers 35s. at 15, rising to 75s. at 20 and over.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Nov.	Men, women and juveniles .	Decreasest of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 96s. 2d. a week; women 18 years and over, felt production processes 73s. 3d., cutting and stitching 65s. 10d.	Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Rossendale Valley, and Burnley,	making-up	Pieceworkers	Decrease† of 5 per cent. (2½ to 5 per cent.) on basic wage rates.
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture	Great Britain	20 Nov.	Timeworkers	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over, of ³ / ₄ d. to 1 ³ / ₄ d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1d. for female workers 18 years or over, and of ¹ / ₄ d., ³ / ₄ d. or 1d., according to age and occupation, for girls. General minimum time rates after change include : men 21 years or over 2s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d. to 2s. 3 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, according to	Baking	Bury, Great Har- wood, Rochdale and St. Anne's. England and Wales		Men, youths, boys, women and	Increases in general minimum time rates of 14 and here a
	A stand brand de		Pieceworkers	 occupation, women 18 years or over 1s. 5¹/₄d, to 1s. 6¹/₄d.* Increases of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers; increases of varying amounts, according to type of work, in general minimum piece rates. Piecework basis time rates after change; male workers? 	A second se	A CALL AND		and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. for women 21 years or over and youths 18 and under 21 years, and of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include : men—foremen Area A 2s. \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. an hour, Area B 2s. 6\$\frac{1}{2}d\$. Greater London Area 2s. 7\$\frac{1}{2}d\$., first hands and single hands 2s. 3\$\frac{1}{2}d\$., 2s. 5\$\frac{1}{2}d\$., second hands, doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 2s. 3\$\frac{1}{2}d\$.
	Northern Ireland	do.	Timeworkers	 occupation, female workers 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6²/₄d. Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of ¹/₄d., according to age and occupation, for youths and boys, of 1d. for women 18 years or over and for doffers (irrespective of age), and of ¹/₄d., according to age, for girls. General minimum time rates after change include : male workers 21 years or over—Area A 2s. 1¹/₄d to 2s. 3¹/₄d. an hour, according to occupation, Area B 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2¹/₄d. ; female workers 18 years or over—Area A 1s. 5¹/₄d., according to occupation, Area B 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2¹/₄d. ; female so that a state of the state of		A Participation of the second	served Data	And Construction bounds and and Construction bounds and book and construction bounds and and and and and and and and the bounds and the bounds and and the bounds and the bounds and and and the bounds and the bounds and and the bound and the bounds and and the bound and the bounds and and the bound and the bound and and the bound and the bound and and the bound and the bound and the bound and and the bound and the b	2s. 4d., 2s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d., confectioners or table hands 2s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 3d., or 1s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d., according to conditions of service, stokers 2s. 0d., 2s. 1d., 2s. 1 ³ / ₄ d., other male workers 21 years or over 1s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 1 ⁴ / ₄ d., other male workers 21 years or over 1s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 1 ⁴ / ₄ d., other male workers 21 years or over 1s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 1 ⁴ / ₄ d., other male workers 21 years or over 1s. 11 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d., 2s. 10 ¹ / ₄ d., 1s. 10 ³ / ₄ d., charge hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) 1s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d., 1s. 9 ¹ / ₄ d., charge hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) 1s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d., 1s. 9 ¹ / ₄ d., 1s. 9 ¹ / ₄ d., 1s. 7 ¹ / ₄ d., 1s. 8 ¹ / ₄ d., 1s. 9 ¹ / ₄ d., 1s. 3 ³ / ₄ d., 1s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d., 19 and under 20 1s. 1 ³ / ₄ d., 1s. 2 ³ / ₄ d., 1s. 3 ¹ / ₄ d., other female workers 21 years or over 1s. 4 ³ / ₄ d., 1s. 5 ³ / ₄ d., 1s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 1d. an hour above the appropriate age rate for other female workers. [‡]
Carpet	Great Britain	do.	Pieceworkers	Increases of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change : male workers—Area A 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4½d. an hour, according to occupation, Area B 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3½d.; female workers—Area A 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6½d., Area B 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d., doffers 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 1½d.‡		Northern Counties of England§	24 Nov.	Workpeople employed by co- operative societies	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 21 and over and youths 18 and under 21, and of 2s. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include : men-foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 126s. a week, first hands and single hands 117s., second hands, doughmakers, confectionery mixers and overmen 115s., confectioners or table hands (21 years or over) 112a challenge 112a.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britani	40.	and girls	and on gross earnings of pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include : males 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, back sizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters, with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs, 101s. 3d. a week, wat beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 1120.	minimum utra a nagaritir atra a share ta atra a share ta atra a share ta atra a share ta atra a			A start and a second start and a	(packing and despatch department) appropriate rate plus 1 ¹ / ₂ d, an hour, other male workers 21 or over 104s. ; women—forewomen 92s., charge hands (other than packing and despatch) 87s., charge hands (packing and despatch) appropriate rate plus 1d. an hour, single hands 83s., confectioners 21 or over 81s., 20 and under 21 65s., 19 and under 20 61s., other female workers 21 or over 75s.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Yorkshire, Lanca- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire	First full working week following 12 Nov.	Workpeople other than foremen, charge hands, clerical, techni- cal and welfare staffs, mechanics, etc., machine printers, block printers and engravers :	shearers with 6 months' experience 101s. 3d., 106s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. or 112s. 6d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 years and over 94s. 6d. ; females— card cutters, with 18 months' experience, and 18 years of age 56s. 3d., 19 years 64s. 1d., 20 years 73s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d., other female workers—18 years 52s. 10d., 19 years 57s. 4d., 20 years 63s.	A final and the second	South and West Wales	Pay day in week commenc- ing 29 Oct.	do, suite de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la constant de la const	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 124s. 6d. a week, first hands and single hands 117s., second hands, dough- makers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 114s., confectioners, table hands and bread checkers (21 and over) 111s., stokers 106s., charge hands (packing dept.) appropriate rate plus 14d. an hour, other male workers 39s. 6d. at 15, rising to 104s. at 21 and over; forewomen 90s. 6d., charge hands (other than packing dept.) 86s., charge hands (packing dept.) appropriate rate plus 14d. an hour, single hands 82s. 6d., confectioners 21 and over 80s. 6d., 20 and under 21 6d. 6d. 10 and under 20 6d. 6d. 6d.
			Timeworkers	Special payments existing as an addition to minimum time rates increased by 2s. 6d. a week (7s. 6d. to 10s.) for men 21 years and over and (5s. to 7s. 6d.) for women 18 and over, and by proportional amounts for juveniles; further increases of 5s. a week in basic rates for adult workers receiving the minimum rates and of proportional amounts for juveniles; increases of 4s. to 7s. 6d. a week, according to existing earnings, for adult workers receiving earnings in excess of the minimum rates, with proportional increases for juveniles. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of special payments : male	Cocoa, Chocolate and Confec- tionery Manufacture	Great Britain	13 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	 21 64s. 6d., 19 and under 20 60s. 6d., other female workers 39s. 6d., at 15, rising to 74s. 6d. at 21 and over. Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over and for women 18 years and over, of 1s. 6d. to 3s., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1s. 6d. or 2s. for girls. Minimum rates after change : men 21 years and over 104s. a week, women 18 years and over 73s., youths and boys 37s. at 15, rising to 86s. at 20 and under 21, girls 37s. at 15, rising to 51s. 6d. at 17, minimum rate.
Alexandre de la composition de			Pieceworkers	 workers 47s. 6d. a week at under 16, rising to 100s. at 21 and over, female workers 47s. 6d. at under 16, rising to 68s. 6d. at 18 and over. Increases of 6s. a week for men 21 years and over and women 18 and over on the minimum rates, of 6s. to 4s., according to existing earnings, for men and women receiving earnings in excess of the minimum rates, with proportional increases for juveniles. 	Brewing	South Wales	1 Sept**	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Revised minimum rates adopted for ordinary brewery workers, resulting in increases of varying amounts for youths; allowance of 2d. an hour granted to all shift workers, and new minimum rates adopted for transport workers. Minimum rates after change: males—ordinary brewery workers 42s, a week at 15 rising to 104s 6d at 21 and over transport dovers
			Nightworkers (other than shiftworkers) Boiler firemen, engine tenters and ashwheelers	Increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (2 ¹ / ₂ d. to 4d.) in night allowance, with minimum payment of 3s. a night. Increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (2s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d. to 2s. 8d.).	Wood Box, Packing Case	England and Wales	First full	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	104s. 6d.; female workers in bottling stores 41s. 6d. at 15, rising to 65s. at 19 and over.
		and groups	Electricians and apprentices Mechanics and apprentices	 Increases of 7s. 6d. a week of 45 hours (129s. 4¹/₂d. to 136s. 10¹/₂d.) for journeymen, with proportional increases, according to age, for apprentices. Increases of 7s. 4d. a week of 44 hours (127s. 6d. to 134s. 10d.) for journeymen, with proportional increases, according to age, for apprentices. 	and Wooden Container Manufacture	A AND AND AN A MANY	pay period following 31 Oct.	Source in the second se	over; revised national minimum rates adopted for apprentices, improvers and juveniles, resulting in increases of varying amounts. National minimum rates after change include : men—sawyers and machinists 2s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, dowelling and nailing machinists 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., labourers 2s. 4d.; women—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, dowelling and nailing machinists 1s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., labourers 2s. 4d.; women—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, dowelling and nailing machinists 1s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d., labourers 1s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.
		9 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls.	Increases in minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for adult male workers, and of §d. for women and juveniles. Minimum time rates after change include : men 21 years and over—skilled workers (including engine drivers) 2s. 2½d. an hour, semi-skilled (including firemen) 2s. 1d., unskilled 1s. 11½d. ; women 18 years and over 1s. 4.02d.	Papermaking, Papercoating and Board Making (includ- ing Hand-Made Paper)	Great Britain	First full pay period following 1 Sept. ^{††}	Craftsmen employed on main- tenance work	 machinists 1s. 9¹/₄d., labourers 1s. 7¹/₂d. Increases of 1¹/₄d. an hour in minimum rates for dayworkers and of 2d. for shiftworkers. Minimum rates after change: Scottish section—day workers 2s. 9⁸/₈d. an hour, double-day shift workers 2s. 11⁸/₈d., three-shift 3s. 1¹/₈d.; Northern section—dayworkers, Group I mills 2s. 11d. an hour, Group II 2s. 10d., three-shift 3s. 2¹/₈d., 3s. 1¹/₈d.; Southern section—dayworkers, Group I mills 2s. 9¹/₈d., Group II 2s. 9¹/₈d., double-day shift 3s. 2¹/₈d.; Southern section—dayworkers, Group I for and Kentish mills) 2s. 11d., Group II 2s. 9¹/₈d., Group III 2s. 9¹/₈d., double-day shift 3s. 2¹/₈d., 3s. 0¹/₈d., 3s. 0¹/₈d., 3s. 0¹/₈d.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring	England and Wales	20 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basic time rates for male and female workers with 5 years' employment in the trade, and of varying amounts for apprentices, learners and other workers with less than 5 years' employment; increase of \$\flact{d}\$. an hour in time rates per log hour. Rates after change for workers after 5 years' employment in the trade : general minimum time rates—male workers, Area A 2s. 4\$\flact{d}\$. an hour, Area B 2s. 2\$\flact{d}\$. Area C 2s. 1d., female workers 1s. 6\$\flact{d}\$. 1s. 6\$\flact{d}\$.	Printing *	London	Pay day in week commenc- ing 20 Nov.	Compositors and readers employed in general print- ing and suburban weekly newspapers and periodical production	New basic minimum rates adopted, resulting in increases of 11s. 6d, a week in minimum rates for hand compositors and readers, and of 15s. for machine operators. Minimum rates after change include : general offices and surburban weekly newspapers—hand compositors 155s. a week, machine operators 163s, readers 169s. a meriodical bausse hand an weekly machine
1000 - 10000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 - 1				Is, $5\frac{1}{2}d$, ; piecework basis time rates—male workers, 2s. 7d., 2s. 5d., 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$., female workers, 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$., 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$., 1s. 8d.; time rates per log hour for male workers to whom the general minimum piece rates apply 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$., 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$., 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$.; male workers employed on special classes of work (dress uniform, hunt coats and hunt riding breeches, etc.) are to receive 2d. an hour above the general minimum time rates or the piecework basic time rates, or $\frac{1}{2}d$. above the time rates per log hour.*	Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay perio d following 12 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	 machine operators on display work 174s., readers 167s.‡‡ Increases of 1¹/₄d. to 3d. an hour, according to occupation, in basic time rates for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for women 21 years and over, and of ¹/₄d. to 1¹/₄d. for younger workers. Basic time rates after change include : men—Grade A unskilled 2s. 3d. an hour, Grade B semi-skilled 2s. 4¹/₄d., Grade C skilled 2s. 6d., Grade D work calling for special skill or responsibility, including working chargehands 2s. 7¹/₂d.; women—1s. 7¹/₂d., 1s. 8¹/₄d., 1s. 9¹/₄S.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Great Britain (except J Rossendale Valley)	day in Nov.		Decreasest 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 35s. at 15, rising to 104s. at 21 and over, female workers 35s. at 15, rising to 75s. at 20 and over. Decreaset of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of	These increases These increases These increases These increases	es took effect under ar es apply to workers en es apply to workers en	a Order issued aployed by comployed by compl	1 under the Wages Councils Act. -operative societies affiliated to the -operative societies affiliated to the -operative societies affiliated to the -dustrial Councils for the Councils	ilt heel and wood heel manufacturing and wood heel processing.
				47½ per cent. for male workers and 57½ per cent. for female workers.	** These rates †† These increa	were agreed in Octobe	r and made r	etrospective to the date shown.	

and the

* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 401 of the November issue of this GAZETTE. † Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

[‡] These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 437 of this GAZETTE. Area A includes the County Borough of the City of Belfast and districts within a 15-mile radius, and Area B includes areas other than Area A.

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If these increases were put into effect during the first week of October with retrospective effect to the date shown. It These changes are the result of separate agreements made between the London Master Printers Association and the London Society of Compositors, and between the London Master Printers Association and the Association of Correctors of the Press. The agreements, which are to remain in force for 5 years, provide that where a worker is already receiving a rate of wage in excess of the wage provided in these agreements, owing to the operation of house rates and/or merit money, that rate of wage is not to be increased or reduced by the operation of the agreements. The agreements also provide for the introduction in July, 1951, of a cost-of-living bonus based on the official index of retail prices. The bonus is to be calculated on the first pay day in July and January of each year in accordance with the index figure in the May and November immediately preceding, and for each point rise or fall in the range above the index figure of 114 the bonus is to be increased or decreased by 1s. a §§ These changes resulted from an agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Rubber Floor Laying	Great Britain	12 Nov.	Skilled layers and labourers	Increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for workers 21 years and over. Minimum rates after change : skilled layers 2s. 9d. an hour, labourers 2s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d.
Sports and Games Equip- ment Manufacture	Great Britain	23 Nov.	Men and women	Increase of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for all grades. Minimum rates after change for men include: wood and kindred workers—tennis makers and finishers 3s. an hour, general bench wood-workers, woodworking machinists and hand wood turners 2s. 9d. an hour, golf (head makers, grinders, black- smith), hockey makers and cricket makers 2s. 8d., golf shafters and tennis gluers 2s. 6d., golf (grippers, wood head paperers, iron and wood head finishers), tennis grippers and knobbers 2s. 4d., unskilled labour 2s. 2d.; leather—skilled workers 2s. 8d., semi-skilled 2s. 4d., unskilled 2s. 2d. ; skilled cricket ball makers 2s. 8d., semi-skilled 2s. 4d., unskilled 2s. 2d. Women 6d. an hour less than the above rates in each case.
Drawing Office Material Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. to 10s. a week, according to classification, for men, of 5s. to 12s. 6d. for women, and of 5s. for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include : London (within an area of 15 miles radius from Charing Cross), men 21 years and over 105s, to 130s. a week, according to classifica- tion, women 21 years and over 72s. 6d. to 100s., provincial centres (population 100,000 and over), men 100s. to 124s., women 69s. to 95s. 6d., provincial towns (less than 100,000), men 95s. to 118s., women 66s. to 91s. 6d.
Cinematograph Film Production	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not ex- ceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in pro- ducing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 6d. a week (30s. 6d. to 31s.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (20s. 4d. to 20s. 8d.) at under 21.
	Great Britain	do.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 6d. a week (30s. 6d. to 31s.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (20s. 4d. to 20s. 8d.) at under 21.
Heating Venti- lating and Domestic Engineering Installation	Great Britain	27 Nov.	Craftsmen and adult mates	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, and of 2d. for adult mates. Rates after change include : craftsmen—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 3s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, all other districts 3s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d. ; adult mates (over 18 years of age) 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d.
National- Government Service	Great Britain	1 Nov.	Men employed in the coast- guard service	New scales of pay adopted, resulting in increases of £35 a year in the minimum and £20 in the maximum of the scale for district officers, of 5s. a week in the minimum and maximum for station officers, and of 5s. a week in the minimum and 6s. in the maximum for coastguards. Rates after change: district officers £375 a year, rising by annual increments of £15 to £435, station officers 113s. a week, rising annually by 3s. a week to 122s., coastguards 100s., rising annually by 3s. to 109s.‡
Land Drainage Authorities and River Boards	England and Wales	Commence- ment of first pay period after 19 Nov.	Men and youths	Increases of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in minimum rates for men, of proportionate amounts for youths, and of 5s. a week for night watchmen; existing increase of one-fifteenth in all plus rates (payable since July, 1948) discontinued. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: Greater London area 2s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour or 110s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. for a 45-hour week, urban areas 2s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d. or 103s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d., rural areas 2s. 3d. or 101s. 3d.; night watchmen 97s. 6d. for a week of six 12-hour shifts.§
Cocal Authority Services	England and Wales	Pay day in week in which 1 Dec. falls	Manual workers employed in non-trading services of local authorities, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries :	
14.2		is and Do	General classes and road labourers	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week or 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for adult male workers, and of proportionate amounts for adult female and younger workers. Rates after change : men in the general classes—London, Group 1 occupations 111s. 6d. a week, Group II 115s. 6d., Group III 118s. 6d., Group IV 120s. 6d., Group V 122s. 6d., Group VI 124s. 6d., Zone A 105s. 6d., 109s. 6d., 112s. 6d., 114s. 6d., 116s. 6d., 118s. 6d., Zone B 102s. 6d., 106s. 6d., 109s. 6d., 111s. 6d., 113s. 6d., 115s. 6d., 2000 B 102s. 6d., 106s. 6d., 109s. 6d., 111s. 6d., 113s. 6d., 2000 B 2s. 5d.]
	and the second s	and a second	Street lighting employees	National rates of wages adopted for four occupational Groups as follows; lamp lighters (Group I) Zone A 105s. 6d., Zone B 102s. 6d., public lamp attendants (Group II) 109s. 6d., 106s. 6d., public lamp maintenance attendants (Group III) 112s. 6d., 109s. 6d., public lamp fitters and erectors (Group V) 116s. 6d., 113s. 6d.
	Alle and interest with administration of the second of a state of the second of the second of the		Female employees in civic restaurants and school meals service	Increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour. Rates after change : London—cooks 2s. 1 ² / ₃ d. an hour, assistant cooks 1s. 11 ² / ₃ d., helpers or general assistants 1s. 10 ⁸ / ₈ d., Zone A 2s. 1 ¹ / ₃ d., 1s. 11 ¹ / ₃ d., 1s. 9 ⁸ / ₃ d., Zone B 2s. 0 ⁸ / ₃ d., 1s. 10 ⁸ / ₃ d., 1s. 8 ² / ₃ d.]

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. † Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters' mates, carpenters' mates and general labourers. ‡ These scales of pay are the result of an award of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal. § Boards paying a basic wage in excess of the existing minimum rates can, if they wish, take the opportunity of bringing their basic rates in line with the new minimum rates within the limits of the present increase. ¶ These changes were the result of decisions of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) and apply to those authorities affiliated to the constituent District Joint Industrial Councils. They do not apply to Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire where conditions of service are governed by other agreements.

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 com-pared 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 shown in the next column.

Date (end of month)		Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
1947	Class St		S. A. Contraction		Fred Land	The second second second
June			100	100	100	100
September			101	101	102	101
December			103	103	106	103
1948				Carl Martin		The second second
March		1.10 -	105	106	108	105
June			105	107	108	106
September			106	108	109	106
December	2.22.24		107	109	110	107 -
1949	A State	and series		Conference and and		1
March		in the	108	110	111	108
June			108	111	112	109
September	an one	1.1	108	111	112	109
December			109	112	113	109
1950	WA GAL	15%化16		Director Hand Hand	And Marker Stands	marie marielle in
January	1		109	113	113	110
February			109	113	114	110
March			109	113	114	110
April	1.32		109	113	114	110
May	With Str		109	113	114	110
June			109	113	114	110
July	102-02	6.4.19	109	113	114	110
August		1.	109	113	114	110
September			110	114	114	110
October	18:00	10.2	110	114	115	111
November			113	114	1 117	113

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The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 93. In addition, 11 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during November, in these 104 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 19,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during November, was about 67,000.

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

type constraint of the	Number progre	of Stoppa ss in Mo	Number of Workers involved in	Aggregate Number of	
Industry Group†	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month
Coal Mining	4	56	60 12	13,300 1,300	29,000 9,000
Metal Manufacture	2	11 2	¹² 4	1,300	22,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	4	24	28	2,600	7,000
Total, Nov., 1950	_11	93	104	18,600	67,000
Total, Oct., 1950	8	116	124	40,400	246,000
Total, Nov., 1949	15	112	127	18,300	66,000

Of the total of 67,000 days lost in November, 22,000 were lost by 8,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 7,200 were directly involved and 1,000 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 November also included 45,000 days lost by 10,400 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration

Of 92 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during November, 37, directly involving 2,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 27, directly involving 2,200 workers, lasted two days; 8, directly involving 500 workers, lasted three days; 6, directly involving 10,600 workers, lasted four to six days; and 14, directly involving 900 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes

Industry, Occupations and Locality

COAL MINING :--Colliery workers-various Scottish districts partment of a firm of bath manu factures—Greenford

MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURE :---Bodymakers, trimmers, wood machinists, metal workers, painter coach finishers and tool maker employed in motor body building —Hendon (one firm)

§ Less than 50. || Less than 500.

the starting

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER

Of the 93 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in November, 4, directly involving 200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 32, directly involving 2,600 workers, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 12, directly involving 1,100 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 37, directly involving 2,600 workers, on other questions

respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 400 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 100 workers, were in support of workers involved

in other disputes.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST ELEVEN 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 eleven months of 1950 and 1949 :---

An Providence of	January	to Noveml	ber, 1950	January	to Novemb	per, 1949
Industry Group†	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, For-		a la contra de la		A State States	and the state	
estry, Fishing	3	3,800	43,000	5	1.900	10.000
Coal Mining	811	137,900‡	424,000	825	244,300‡	746,000
Other Mining and			Section States	15 25		
Quarrying	1	ş	Ran III and	4	100	1,000
Treatment of	15 Park Car	The second		1.163 - 1.171	and the state of the	
Non-metalli- ferous Mining	3 1 1 4 1	,当年成为任		West Cold in a	(Martin disc)	
Products	8	400	2,000	13	700	3,000
Chemicals and	due spin		2,000	10		5,000
Allied Trades	3	1,000	6,000	6	600	2,000
Metal Manufac-	Contraction of			T.		
ture	41	8,700	51,000	53	12,100	45,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	45	10,800	53.000	55	13,000	87,000
Engineering	60	13,900	43,000	68	10,400	51,000
Vehicles	47	23,200	122,000	45	11,600	59,000
Other Metal In-	A SHE WALL	PARTIES.	and the set	and the second	12 10 2200	
dustries	16	1,200	6,000	28	2,700	7,000
Textiles	14	1,100	4,000	27	7,300	68,000
Leather, etc	1	100 900	1,000	4	600	13,000
Clothing Food, Drink and	10	900	3,000	15	1,300	7,000
Tobacco	9	800	26,000	11	1,100	3,000
Manufactures of		A.S 1-2-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-	20,000		A CONTRACTOR	5,000
Wood and Cork	19	1,800	16,000	13	4,200	24,000
Paper and Printing	5 7	14,900	205,000	7	900	5,000
Other Manufac-	7	1 500	2 000	16	2 000	17.000
turing Industries Building and	1	1,500	3,000	10	2,800	17,000
Contracting	68	13,700	62,000	52	9,400	31,000
Gas, Electricity	No.	A Charles Barlani	02,000		2,100	51,000
and Water	4	3,900	42,000	6	3,100	23,000
Transport, etc.	. 62	45,100	185,000	77	93,100	530,000
Distributive	-	6 400	10.000	1	500	0.000
Trades Other Services	7 15	6,400 2,000	40,000 21,000	8	500	2,000
Other Bervices	15	2,000	21,000	14	1,500	5,000
Total	1,258	293,100	1,358,000	1,352	423,200	1,739,000

The number of days lost in the period January to November through stoppages which began in that period was 1,344,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 292,200. 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 NOVEMBER

y	Approx Number of invo		Date when Stoppage Cause or Object		Cause or Object Strain Sal	Result
	Directly	In- directly¶	Began	Ended	Cause of Object	AT ‡
sh	10,100		30 Oct.**	4 Nov.**	Dissatisfaction with an award by the National Reference Tribunal relat- ing to wages of lower paid workers	Work resumed.
y, s, e- 1-	340	-	3 Nov.	17 Nov.	In protest against the dismissal of five machine trainees for alleged unsatisfactory work	Work resumed. Dismissed men sub- sequently reinstated pending further negotiations.
od ers, rs ig	900	-	19 Oct.	15 Dec.	Demand for withdrawal of notices of dismissal given to redundant workers and allegation that the management had failed to provide for continuity of employment	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. † The grouping of industries is based on the Standard Industrial Classification prepared for use in Government Statistical Departments. The figures for industry groups are not strictly comparable with those published for earlier years.

[‡] Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The *net* number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1950 was approximately 90,000 and in the corresponding period in 1949 was approximately 195,000. For all industries combined the corresponding *net* totals were approximately 230,000 and 345,000.

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

** Stoppages began at several collicries on 30th October and at a considerable number of others during the next three days. In some cases the stoppage lasted only a day or two. Work had been fully resumed by 6th November.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 14th NOVEMBER, 1950

At 14th November the retail prices index was 116 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 115 at 17th October and with 112 at 15th November, 1949. The rise of one point in the index during the month was the result of increases in the average prices of many articles, including coal, rugs and carpets, knitting wool, various articles of clothing, blankets, various household appliances, and upholstered furniture.

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

The price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate 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 14th November, 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 :-

			IN	DEX I	FIGURE FOR		
	GROUP		14tl	1 Nov	EMBER, 195	0	WEIGHT
I.	Food			125	(124.7)	1	348
II.	Rent and rates			101	$(101 \cdot 4)$	32 . A. A. Mar	88
III.	Clothing			123	$(123 \cdot 2)$	142.04	97
	Fuel and light			120	(119.9)	5	65
V.	Household dura	able go	ods	116	(116.2)	12.45	71
VI.	Miscellaneous g	goods		113	(113.2)	- Dell Sa	35
	Services			111	(110.9)		79
VIII.	Drink and toba	ссо		104	(104.0)	- Marchelle	217
	All items			116	(115.6)	-organe	1,000

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

Food

There was no material change in the average level of food prices between 17th October and 14th November. The average prices of sausages, rabbits, apples and oranges moved upwards, but the effect of these increases was largely offset by reductions in the prices of fish and vegetables. Expressed to the nearest whole number, there was no change in the index figure for the food group, which remained at 125.

Clothing

During the month under review the average price of knitting wool rose by about 18 per cent. and there were smaller increases in the average prices of other clothing materials and of many articles of clothing, including knitted garments, men's and boys' shirts, men's and women's hats, overalls, sanitary towels, nursery squares and footwear. For the clothing group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 1 per cent. and the index figure at 14th November, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 123, compared with 122 at 17th October.

Fuel and Light

The average retail price of coal rose by about 3 per cent. in November as a result of higher winter prices in areas other than London and the south of England. These higher prices are charged in winter months as an offset to the reduced prices charged during the summer period, and they are therefore above the level of the prices charged before the summer reductions took effect. In the fuel and light group as a whole the rise in the average level of prices was about 2 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number the index figure at 14th November was 120, compared with 118 at 17th October.

Household Durable Goods

Increases were reported in the average prices of many articles included in the group for household durable goods. The most important of these increases were those for rugs and carpets, blankets, sheets and curtain material, various household appliances, and upholstered furniture. For the group as a whole the average

* 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.

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level of prices rose by about 2 per cent. and at 14th November the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 116, compared with 114 at 17th October.

Miscellaneous Goods

In the group covering miscellaneous goods the only change of importance was an increase in the price of writing paper. For the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent., but, expressed to the nearest whole number, there was no change in the index figure, which remained at 113 at 14th November.

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 only significant changes being some higher charges for boot and shoe repairs and increases in the prices of some kinds of pipe tobacco. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 101, 111 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
0.00	54.	100	NRI TH		T Z	All	items	and the second	- Ato	1.70	in whe	E
1947	1		-			100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	-
	No.51	1 401 20	The second		X-23	Fo	od	North To	North Y	a sector		202
1947						100	101	99	100	101	103	103
1948	104	108	109	109	108	113	108	107	107	108	108	108
1949	108	109	108	108	114	115	116	116	117	119	119	120
1950	120	121	121	122	125	123	122	121	122	125	125	

of the index, "Interim Index of Retail Prices : Method of Con-struction and Calculation," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 439 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index	Rise(+) or Fall(-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
partition and the second s	is given	Figure	Month before	Year before	
European Countries			Wister's	and the second	
Finland	Aug., 1938–July, 1939				
All Items	= 100 Sept., 1950 (end)	939	+ 13	+126	
Food France (Paris)	1938 = 100	1,139	Nil	+160	
Food	Sept., 1950	2,009	+ 71	+174	
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938 = 100	June and	de marine a		
All Items	Sept., 1950	148	Nil	- 7	
Food	1938 = "1	149	- 1	- 9	
All Items	Sept., 1950	50.07 60.90	+ 0.98 + 1.28	+ 1.21 + 0.86	
Netherlands (Medium and	""	00.90	+ 1.70	+ 0.86	
small towns) All Items	1938-39 = 100 Oct., 1950 (middle)	248	+ 5	+ 31	
Food	· · · · ·	286	+ 10	+ 42	
Other Countries			The cherter		
Burma (Rangoon)	1941 = 100	in its	echecant of	121070	
All Items $\dagger(a)$ \therefore (b) \ldots	Sept., 1950	342 359	-18 - 9	- 68 - 81	
Food† (a)	27 27 27 27	384	- 28	- 81	
(b)	1935–39 = 100	379	- 11	- 82	
All Items Food	Oct., 1950 (beginning)	170·7 220·1	+ 0.9 + 1.3	+ 8.5 + 15.1	
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Nov.,"1942 ="100	Sampara a	AND STREAM		
All Items Food	July, 1950	149 155	+ 1 + 1	+ 9 + 13	
India (Delhi)	1944 = 100	1000 313			
All Items Food	Apr., 1950	129 121	-1	$-1 \\ -1$	
India (Bombay)	July, $19\ddot{3}3$ -June, 1934 = 100	and a strange	Are and		
All Items	Sept., 1950	323	+ 1	+ 17	
Food Japan	$19\ddot{4}8 = \ddot{1}00$	399	+ 1	+ 26	
All Items Food	June, 1950	124.0	$- 2 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot 0$	- 13.8	
United States	1935–39 = 100	117.7	his book into	- 18.2	
All Items	Sept., 1950 (middle)	173.8	+ 0.8	+ 4.2 + 4.3	
		173 · 8 208 · 5	+ 0.8 - 0.5		

* The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" figures are based are food, house-rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items. † The figures relate to (a) a Burmese family, (b) single Indians (Tamils, Telegus and Uriyas).

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Fatal Industrial Accidents Industrial Diseases Further Education and Training

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in November was 151, compared with 112 (revised figure) in the previous month and 123 (revised figure) in November, 1949. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 11 fatal accidents were reported in November, compared with 7 in the previous month and 33 in November, 1949. Detailed figures for separate industries are below for November, 1950.

Factories—continue

Building Operations

Warehouses ..

TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT

Brakesmen, Goods Guar

Engine Drivers, Moto

Permanent Way Men ...

Contractors' Servants

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE. . 18

Total (excluding Seamen) 151

Seamen

Trading Vessels

Fishing Vessels

Guards (Passenger)

men Firemen

Labourers Mechanics

Porters .

Other Grades

Shunters

Railway Service

Works of Engineerin Construction ..

Mines and Quarries* Under Coal Mines Acts :

Electrical Stations 33 Other Industries . Underground WORKS AND PLACES ss. 105, 107, 108, FAG ACT, 1937 Surface 4 Metalliferous Mines Quarries ... Docks, Wharves, Quay and Ships

TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 43

Factories

Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass.. Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining

Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) 12 Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,

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

craft Manufacture Shipbuilding ... Other Metal Trades

Cotton Wool, Worsted, Shoddy ...

Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ...

Tanning, Currying, etc... Food and Drink General Woodwork and

Furniture Paper, Printing, etc. Gas Works

Industrial Diseases

The numbers of cases and deathst in the United Kingdom reported during November, under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown

elow.		and the state of the state of the	
I. Cases	all.	I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning	1 Pas	Epitheliomatous Ulceration	
Operatives engaged in :		(Skin Cancer)	0000
Smelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldering	2	Pitch	25
Shipbreaking	1.00	Oil	252
Paint and Colour Works		and the state of the second second to	-
Other Industries	2	TOTAL	9
TOTAL	4	and he down an and the company	200
	-	and the second of the second of the	
Other Poisoning	1-1-1-1-1	Chrome Ulceration	
Aniline Poisoning	1	Manuf. of Bichromates	6
Chronic Benzene Poisoning	1	Chromium Plating	4
TOTAL	2	Other Industries	
	14	TOTAL 10	0
Anthrax	121050	-	-
landling and Sorting of		Total, Cases 3	1
Hides and Skins	5	a here and the second by	
Other Industries	1	II. Deaths	
TOTAL	6	NIL	
	and the second	Prophy and the subject of the subject	

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures control to the 5 weeks ended 2nd December, 1950, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 26th November, 1949. * Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have a been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

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MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Vocational and Disabled Training Industrial Rehabilitation.

up to 30th November, 1950.

1	iven	and a second the second second second	Men	Women	Tota
ed		The second of the second second second	N	ovember, 195	50
eu.	ang.	Number of applications for assistance made	292	11	303
	I IDER IDER	Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education Other award-making Departments	122 164 58	1	123 165 58
ys		Total awards	344	2	346
	4	Number of applications rejected	150	6	150
ng	25	Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	114	1	115
	4			ve totals, Ap of November	
	90	Number of applications for assistance made	201,434	15,227	216,66
 ds		Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education	43,723 78,588 18,043	1,318 6,182 1,840	45,041 84,770 19,883
r-		Total awards	140,354	9,340	149,69
•••	4	Number of applications rejected	37,259	3,139	40,39
	·i	Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	22,216 1,605	2,701 47	24,91 1,65

Further Education and

Training

Education and Training Scheme (a) during November, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943,

The figures below show the progress made under the Further

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 399). They relate to the four weeks ended 16th October, 1950.

and The Production of the Annual State of the State of th	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during	the state and	LANGA DE	No. 19
period : Able-bodied Disabled	210 378	17 49	227 427
Total	588	66	654
Number of persons in training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres-		The second	
Able-bodied	1,175	79	1,254
Disabled	1,350	103	1,453
Technical and Commercial Colleges-	240	97	337
Able-bodied Disabled	419	238	657
Employers' Establishments—	415	230	051
Able-bodied	227	7	234
Disabled	349	75	354
Residential (Disabled) Centres and	and the second		1965
Voluntary Organisations	435	87	522
Total	4,195	616	4,811
Trainees placed in employment during	Calibre L	Sec. "	S. S. Martin
period : Able-bodied	' 188	20	208
Disabled	250	31	281
	230		
Total	438	51	489

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 16th October, 1950, the number of trainees placed in employment was 92,508, of whom 83,604 were males and 8,904 were females.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers 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 13th November, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during the period.

and the state of the state of the	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	723	54	777
neriod	1.211	78	1,289
Persons who completed courses during period	1,211 458	33	491

Total (including Seamen) 162

TOTAL, SEAMEN 11

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ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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strial Court	 1.1.1					436	Agricultural Wages Act	and the	AS STATE
le Arbitrators, etc	 			9		436	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner	1840	-

Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

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Arbitrati

Indu

Singl

National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During November the National Arbitration Tribunal issued 14 awards, Nos. 1550 to 1563*. Six of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1552 (8th November).-Parties : Employers repre Award No. 1552 (8th November).—Parties : Employers repre-sented on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries, and members of trade unions constituting the Operatives' Side of the Council in their employment. Claim : For an additional week's annual holiday with pay. Award : The Tribunal awarded that two weeks' annual with pay. Award : The Tribunal awarded that two paid holiday should be granted from 1951 onwards.

Award No. 1555 (17th November) .- Parties : Members of the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association, and members of the Electrical Trades Union employed by them as temporary lightmen. Claim: For payment of the 2s. a week increase granted to adult male unskilled workers under Industrial Court Award No. 2242, dated 27th October, 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1949, page 405). Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not here aetabliched not been established.

Award No. 1557 (22nd November) .- Parties : North-East Coast employers in membership of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and members of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades in their employment. *Claim*: For the payment to platelayers and platelayers' labourers of a tonnage bonus based on output. Award : The Tribunal found that workers regularly employed as members of platelaying gangs should be paid a tonnage bonus based on output and awarded that the standard rate of the bonus should be 3s. 6d. a week.

Award No. 1558 (24th November) .- Parties : Members of the following constituent Associations of the National Hosiery facturers' Federation :- The Leicester and District I Hosierv Manufacturers' Association Ltd., the Loughborough and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, the Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, the Nottingham and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association Ltd., and the Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, and members of the National Union of Hosiery Workers in their employment. *Matter in dispute* : The dispute arose out of a difference between the parties regarding rates for knitting full fashioned nylon hose on 51 Gauge, 30 and 32 Section machines. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the rates to be paid should be those agreed upon by the Ladies' and Girls' Full Fashioned Hose Joint Negotiating Committee on 28th August, 1950.

Award No. 1559 (24th November).-Parties : Members of the Hebridean Spinners' Advisory Committee and of the Hebridean Producers' Association, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union employed by them as crofter weavers. *Claim*: That the 1d. a yard granted by agreement to weavers classified as self-employed persons under the National Insurance Act, 1946 not be disturbed as a consequence of the increase of 2d. a yard in weaving rates granted under the Tribunal's Award No. 1403 dated 21st February, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 113). Award : The Tribunal found in favour of

Award No. 1561 (29th November) .- Parties : Members of Associations affiliated to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations Ltd. and members of Associations affiliated to the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and members of trade unions affiliated to the United Textile Factory Workers' Association in their employment. *Claim*: For an extension of the existing paid holidays from 110 to 144 hours a year so as to provide for two weeks' instead of one week's summer holiday. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued four awards, Nos 879 to 882, one of which is summarised below.

Award No. 879 (24th October) .- Parties : Member firms of the Belfast and Ulster Licensed Vintners' Association and certain employees of the firms. *Claim*: That female assistants should be confined to saloon and lounge bars and should not be employed in public bars; for a normal working week of 40 hours, with payment at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for overtime; for minimum weekly rates of 90s. for female assistants-in-charge and 25s. for female assistants in schore or hourse bars and of 05 for 75s. for female assistants, in saloon or lounge bars, and of 60s, for

* See footnote * in second column on page 438.

female assistants, with no previous trade experience, during the first 6 months; for annual holidays with pay of 12 working days for female assistants after 12 months' service and of 6 working days, during the first year, after 6 months' service with the same employer, plus one working day for every additional month; and for 6 plus one working day for every additional month; and for 6 additional holidays (or compensatory pay) in lieu of statutory or customary holidays. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the normal working week should be 48 hours, with overtime pay at the rate of time-and-a-quarter, and that the weekly rates should be for female assistants in saloon or lounge bars 75s. and for female assistants with no previous trade experience 55s. during the first and 60s. during the second 6 months and 75s. thereafter; the Tribunal awarded in favour of the claim with respect to appual Tribunal awarded in favour of the claim with respect to annual and customary holidays, but made no award in respect of other items of the claim. The award applies only to female assistants employed in the saloon or lounge bars of non-residential licensed establishments.

Industrial Courts Act. 1919. and Conciliation Act. 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During November the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2277 to 2281. Three of these are summarised below.

Award No. 2277 (3rd November) .- Parties : The British Roll Award No. 2277 (3rd November).—Parties : The British Roll Turners' Trade Society and the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. Claim : For the amendment of an agreement with regard to the ratio of apprentices to fully-skilled roll turners. Award : The Court awarded that for a trial period of three years the agreement should be amended to provide for the following ratio of apprentices :—One apprentice for one fully-skilled roll turner, two apprentices for four fully-skilled roll turners, three apprentices for seven fully-skilled roll turners, four apprentices for ten fully-skilled roll turners and so on in the propertience for ten fully-skilled roll turners, and so on in the proportion of one apprentice for each additional three fully-skilled roll turners. At the expiration of the three years' period the parties should jointly review the position.

Award No. 2280 (20th November).—Parties : Transport and General Workers' Union and Imperial War Graves Commission. *Claim* and *Counter-claim*: In respect of rates of pay of gardener grades employed in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. *Award*: The Court awarded that gardener grades above the gardener's labourer Grade II should be paid plus rates on the gardener's labourer Grade II rate as follows:—Gardener's labourer, Grade I, 7s.; gardener caretaker, 12s.; gardener caretaker, 12s.; gardener caretaker, 12s.; Grade "C", 18s., Grade "B", 24s., Grade "A", 30s.

Award No. 2281 (23rd November).-Parties : Trade Union Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Sports Goods Manufacturing Industry. *Claim*: For an increase of 4d. an hour in the minimum rate of all grades and for two weeks' annual holiday with pay. *Award*: The Court awarded that as from 23rd November, 1950, the minimum rate of all grades (men and women) should be increased by 2d. an hour and that with effect from let lanuary. 1951, the approximation holiday with result with effect from 1st January, 1951, the annual holiday with pay should be increased to two weeks.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During November two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Both awards related to individual undertakings.

In addition, an award was issued by an Arbitrator appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, concerning a difference between the Transport and General Workers' Union, and United Dairies (London) Ltd. and London Wholesale Dairies Ltd. The difference arose from the Union's proposals for amendments to an agreement between the parties dated 26th November, 1948, governing the rates of pay and conditions of employment at the firms in question.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945–1948

Notices of Proposal

During November notices of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulations proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils :-

Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal X.(35), dated 14th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

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Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal P.(47), dated 17th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piece work basis 1945 time rates for female workers.

Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B.(45), dated 17th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Toy Wages Council (Great Britain) .- Proposal Y.(44), dated November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During November 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 Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1761 (B.K. (41)), dated 1st November and effective from 24th November. This Order fixes the statutory minimum remuneration to be paid to workers in relation to whom the Council operates and prescribes revised general minimum time rates and rates for work on a day of customary holiday.-See page 431.

The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1762 (B.K. (42)), dated 1st November and effective from 24th November. This Order prescribes the holidays to be allowed and the holiday remuneration be paid to workers in relation to whom the Council operates, and includes revised provisions relating to the allowance of customary holidays.

The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (No 2) Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1817 (R.N.T. (8)), dated 10th November and effective from 27th November. This Order amends the overtime and guaranteed weekly remineration provisions of the current Order S.I. 1949 No. 1755 (R.N.T. (3) and (4)), fixing the overtime remueration for workers in relation to whom statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to the Council operates.

The Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1919 (B.P. (33)), dated 30th November and effective from 15th December. This Order Orders (Nos, 1780 to 1826) were made on 1st November by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 12th November, 1950, raising the statutory minimum and prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers in relation to whom the overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales.—See pages 408 and 427. Council operates.

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

village hall. On the occasion in question they were staying at W. On the evening of 15th April, 1950, at 7.45 p.m., having completed her work at the village hall, and returned to the hotel where she was to stay the night, the claimant fell down some stairs and injured The Commissoner 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 National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946). His herself. She opened a door which she believed to lead into a toilet, but it in fact led to some stairs. decisions† are final.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance "It is submitted on behalf of the claimant that because she was 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 In receipt of subsistence allowance she was on duty all the time. I cannot accept that view. Subsistence allowance is paid to compensate an employee for the expense incurred by being away from home. It does not prove that her hours of duty are continuous. leave if the decision of the Local Tribunal was not unanimous. Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts But there are other considerations that assist her in her claim. Her employers have said that there would have been no objection to 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 her booking her own accommodation or staying with friends, if the arrangements which she contemplated were satisfactory to them. But it is clear that on this occasion she had made no such request, and her employers had, accordingly, booked accommodation at the hotel where the claimant was staying for herself and the team. She was on call in the event of any emergency arising in connection with donors who had been bled. Further, as team leader she was Recent decisions of general interest are set out below. Case No. C.I. 374/50 (23rd October) responsible for the good conduct and welfare of the members of the team.

Case No. C.1. 3/4/50 (23rd October) Section 7 of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether claimant's accident arose out of and in course of her employment : Claimant, leader of nursing team in travelling blood collection unit, fell down some stairs at hotel where she was staying the night : Accommodation had been booked by her employers, although she could have made her own arrangements provided these were satisfactory to her employers : Claimant was on call if any emergency had arisen in connection with blood donors : As leader, she was also responsible for team. Commissioner rejects contention that mere payment of subsistence allowance proved that claimant was on duty all the time : He holds, however, that she was staying at hotel in compliance with her contract of service, under which she was required to perform certain duties if occasion arose : Her accident therefore arose in course of employment and is deemed (since there is no evidence to contrary) to have arisen out of it. Claim allowed. "On these facts I think that it is right to hold that the claimant was staying on the night in question at the hotel where she met with her accident in compliance with the requirements of her employment. She was not on that night free to go to other accommodation. Her case is thus distinguishable from Decision No. C.S.I. 3/49 (reported). It seems to me much more comparable with the case dealt with by the House of Lords in Brentnall v. London and North Eastern Railway Company (26 B.W.C.C. 225). In that case an engine driver fell and injured himself while going to My decision is that the accident which occurred to the claimant the lavatory at a hostel provided by his employers of which he was expected to avail himself, unless he had obtained permission to elsewhere. It was held that this accident arose out of and in the course of his employment.

on 15th April, 1950, arose out of and in the course of her employ-ment, and was an industrial accident within the meaning of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.

"The claimant was employed as a team leader in charge of a nursing team in a travelling blood collection unit. While the unit was away from home, subsistence allowance was paid to the members of the team, and they stayed at an hotel where accommoda-tion was booked for them. They performed their work in the

* See footnote * in second column on page 438.

* See rootnote * in second column on page 435. * 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 439.

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Notices of Proposal

During November notices of intention to submit to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils :---

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.128), dated 3rd November, for requiring additional annual holidays to be allowed to transport workers, stablemen and harness or van washers employed in establishments other than home bakeries.

Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.L. (N.39), dated 17th November, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rate for female workers.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.34), dated 17th November, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rate for male workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During November the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order,* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned.

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (N.I.R. (N.54)), dated 6th November, and effective from 20th November. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 430.

Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Orders

"The claimant was staying at the hotel in compliance with the terms of her contract of service, by which she was obliged while at the hotel to perform certain duties if the occasion arose. Her accident, therefore, arose in the course of her employment, and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, is deemed to have arisen out of that employment. (See National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, Section 7(4).) The evidence is that she was going to the lavatory. That is an act incidental to her employment, and is, therefore, not evidence to the contrary, but evidence confirming the presumption. I, accordingly, agree with the Local Appeal Tribunal. I must dismiss the Insurance Officer's appeal."

* See footnote * in second column on page 438.

Case No. C.I. 398/50 (13th November)

Section 7 of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether claimant's accident arose out of and in course of her employment : Claimant, bus conductress, had completed her morning spell of duty and was using her free ticket to ride home in one of Company's buses on public service : In alighting from bus, she twisted her ankle : She was paid at half-rate for hours between morning and afternoon spells of duty and it was argued that agreement with Company provided for whole period to be regarded as continuous employment : Commissioner holds that accident happened during interruption of claimant's work as conductress : She was, in fact, off duty and free to do just what she liked and to go wherever she wished : It was no part of her duty to go home by bus : Accident did not arise out of and in course of claimant's employment. Claim disallowed.

"My decision is that the claimant did not suffer personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of her employment on 9th May, 1950.

"The question in this appeal of the Insurance Officer is whether an accident which befell the claimant on 9th May, 1950, was one arising out of and in the course of her employment. The claimant was employed as a bus conductress, and on the day in question her hours of duty were from 6.50 a.m. to 10 a.m. and again from 3.40 p.m. to 6.20 p.m. During the intervening hours she received wages at the rate of 50 per cent. in respect of the hours 10 a.m. to 3.40 p.m., but she was off duty, and was allowed to go home or where she liked. She did in fact set out for her home after her own journey as conductress had finished at 9.30 a.m. She travelled home at the Company's expense in one of the buses on the public service, and at about 9.55 a.m. when stepping off that bus her foot slipped and she fell and twisted her ankle. "The Local Insurance Officer rejected the claimant's claim for

In the Local insurance Omcer rejected the claimant's claim for injury benefit on the ground that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of her employment, but on appeal the Local Appeal Tribunal, by a majority, reversed the decision of the Insurance Officer. It was contended before the Tribunal that where there was 'split duty' the agreement with the bus Company provided for the whole period to be regarded as continuous employment. employment

"The Chairman of the Local Tribunal dissented from the decision on the ground that the claimant had left her employer's premises and was free to go where she liked and how she wished. It was only incidental that she was on the Company's vehicle and the accident did not arise out of and in the course of her employment. She was travelling as a member of the public on a token ticket issued by the Company

"In Decision No. C.I.71/49 (not reported) it was held that an accident suffered by a bus conductor when he was travelling as a passenger in a bus in order to obtain a meal during a break in his hours of duty did not arise out of and in the course of his employment. In the present case there was an interruption of employment, and when the accident occurred the claimant was not performing the work that she was employed to do, namely, to act as a conductress. She was off duty and was at the time free to go wherever she liked and do as she chose, and it was no part of her duty to proceed by omnibus to her home. It may be said that she was observing a permitted way of getting from one place to rether was observing a permitted way of getting from one place to another, but in so doing she was incurring no greater risks than any other member of the public.

"Provided the claimant reported for duty at 3.40 p.m., the whole of the intervening time on 9th May between 9.30 a.m. and 3.40 p.m. was at her own disposal. She could have made her way to her home by any route she chose, or she could have gone elsewhere. home by any route she chose, or she could have gone elsewhere. In other words, the interval between the time when she got off the bus at the conclusion of her first spell, and the time when she would board the other bus at 3.40 p.m., which would be the beginning of the second spell, was for her free time in which to do what she liked and go where she liked, subject to this, that for the whole time she was entitled to be paid half-pay. Subject to that con-sideration, what she did with her time or how it was split up is not material in considering the question was it her duty to be at the material in considering the question, was it her duty to be at the place where the accident occurred.

"On the terms of the contract under which the claimant was working, it cannot be said that the accident arose out of and in the course of her employment. The claimant was not travelling at the time of the accident in order to perform her duty but for purposes of her own, and therefore she does not come within Section National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. I allow the appeal of the Insurance Officer."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undersince last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain Orders, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each Instrument or Order, unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free).

The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1761; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 1st November; The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1762; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 1st November; The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1817; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 10th November; The Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1919; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 30th November These Regulations 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 30th November. These Regulations

See footnote * in next column

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were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 437. The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1867); The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1868). These Regulations were made on 22nd November by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act. 1046 under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.-See page 412.

The National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) (No. 2) Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1915), made on 30th November by the Minister of National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 412.

The Factories (Evening Employment) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1837), made on 13th November by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of subsequent legislation.—See page 410.

The Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1769), made on 2nd November by His Majesty in Council under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945.—See page 410.

page 410. (a) The Emergency Laws (Continuance) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1770; price 2d. net (3d. post free); (b) The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Isle of Man) Order in Council, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1774); (c) The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Jersey) Order in Council, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1775); (d) The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Guernsey) Order in Council, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1776). These Orders were made on 2nd November by His Majesty in Council (a) under the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1947, and (b) (c) and (d) under the Emergency Laws (Transitional Provisions) Act and (d) under the Emergency Laws (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946, as amended by the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1947.—See page 410.

visions) Act, 1947.—See page 410.
(a) The Shops (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1771); (b) The Registered Designs (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1777); (c) The Patents (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1778). These Orders were made on 2nd November by His Majesty in Council (a) under the Shops Act, 1950, (b) under the Registered Designs Act, 1949, and (c) under the Patents Act, 1949.—See page 410 See page 410.

The Inshore Fishing Industry Act, 1945 (Extension of Period) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1866), made on 17th November by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Inshore Fishing Industry Act, 1945.—See page 411.

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland) Boo No. 204; price 4d. net (5d. post free), made on 6th November by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 .- See page 437.

The Grinding of Metals Special Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 203; price 4d. net, 5d. post free); The Blasting (Castings and other Articles) Special Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 205; price 3d. net, 4d. post free). These Regulations were made on 10th November by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland the Entering Actional Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949.—See page 410.

FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the September issue of this GAZETTE (page 328) and may be purchased at the prices shown.* The prices in brackets include postage. Title and Price No

688	Certificates of Exemption No. 25 (General).											
	Steam Receivers-Miscellaneous Types.											
12 5 . 15	August, 1950. Price 2d. (3d.).											
36	General Register for Building Operations and											
	Works of Engineering Construction, including											
	narticulars of Certificates of Fitness of Young											

Persons for Employment. October, 1948. (Reprinted 1950.) Price 1s. (1s. 1d.), Pottery (Health and Welfare). Special Regula-

2253 tions, 1950. Record of Inspection, May, 1950. Price 2s. 7d. (2s. 10d.). 983

Price 2s. 7d. (2s. 10d.). Indiarubber Regulations, 1922. June, 1942. (Reprinted 1950.) Price 3d. (4d.). General Register for Factories including the Prescribed Forms of Certificates of Fitness of Young Persons for Employment. September, 1948. (Reprinted 1950.) Price 8d. (10d.). 31A

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

British West Indies.—Development and Welfare in the West Indies 1947–49. Colonial No. 264. Colonial Office. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 9d.).—See page 415.

* 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 second column on page 439, or through any bookseller.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. December, 1950

Choice of Careers.—Choice of Careers. New Series, No. 14. Plastering. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10d)

Education.—The Future Development of Higher Technological Education. Report of the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce. Ministry of Education. Price 1s. (1s. 1d.).—See page 411.

Mines and Quarries.—Report of H.M. Principal Electrical Inspector of Mines for the Year 1949. Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 1s. (1s. 1d.).-See page 410.

Price 1s. (1s. 1d.).—See page 410.
National Insurance.—(a) Selected Decisions given by the Commissioner on claims for (i) Benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1948, during the period from 16th August to 15th September, 1950. Pamphlet I/23. Price 4d. (5d.). (ii) Unemployment Benefit during the month of September, 1950. Pamphlet U/19. Price 2d. (3d.). (b) National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) (No. 2) Regulations, 1950. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee, preceded by a Statement made by the Minister of National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority. House of Commons Paper 14 (Session 1950–51). Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 412. Ministry of National Insurance.

Pensions.—Twenty-fifth Report for the period 1st April, 1949, to 31st March, 1950. House of Commons Paper 145 (Session 1950). Ministry of Pensions. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).

Reinstatement in Civil Employment .- Decisions given by the Umpire in respect of Applications under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944. R.E. Code 1. Pamphlet No. 85. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1d. (2d.).

Statistics.—Ministry of Fuel and Power Statistical Digest, 1948 and 1949. Price 7s. 6d. (7s. 11d.).—See page 412.

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