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Government Vocational Training of Adults

THE 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 pre-war 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 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 Instructional 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 outdoor 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.

Training for the Disabled

Another change was foreshadowed by the publication in 1943 of the Tomlinson Report* and since then a considerable part of the Government Training Scheme has been concentrated 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 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 resettlement 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 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 concerned with the welfare of blind persons.

A more recent development has been the organising at 13 of the Government Training Centres of Industrial Rehabilitation 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 Resettlement of Disabled Persons. (Cmd. 6415.—See the issue of this GAZETTE 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 ex-service 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, of course, drawing to a close. The other object of the post-war training scheme was to meet shortages of skilled 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, 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 shortages 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 employment.

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 approximately 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 arrangements 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 Letchworth in the technique 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.

Each agreed scheme is kept under review by the national representatives 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 trainees.

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

Recruitment

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. 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.

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 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.

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

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. 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 practical training with a firm or a combination of both.

The figures below give the position of the total number of applications for training received up to 31st October, 1950.

Number of applications received	1,256
" " applicants found ineligible	220
" " applicants found eligible	859
" " cases in which eligibility had not been determined	19
" " applicants selected for training	460
" " applications withdrawn at various stages (including withdrawals of recent applications by men who did not secure anticipated release from H.M. Forces)	324

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 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.

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 416 to 434.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment 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.

Complete statistics are not at present available as to the numbers 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 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 about £16,000 for 120,000 workpeople.

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 Disputes

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 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.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

National Wages Agreement for the Engineering Industry

The full text is given below of an agreement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions regulating the wages of male workers in the engineering industry.

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.

(b) To establish consolidated timework rates, in place of the existing basic rates plus timeworkers' national bonus.

(c) To remove the anomaly at present existing between timeworkers 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 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 simplification 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

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

(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 rate as at present.

III. MINIMUM CONSOLIDATED TIME RATES

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

IV. ADULT MALE TIMEWORKERS

4. IMPROVED CONSOLIDATED MINIMUM TIME RATES

(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.

(b) *Unskilled 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.

(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 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 EMOLUMENTS 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 additional emoluments, is 98s. per week or less shall have their 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 labourers' rate or to the fitters' rate.

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 be 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 MAINTENANCE MEN, INSPECTORS, SETTERS-UP, MARKERS-OFF, MAINTENANCE ELECTRICIANS, ELECTRICAL TESTERS ON MAIN TEST BEDS, AND PATTERNAKERS

(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 8s. per 44 hours above the new consolidated district time rate of the skilled fitter.

(b) *Pattermakers 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 such as will enable a worker of average ability to earn at least 27½ 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 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 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 be maintained.

14. 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 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

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.

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 Wales.

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 concerned. These councils would advise the industries on questions 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 establishment 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 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 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

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 employment 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 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 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 distribution; 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 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 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 given.

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 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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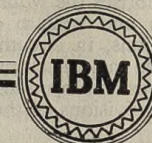
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CONTINUANCE OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

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 55A4, 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 58A4, 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 prevent 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 engaged 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, materials or processes.

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 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, 1939, 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 Defence Regulations. The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Isle of Man) Order in Council, 1950, the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Jersey) Order in Council, 1950, and the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Guernsey) Order in Council, 1950 (*S.I.* 1950 Nos. 1774, 1775 and 1776), all 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 (*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 Patents 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 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 permissible 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 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 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 electric 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 injured in such accidents was 501, compared with 520 in 1929-1938. Although there was a considerable increase in the number of non-fatal shock accidents happening to electricians, the causes of which were discussed in the Report for 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for 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 electrical 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).

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

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 in Wales and Monmouthshire and covers the twelve months ended 30th June, 1950, has been published as a Command Paper.*

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 GAZETTE, page 374).

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 seasonal causes, but by June, 1950, the figure had again fallen to a little above the level of the preceding 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 tinsmith 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 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 is given regarding production, exports, man-power, etc., in these sectors.

In a section dealing with the diversification of industry, the 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 June, 1949. It had been estimated that the manufacturing industries introduced 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 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 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 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 ship repairing industries and in forestry and fisheries. It also reviews briefly the work of Government and other training schemes, the 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 connection with the work of Employment Exchanges. Sections of the Report deal with housing, planning, health and other local government services, education, social services and public utilities 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

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.

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 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 technological education in the technical colleges, in which, it is stated, many of the courses available reach a standard equivalent to that 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, namely: the further development of high level courses of various kinds, based on a sufficient scientific foundation and conducted in 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 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 courses should be developed mainly on a full-time or "sandwich" basis and should combine a practical industrial approach with a greater element of broad fundamental science than is normally found in many existing courses.

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.

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 appointment of suitable external examiners to assist the colleges in setting 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 persons nominated by universities, technical colleges, employers, industrial employees, professional institutions and local education authorities. The Academic Board should also be appointed by the Court and include members of teaching staffs of technical colleges 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.

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 national level for the broad examination of needs and assistance in the promotion of technological education to its rightful position 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 arrangements 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 the Council's recommendations he will welcome and consider any comments which may be made to him.

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 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 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).

* 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).

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 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 Payments) 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 (S.I. 1950 Nos. 1867 and 1868) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net each (2d. post 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. Haggold, Professor R. E. Lane, M.D., F.R.C.P., Sir Will Lawther, Mr. T. A. E. Laybourn, 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).

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 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 obtaining comprehensive information about such matters as wages and salaries, capital expenditure and value of output. The resulting statistics agree closely, though not exactly, with the form adopted 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 in coal mines. The contents and arrangement of many Tables 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 open-cast 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 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 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 recognises 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 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 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

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 memorandum 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 petroleum companies should assume a responsibility for the provision of basic education of the children of petroleum workers. 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 children.

Third Session of Textiles Industrial Committee

The Third Session of the Committee on Textiles opened in Lyons on 28th November. The Committee is one of eight Industrial 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:—

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 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 by the following delegation:—Mr. J. A. Diack, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. G. H. Carruthers, Regional Controller, Board of Trade, for the Government. Brigadier L. C. Mandleberg, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Chairman of the National

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Co-operative Associations in the United States in 1949

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has 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 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 at 1,215 million dollars. For the first time for many years the total money volume of the business of store-associations declined somewhat, 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 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 sphere of housing.

Employers' Association of Rayon Yarn Producers, and Mr. H. F. Farrar, C.B.E., Vice Chairman of the Woolen (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. 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, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Thailand (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 framework of the International Labour Organisation, consideration of the special problems of plantation workers employed in the different branches.

As in the case of Industrial Committees, the Plantations Committee is tripartite in character and each of the Governments mentioned above may send a delegation consisting of two representatives 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 Attaché in China, 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 Legislative 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 Council, formerly National Officer of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and Mr. P. P. Narayanan, President of the Malayan Trade Union Council, General Secretary of the All Plantations Workers' Union, Member of the Federal Legislative Council, for the workers. The Government and workers' representatives are accompanied by advisers.

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:—

	1949	1948	1947
Local Associations			
Retail Distributive:			
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:			
Number	780	786	793
Membership (000's)	306.6	395.3	356.8
Amount of Business (000,000's)	\$35.1	\$29.2	\$25.5
Federations			
Wholesale:			
Number	51	48	35
Amount of Business (000,000's)	\$363.0	\$339.9	\$271.5
Service:			
Number	19	19	18
Amount of Business (000,000's)	\$2.2	\$3.3	\$1.8
Productive:			
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.

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region at 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.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 13th November, 1950				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 16th October, 1950
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern	34,860	17,991	2,033	54,884	- 2,780
London (Administrative County)	15,256	6,294	354	21,904	- 1,642
Acton	132	65	15	212	- 82
Brentford and Chiswick	226	62	4	292	- 50
Brighton and Hove	1,933	940	68	2,941	+ 133
Chatham	676	1,063	92	1,831	+ 345
Croydon	610	275	19	904	- 331
Dagenham	408	199	39	646	- 105
Ealing	244	112	22	378	- 343
East Ham	352	117	15	484	- 106
Enfield	110	84	20	214	- 116
Harrow and Wembley	482	340	27	849	- 218
Hayes and Harlington	99	67	22	188	- 40
Hendon	381	157	41	579	- 102
Ilford	380	187	31	598	- 162
Lepton and Walthamstow	632	214	28	874	- 343
Tottenham	431	204	21	656	- 121
West Ham	688	367	33	1,088	- 70
Willesden	367	68	42	477	- 39
Eastern	7,400	3,728	470	11,598	+ 736
Bedford	112	83	6	201	- 23
Cambridge	112	87	11	210	- 30
Ipswich	243	158	34	435	- 38
Luton	83	34	9	126	- 33
Norwich	679	154	11	844	- 58
South-east-on-Sea	1,272	582	56	1,910	+ 549
Watford	135	166	14	315	- 26
Southern	7,610	5,664	703	13,977	- 235
Bournemouth	984	592	36	1,612	+ 278
Oxford	91	160	16	267	- 1
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	2,086	2,147	114	4,347	+ 124
Reading	356	184	21	561	+ 7
Slough	88	86	6	180	- 80
Southampton	1,001	438	49	1,488	- 797
South-Western	9,952	5,730	590	16,272	+ 497
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,638	839	66	3,543	- 206
Exeter	296	253	9	558	+ 9
Gloucester	70	89	6	165	- 53
Plymouth	1,034	1,089	64	2,187	- 30
Swindon	109	126	19	254	+ 31
Midland	5,623	2,719	321	8,663	- 242
Birmingham	1,485	581	53	2,119	- 108
Burton-on-Trent	22	51	2	75	- 13
Coventry	594	292	15	901	- 31
Oldbury	15	16	5	36	- 27
Smethwick	51	25	-	76	- 5
Stoke-on-Trent	71	89	18	178	- 41
Walsall	197	89	21	307	- 31
West Bromwich	60	30	11	101	- 12
Wolverhampton	360	173	7	540	+ 21
Worcester	162	143	8	313	+ 55
North-Midland	4,633	2,812	488	7,933	+ 1,201
Chesterfield	198	95	13	306	+ 21
Derby	111	6	6	123	- 1
Grimsby	1,283	347	155	1,785	+ 233
Leicester	151	75	19	245	- 41
Lincoln	139	31	17	187	+ 26
Mansfield	146	71	13	230	- 10
Northampton	78	44	9	131	- 23
Nottingham	770	321	37	1,128	+ 18
Peterborough	32	154	3	189	+ 123
Scunthorpe	50	126	48	224	+ 28
East and West Ridings	11,375	4,700	528	16,603	- 82
Barnsley	406	59	6	471	- 3
Bewdley	572	77	22	671	- 5
Breadsbury	86	47	1	134	+ 5
Doncaster	224	365	14	603	+ 81
Halifax	87	24	-	111	- 27
Huddersfield	124	44	-	168	- 27
Hull	3,907	1,043	75	5,025	+ 107
Leeds	1,966	757	46	2,769	+ 12
Rotherham	192	274	20	486	- 45
Sheffield	969	440	23	1,432	- 177
Wakefield	129	86	5	220	- 6
York	275	123	13	411	+ 53
North-Western	27,697	15,361	1,629	44,687	- 1,131
Accrington	99	63	9	171	- 22
Ashton-under-Lyne	194	23	8	225	- 16
Barrow	268	567	43	878	- 13
Birkenhead	856	742	37	1,635	- 182
Blackburn	102	51	7	160	- 29
Blackpool	2,229	1,509	83	3,821	+ 1,593
Bolton	422	138	8	568	- 50
Burnley	179	27	8	214	+ 2
Bury	54	20	4	78	- 23
Crews	110	118	6	234	- 61
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	11,996	4,766	675	17,437	- 1,725
Manchester (inc. Stritford)	2,533	1,332	197	4,062	- 264
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	348	97	6	451	+ 10
Preston	449	130	18	597	- 42
Rochdale	87	71	2	160	- 38
St. Helens	542	539	28	1,109	- 78
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	584	160	13	757	- 69
Stockport	296	263	12	571	- 17
Wallasey	742	808	56	1,606	+ 78
Warrington	227	271	12	510	- 98
Wigan	671	208	8	887	- 54

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

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

	Great Britain				United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)	Temporarily Stopped	Total	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959
1940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088
1941	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425
1942	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765
1943	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293
1944	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,088
1945	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410
1946	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069
1947	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349
1948	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570
1949	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965
1950 -					
16th Jan.	258,033	105,916	4,738	3,579	372,266
13th Feb.	259,816	102,778	6,298	3,890	372,782
13th Mar.	241,218	97,406	5,737	3,292	347,283
17th Apr.	228,931	90,250	6,032	3,772	328,985
15th May	213,830	89,596	7,155	4,093	314,674
12th Jun.	195,580	76,722	6,191	3,503	281,996
10th July	190,403	71,400	5,924	4,248	271,975
14th Aug.	197,635	81,581	3,695	5,400	288,311
11th Sept.	192,624	84,362	3,887	2,962	283,835
16th Oct.	201,870	95,530	4,213	2,450	304,063
13th Nov.	198,060	98,759	3,320	1,932	302,071

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.

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.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment:			
Ex-Service	27,557	210	27,767
Others	20,896	4,190	25,086
Total	48,453	4,400	52,853

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	414	235	27	9	441	244	685	451	256	707
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	232	88	5	1	237	89	326	242	84	326
Leather Goods	122	125	1	1	123	126	249	128	132	260
Fur	60	22	21	7	81	29	110	81	30	111
Clothing	1,949	3,004	214	432	2,163	3,436	5,599	2,381	3,943	6,324
Tailoring	969	1,455	60	166	1,621	2,630	4,251	1,115	1,750	2,865
Dressmaking	113	700	3	136	116	836	952	118	959	1,077
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	40	304	1	9	41	313	354	56	487	543
Hats, Caps and Millinery	54	54	20	21	74	75	149	78	75	153
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	65	223	17	5	82	228	310	95	279	374
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	220	220	100	94	320	314	634	345	343	688
Repair of Boots and Shoes	488	48	13	1	501	49	550	574	50	624
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,988	5,589	28	151	6,016	5,740	11,756	6,481	6,377	12,858
Grain Milling	235	133	—	—	368	262	630	368	136	504
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,807	1,206	5	3	1,812	1,209	3,021	1,951	1,244	3,195
Biscuits	214	336	—	—	550	337	887	551	354	905
Meat and Meat Products	191	193	—	—	384	385	769	384	385	769
Milk Products	487	339	7	—	826	391	1,217	617	206	823
Sugar and Glucose	180	121	1	16	197	181	378	181	202	383
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	246	423	—	—	669	423	1,092	423	394	817
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	363	1,212	4	20	367	1,232	1,599	428	1,501	2,999
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	870	679	8	66	944	745	1,623	920	760	1,680
Brewing and Malting	485	283	1	—	768	284	1,052	493	284	777
Wholesale Bottling	100	155	1	—	255	166	421	167	295	462
Other Drink Industries	446	304	—	10	550	320	870	486	334	820
Tobacco	364	205	—	14	378	219	597	379	440	819
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,703	696	21	23	2,724	719	3,443	3,047	746	3,793
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	941	177	6	4	1,128	181	1,309	1,084	185	1,269
Furniture and Upholstery	1,115	335	10	8	1,468	343	1,811	1,208	354	1,562
Shop and Office Fitting	132	19	—	—	151	19	170	139	20	159
Wooden Containers and Baskets	330	100	4	8	432	108	540	398	116	514
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	185	65	1	3	249	68	317	218	71	289
Paper and Printing	1,707	1,089	16	19	1,723	1,108	2,831	1,813	1,175	2,988
Paper and Board	391	183	1	3	577	186	763	429	194	623
Wallpaper	15	13	—	—	28	13	41	18	13	31
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	123	195	1	5	224	200	424	135	227	362
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	69	150	1	—	219	150	369	76	154	230
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	450	86	7	4	547	90	637	475	95	570
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	659	462	6	7	1,134	469	1,603	680	492	1,172
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,890	1,438	52	72	1,942	1,510	3,452	2,069	1,524	3,593
Rubber	507	384	3	—	891	384	1,275	891	384	1,275
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	96	28	—	—	124	28	152	102	29	131
Brushes and Brooms	89	79	6	3	167	82	249	103	82	185
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	218	343	40	67	625	410	1,035	276	61	337
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	45	60	1	—	105	61	166	49	61	110
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	371	45	—	—	416	45	461	372	45	417
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	564	498	2	2	1,066	500	1,566	641	509	1,150
Building and Contracting	34,058	340	157	8	34,215	348	34,563	37,964	372	38,336
Building	23,131	212	105	4	23,236	216	23,452	26,041	234	26,275
Electric Wiring and Contracting	837	52	1	—	838	52	890	892	55	947
Civil Engineering Contracting	10,090	76	51	4	10,141	80	10,221	11,031	83	11,114
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,964	138	10	—	1,974	138	2,112	2,127	141	2,268
Gas	943	47	4	—	947	47	994	995	47	1,042
Electricity	764	87	3	—	854	87	941	854	90	944
Water	257	4	3	—	264	4	268	278	4	282
Transport and Communication	21,635	2,060	234	18	21,869	2,078	23,947	21,144	2,114	26,258
Railways	3,103	329	16	1	3,119	330	3,449	3,327	338	3,665
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,940	682	7	1	1,947	683	2,630	2,111	690	2,801
Other Road Passenger Transport	785	30	6	—	821	30	851	862	30	892
Goods Transport by Road	2,123	90	10	—	2,133	90	2,223	2,412	91	2,503
Sea Transport	7,447	148	156	11	7,603	159	7,762	7,951	161	8,112
Port, River and Canal Transport	2,048	40	19	—	2,067	40	2,107	2,176	41	2,217
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	735	13	7	—	742	13	755	776	15	791
Air Transport	260	43	—	—	303	43	346	308	43	351
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,318	591	7	4	2,325	595	2,920	2,446	608	3,054
Other Transport and Communication	349	35	3	—	352	35	407	361	55	416
Storage	527	39	3	1	530	40	570	541	40	581
Distributive Trades	14,568	12,163	82	135	14,650	12,298	26,948	16,062	12,975	29,037
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	1,592	200	7	5	1,599	205	1,804	1,824	228	2,052
Dealing in Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,503	231	7	1	1,510	232	1,742	1,618	239	1,857
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	4,061	4,082	34	45	4,133	4,127	8,260	4,607	4,336	8,943
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	1,719	686	12	11	1,731	697	2,428	1,837	733	2,570
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,898	5,954	13	61	3,911	6,015	9,926	4,172	6,307	10,479
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	369	503	2	4	371	507	878	398	544	942
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	1,290	696	8	4	1,298	700	1,998	1,402	725	2,127
Insurance, Banking and Finance	16,496	4,711	163	32	16,659	4,743	21,402	17,882	4,998	22,880
National Government Service	7,571	2,920	19	25	7,590	2,925	10,515	8,280	3,156	11,436
Local Government Service	8,925	1,791	144	7	9,069	1,816	10,885	9,602	1,842	11,444
Professional Services	3,786	6,094	14	22	3,800	6,116	9,916	3,970	6,300	10,360
Accountancy	194	112	—	—	296	112	408	202	117	319
Education	836	1,464	6	7	842	1,471	2,313	881	1,546	2,427
Law	148	155	—	—	303	155	458	154	167	321
Medical and Dental Services	1,229	3,953	4	14	1,233	3,967	5,200	1,288	4,138	5,426
Religion	139	51	1	—	140	51	191	151	56	207
Other Professional and Business Services	1,240	359	3	1	1,243	360	1,294	366	1,660	
Miscellaneous Services	23,219	34,701	138	483	23,357	35,184	58,541	24,369	36,641	61,010
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	3,221	2,134	29	80	3,250	2,214	5,464	3,357	2,268	5,625
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	3,715	1,199	26	21	3,741	1,220	4,961	3,922	1,267	5,189
Catering, Hotels, etc.	12,513	22,571	43	233	12,556	22,804	35,360	13,068	23,531	36,599
Laundries	523	1,732	4	10	527	1,742	2,269	549	1,853	2,402
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	289	411	1	8	290	419	709	304	436	740
Hairdressing and Manicure	310	615	5	39	318	654	972	692	1,035	1,727
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	258	2,088	2	258	2,090	2,348	2,669	2,300	2,569	4,869
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	802	3,302	12	71	814	3,373	4,187	856	3,614	4,470
Other Services	1,588	649	14	7	1,602	656	2,258	1,701	680	2,381
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	3,621	413	—	—	3,621	413	4,034	3,789	426	4,215
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	9,056	7,750	—	—	9,056	7,750	16,806	9,521	8,149	17,670
GRAND TOTAL*	198,060	98,759	3,320	1,932	201,380	100,691	302,071	219,665	106,424	326,089

* 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).

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 Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 27th September, 1950		Four weeks ended 25th October, 1950		Total Number of Placings, 22nd Dec., 1949,
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Labour Turnover

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

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.8	5.4	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.9
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.6	6.8	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.2
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	3.1	4.7	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.5
Glass (other than containers)	3.2	6.1	4.0	2.7	3.9	3.0
Glass Containers	4.4	5.7	4.6	4.5	5.6	4.7
Cement	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.3	4.7	2.4
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	5.0	6.8	5.3	4.7	4.8	4.7
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3.0	5.8	3.8	2.4	4.3	2.9
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.8	3.0	1.8	1.8	6.0	1.9
Chemicals and Dyes	3.3	4.2	3.4	2.6	3.5	2.8
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	3.1	6.9	5.3	2.9	5.4	4.3
Explosives and Fireworks	2.9	5.9	4.0	1.6	3.4	2.2
Paint and Varnish	2.6	4.7	3.2	2.5	4.7	3.2
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	2.7	7.8	4.9	1.6	4.9	3.1
Mineral Oil Refining	2.8	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	3.6	9.1	4.7	3.4	5.5	3.8
Metal Manufacture	3.3	4.8	3.4	2.8	3.9	2.9
Blast Furnaces	2.1	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.2	2.1
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	2.4	4.0	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.1
Iron Foundries	4.1	5.0	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.8
Triplate Manufacture	2.6	4.0	2.8	2.2	4.9	2.6
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.5	6.9	1.8	1.6	2.9	1.7
Iron and Steel Tubes	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.1	4.6	3.3
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	4.9	5.5	5.0	3.5	4.1	3.6
Engineering and Electric Goods	3.8	7.0	4.5	3.1	5.0	3.5
Marine Engineering	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.8
Agricultural Machinery	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.3	4.5	3.4
Boilers and Boiler-house Plant	3.5	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.4	2.9
Machine Tools	3.9	6.8	4.4	3.1	5.6	3.5
Stationary Engines	3.8	6.0	4.0	3.2	5.5	3.5
Textile Machinery and Accessories	3.0	4.7	3.3	2.6	3.6	2.8
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.8	7.9	3.0	0.9	4.2	1.6
Constructional Engineering	4.7	3.6	4.6	3.8	5.6	4.3
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	3.6	5.3	3.9	3.0	4.4	3.3
Electrical Machinery	3.6	6.0	4.2	3.1	4.5	3.4
Electrical Wires and Cables	3.8	7.1	5.0	2.8	4.7	3.5
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	3.2	4.6	3.7	2.4	5.0	3.4
Wireless Apparatus	6.1	12.7	9.3	4.0	6.5	5.2
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	4.2	8.4	6.5	3.2	5.1	4.3
Batteries and Accumulators	4.1	9.5	6.4	3.4	6.1	4.5
Other Electrical Goods	4.8	8.4	6.4	4.1	5.9	4.9
Vehicles	3.3	5.8	3.7	2.8	4.4	3.0
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	3.6	5.8	3.9	3.1	4.0	3.2
Motor Repairs and Garages	3.5	4.0	3.5	2.9	4.3	3.1
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	3.1	4.3	3.3	2.2	3.2	2.3
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories	5.7	7.7	6.3	4.2	5.7	4.7
Railway Locomotive Shops	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.3
Other Locomotive Manufacture	2.6	4.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.9
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.6	3.6	1.6	1.7	2.8	1.7
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	8.6	14.0	10.5	7.9	9.6	8.5
Metal Goods, not Elsewhere Specified	4.4	7.2	5.4	3.7	5.7	4.5
Tools and Cutlery	3.5	6.8	4.8	2.9	4.6	3.6
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	3.8	6.1	4.8	3.6	6.0	4.7
Iron and Steel Forgings	5.0	9.4	5.6	4.8	5.6	4.9
Wire and Wire Manufactures	3.6	4.4	3.8	2.8	4.9	3.3
Hollow-ware	4.8	7.6	6.3	3.1	6.9	5.1
Brass Manufactures	4.1	7.4	5.3	3.9	5.8	4.6
Other Metal Industries	4.7	7.5	5.7	4.0	5.6	4.5
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	3.3	6.0	4.3	2.8	4.9	3.6
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	3.3	5.5	4.0	2.7	5.1	3.5
Watches and Clocks	3.5	6.7	5.0	3.3	4.6	3.9
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	2.7	6.9	4.5	3.0	4.5	3.7
Musical Instruments	4.2	6.1	4.6	3.0	3.6	3.1

Note.—Establishments whose industrial classification has changed during the period as a result of a change in their activities are excluded from these calculations (a) Per 100 males employed. (b) Per 100 females employed. (c) Per 100 employees (males and females)

Work of Appointments Department

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

Technical and Scientific Register

The 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.

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

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Textiles	3.3	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.6
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	3.4	4.9	4.4	3.3	4.0	3.7
Cotton Weaving, etc.	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7
Woolen and Worsted	3.7	5.1	4.5	3.8	5.2	4.6
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	3.1	4.7	3.5	2.9	4.6	3.4
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	2.9	3.6	3.3	2.3	2.9	2.7
Linen and Soft Hemp	5.1	5.4	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.7
Textiles (other than above)	7.1	6.3	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.2
Rope, Twine and Net	4.4	6.4	5.6	3.9	4.1	4.0
Hosiery	2.7	3.9	3.6	2.0	3.7	3.2
Lace	2.3	3.9	3.2	1.7	2.6	2.2
Carpets	2.6	4.8	3.7	2.2	3.6	2.9
Narrow Fabrics	3.0	4.4	4.0	2.5	3.8	3.4
Made-up Textiles	4.7	6.6	6.0	3.9	5.8	5.2
Textile Finishing, etc.	2.9	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.9	3.0
Other Textile Industries	5.7	6.5	6.0	3.5	4.7	4.0
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	3.3	6.0	4.2	2.7	4.3	3.2
Leather Tanning and Dressing	3.0	5.0	3.4	2.6	4.0	2.9
Leather Goods	3.6	6.2	5.2	2.8	4.5	3.9
Fur	4.8	7.3	6.0	3.0	3.7	3.3
Clothing	3.2	5.1	4.6	2.7	4.5	4.0
Tailoring	3.8	5.5	5.1	3.0	4.8	4.3
Dressmaking	4.4	5.5	5.4	3.0	5.1	5.0
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2.5	5.0	4.7	2.1	4.3	4.1
Hats, Caps and Millinery	3.0	4.5	3.9	2.0	3.0	2.6
Other Dress Industries	2.4	5.2	4.6	2.5	3.8	3.5
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	2.6	3.9	3.2	2.5	3.5	3.0
Repair of Boots and Shoes	3.6	5.4	3.9	2.8	4.4	3.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4.2	7.5	5.5	3.8	7.0	5.1
Grain Milling	3.9	8.3	4.8	2.8	5.3	3.3
Bread and Flour Confectionery	4.1	6.8	5.1	4.3	5.4	4.7
Biscuits	5.4	12.3	9.8	2.6	6.1	4.8
Meat and Meat Products	4.1	8.3	5.8	3.0	6.5	4.4
Milk Products	4.2	6.2	3.9	3.9	8.0	6.4
Sugar and Glucose	19.9	11.3	17.8	3.1	5.1	3.6
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	4.3	8.3	6.8	3.6	5.0	4.5
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	3.5	9.0	7.2	7.4	12.9	11.1
Other Food Industries	4.9	8.4	6.3	4.8	8.8	6.4
Brewing and Malting	2.5	5.7	3.1	2.4	6.0	3.0
Wholesale Bottling	3.5	6.9	4.8	4.0	7.8	5.5
Other Drink Industries	3.2	3.9	3.5	5.3	9.8	7.0
Tobacco	1.6	3.3	2.6	1.8	4.1	3.1
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4.6	6.8	5.0	3.6	4.8	3.8
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	3.7	5.7	3.9	3.9	5.3	4.0
Furniture and Upholstery	5.7	7.8	6.2	3.3	4.2	3.5
Shop and Office Fitting	4.8	6.1	4.9	3.8	5.6	4.0
Wooden Containers and Baskets	4.1	5.4	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.5
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3.5	5.7	4.2	2.9	5.7	3.7
Paper and Printing	2.3	4.6	3.1	2.3	3.7	2.8
Paper and Board	3.0	4.3	3.3	2.4	3.3	2.6
Wallpaper	2.6	9.2	4.4	4.1	3.4	3.9
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	4.3	6.7	5.9	3.8	4.9	4.5
Other Manufactures of Paper	3.5	6.1	5.2	2.4	4.8	3.9
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.8	2.9	1.9
Other Printing, etc.	2.3	3.6	2.8	2.3	3.1	2.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	5.1	8.5	6.5	4.1	5.5	4.7
Rubber	5.0	7.5	5.8	3.8	5.6	4.4
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	4.5	5.1	4.6	4.1	5.0	4.2
Brushes and Brooms	3.7	6.0	4.8	2.9	4.8	3.9
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	6.7	13.2	10.8	5.0	6.6	6.0
Miscellaneous Stationery Goods	5.3	7.4	6.6	3.3	6.3	5.2
Production of Cinematograph Films	8.4	3.6	7.5	13.1	7.2	12.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	5.2	8.2	6.6	3.6	4.7	4.1
All the above Industries	3.6	5.8	4.4	3.1	4.7	3.6

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

Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments 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 be in employment at 13th November.

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

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
London	4,798	538	4,289	570
Bristol	679	52	439	56
Birmingham	1,201	51	308	40
Nottingham	637	45	177	23
Leeds	775	52	204	39
Liverpool	745	45	230	47
Manchester	1,397	80	383	59
Newcastle	748	47	208	38
Edinburgh	537	80	243	65
Glasgow	856	99	245	66
Cardiff	280	22	188	44
Total*	12,653	1,111	6,914	1,047

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.

	Men†	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 17th October	2,270	195
notified during period	883	138
cancelled or withdrawn during period	554	60
filled during period	383	53
unfilled at 13th November	2,216	220

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	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to							
	Sickness				Industrial Injury			

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in October

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-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 28th October, 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 30th September, 1950	4 weeks ended 29th October, 1949
Northumberland	43,000	— 100	+ 300
Cumberland	5,600	— 200	— 200
Durham	107,100	— 500	— 2,700
South and West Yorkshire	133,800	— 600	— 4,900
North Derbyshire	36,100	— 100	— 900
Nottinghamshire	43,900	— 300	— 1,200
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire	14,600	— 400	— 200
Lancashire and Cheshire	47,800	— 400	— 2,700
North Wales	8,400	— 100	— 300
North Staffordshire	18,600	— 200	— 1,600
Cannock Chase	16,000	— 200	— 1,400
South Staffordshire, Worcester-shire and Shropshire	5,300	— 100	— 300
Warwickshire	15,000	— 100	— 800
South Wales and Monmouthshire	99,700	— 800	— 3,900
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	6,100	— 100	— 900
Kent	6,000	— 100	— 100
England and Wales	607,900	— 3,500	— 21,700
Fife and Clackmannan	23,200	— 100	+ 800
The Lothians	12,400	— 100	+ 300
Central West	16,800	— 100	— 1,200
Central East	13,000	— 100	— 200
Ayrshire, etc.	15,300	— 200	— 500
Scotland	80,700	— 500	— 800
Great Britain	687,700	— 4,000	— 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, 4.98 in September and 5.00 in October, 1949. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.38, 5.32 and 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:			
Voluntary	6.55	6.85	6.88
Involuntary	7.61	7.72	8.08
All Workers:			
Voluntary	4.87	5.26	5.25
Involuntary	6.72	6.90	7.01

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.

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 manufacturing, 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 4.7 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 corresponding 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.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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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. 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 27½ 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 £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 1½d. an hour. In

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

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 certain classes of male workers in the Holland division of Lincolnshire and female workers in Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire	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 62s. 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 shepherds	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.‡

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

† The numbers of 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 included.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages Act. See page 437 and article on page 408 of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Forestry	England and Wales	Commencement 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.
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 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.
			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.
			Female workers whose wages are regulated in relation to the wages of male workers	Increases proportionate to above.
			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.‡
Other Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland	6 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. 1½d. a shift, and of 4½d. 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. 10½d., plus 6½¢ per cent., plus flat rates of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 2d., plus a further flat rate of 9d., and a sliding-scale addition of 4s. 9.6d.
			Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s.) for men, by 0.9d. (5s. 2.1d. to 5s. 3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (3s. 5.4d. to 3s. 6d.) for boys under 18.
Coke Manufacture	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northants. (certain firms)	5 Nov.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s. for shift rated workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (11.29d. to 11.45d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.9d. a shift (5s. 2.1d. to 5s. 3d.) or by 0.12d. an hour (8.47d. to 8.59d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.6d. a shift (3s. 5.4d. to 3s. 6d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (5.65d. to 5.73d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
			Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2½d. 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. 4½d. an hour, shift-workers, 3-shift system 2s. 6½d., 2-shift system 2s. 5½d.; women on men's work, for 1st month 1s. 8d., thereafter 1s. 10½d., or, if carrying out men's 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. 1½d. at 20; girls 1s. to 1s. 6½d. Rates for London area (within a 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) fixed at 1d. an hour higher for adult male workers, and at ½d. an hour higher for all other workers.
			Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (6s. 7d. to 6s. 8d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
			Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.9d. (5s. 2.1d. to 5s. 3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (3s. 5.4d. to 3s. 6d.) for those under 18.
			Workpeople employed in the ball clay industry	Increases of 1½d. 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. 3½d. an hour, "fall back" rates—regular miners (pieceworkers) 2s. 5½d., regular surface clay getters (pieceworkers) 2s. 4½d.; minimum rates for semi-skilled workers and maintenance men 1d. to 3d. an hour above the minimum day work rate.
Gelatine and Glue Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay week commencing 27 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2½d. 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. 4½d. an hour, shift-workers, 3-shift system 2s. 6½d., 2-shift system 2s. 5½d.; women on men's work, for 1st month 1s. 8d., thereafter 1s. 10½d., or, if carrying out men's 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. 1½d. at 20; girls 1s. to 1s. 6½d. Rates for London area (within a 15-miles radius of Charing Cross) fixed at 1d. an hour higher for adult male workers, and at ½d. an hour higher for all other workers.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales	5 Nov.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s. for shift rated workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (11.29d. to 11.45d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.9d. a shift (5s. 2.1d. to 5s. 3d.) or by 0.12d. an hour (8.47d. to 8.59d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.6d. a shift (3s. 5.4d. to 3s. 6d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (5.65d. to 5.73d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
			Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (6s. 7d. to 6s. 8d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain††	6 Nov.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.9d. (5s. 2.1d. to 5s. 3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (3s. 5.4d. to 3s. 6d.) for those under 18.

* 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.

†† War bonus, previously granted, of 4s. 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 2s. 0½d. for boys, remained unchanged.

‡‡ 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.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Great Britain*	5 Nov.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, lademen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s. for shift rated workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (11.29d. to 11.45d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 0.9d. a shift (5s. 2.1d. to 5s. 3d.) or by 0.12d. an hour (8.47d. to 8.59d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. a shift (3s. 5.4d. to 3s. 6d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (5.65d. to 5.73d.) for those under 18.
			Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do.
			Iron puddlers and millmen and semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do.
			Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	do.
			Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	do.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire	5 Nov.	Men, youths, women and juveniles† (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0.8d. (4s. 7.2d. to 4s. 8d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 5.4d. to 3s. 6d.) for workers under 18.
			Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.16d. a shift (6s. 6.88d. to 6s. 8.04d.) for men, and by 0.58d. (3s. 3.44d. to 3s. 4.02d.) for youths and boys.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore West of Scotland	do.	Men, youths, boys and women, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	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.
			Galvanising	England and Wales
Engineering and Allied Industries	United Kingdom	Beginning of first full pay period following 13 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the engineering and allied industries,† except those whose rates of wages are regulated by wage movements in other industries, <i>e.g.</i> , building, electrical contracting— Adult male timeworkers	Workpeople employed in the engineering and allied industries,† except those whose rates of wages are regulated by wage movements in other industries, <i>e.g.</i> , building, electrical contracting— Adult male timeworkers
			Adult male payment-by-result workers	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 consolidated 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 remuneration 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-skilled workers.‡
Constructional Engineering	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week following 13 Nov.	Workpeople, other than labourers, employed on outside steelwork erection	Piecework prices or times to be such as to enable a worker of average ability to earn at least 45 per cent. on the existing basic rates, instead of 27½ 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.‡
			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.
Keg and Drum Manufacture	Great Britain	13 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 3d. an hour in minimum time rates. Rates after change: sheeters—London area, within a radius of 16 miles from Charing Cross 3s. 2d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. riveters cranedriers, welders, burners (new work) 3s. 1d., 3s., erectors, riveters' holders-up, sheeters' holders-up, staggers or riggers, burners (demolition or scrap work) 3s., 2s. 11d., erectors' helpers 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9½d., rivet heaters (adults) 2s. 10d., 2s. 9d.
			Men, youths and boys	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of ½d. for women 21 years or over, and of ¼d. to ¾d. for girls; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. an hour for men, of ¼d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of ¼d. for women, and of ¼d. to 1d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 9½d. an hour at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 2½d. at 21 or over, female workers 7½d. to 1s. 5½d.; piecework basis time rates: male workers 10½d. to 2s. 5½d., female workers 8½d. to 1s. 7½d.‡
Brassworking and Founding	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 133s. 6d., getters-down 106s.; machine moulders—casters 120s., moulders 111s. 6d., labourers 106s.; stump moulders—caster moulders 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 North-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.

‡ Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging, and the hollow-wire, 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.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	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	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. 4d., wire straighteners and assistant toolsetters 2s. 3d.; other workers 2s. 1d.*
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Nov.	Men, women and juveniles	<i>Decreases† 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.</i>
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 1d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1d. for female workers 18 years or over, and of ½d., ¾d. or 1d., according to age and occupation, for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3½d. an hour, according to occupation, women 18 years or over 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6½d.*
			Pieceworkers	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 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 4½d. an hour, according to occupation, female workers 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.*
	Northern Ireland	do.	Timeworkers	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of 1d. to 1½d., 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 ½d. or 1d., according to age, for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 years or over—Area A 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3½d. an hour, according to occupation, Area B 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2½d.; female workers 18 years or over—Area A 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d., according to occupation, Area B 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d., doffers (irrespective of age) 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 0½d.†
			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.†
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	<i>Cost-of-living bonus decreased† from 15 per cent. to 12½ per cent. on time rates and on gross earnings of pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: males 21 years 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, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 112s. 6d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 101s. 3d., 106s. 10½d. 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. 1½d., other female workers—18 years 52s. 10d., 19 years 57s. 4d., 20 years 63s.</i>
			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 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.
			Pieceworkers	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.
			Nightworkers (other than shiftworkers)	Increase of 1½d. an hour (2½d. to 4d.) in night allowance, with minimum payment of 3s. a night.
			Boiler firemen, engine tenters and ashwheelers	Increase of 1½d. an hour (2s. 6½d. to 2s. 8d.).
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire	3 Oct.	Electricians and apprentices	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week of 45 hours (129s. 4½d. to 136s. 10½d.) for journeymen, with proportional increases, according to age, for apprentices.
	do.	First full pay week preceding 9 Oct.	Mechanics and 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.
	Northern Ireland	10 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for adult male workers, and of ½d. 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.
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 ½d. 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. 4½d. an hour, Area B 2s. 2½d., Area C 2s. 1d., female workers 1s. 6½d., 1s. 6½d., 1s. 5½d.; piecework basis time rates—male workers, 2s. 7d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 3½d.; female workers, 1s. 8½d., 1s. 8½d., 1s. 8d.; time rates per log hour for male workers to whom the general minimum piece rates apply 1s. 8½d., 1s. 7½d., 1s. 4½d.; 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 ½d. above the time rates per log hour.*
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley)	First pay day in Nov.	Timeworkers	<i>Decreases† 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.</i>
			Pieceworkers	<i>Decrease† of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 47½ per cent. for male workers and 57½ per cent. for female workers.</i>

* 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.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Industries Ancillary to Boot and Shoe Manufacture*	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley)	First pay day in Nov.	Timeworkers	<i>Decreases† 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.</i>
			Pieceworkers	<i>Decrease† of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices.</i>
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Rochdale and St. Anne's.	First making-up day in Nov.	Shoe and slipper operatives	Increase† of 2½ per cent. (2½ to 5 per cent.) on basic wage rates.
Baking	England and Wales	24 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of ½d. for women 21 years or over and youths 18 and under 21 years, and of ¼d. for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men—foremen Area A 2s. 5½d. an hour, Area B 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5d., second hands, doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 2s. 3d., 2s. 4d., 2s. 4½d., confectioners or table hands 2s. 1½d., 2s. 2½d., 2s. 3d., or 1s. 11½d., 2s. 0½d., 2s. 0½d., according to conditions of service, stokers 2s. 0d., 2s. 1d., 2s. 1½d., other male workers 21 years or over 1s. 11½d., 2s. 0½d., 2s. 1d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 1½d. an hour above the appropriate age rate for other male workers; women—foremen 1s. 9d., 1s. 10½d., 1s. 10½d., charge hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) 1s. 7½d., 1s. 9d., 1s. 9½d., single hands 1s. 7½d., 1s. 8½d., 1s. 9d., confectioners 21 years or over 1s. 6½d., 1s. 7½d., 1s. 8d., 20 and under 21 2½d., 1s. 3½d., 1s. 4½d., 19 and under 20 1s. 1½d., 1s. 2½d., 1s. 3½d., other female workers 21 years or over 1s. 4½d., 1s. 5½d., 1s. 6½d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 1d. an hour above the appropriate age rate for other female workers.‡
	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 ovenmen 115s., confectioners or table hands (21 years or over) 112s., stokers 106s., charge hands (packing and despatch department) appropriate rate plus 1½d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 104s.; women—foremen 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.
	South and West Wales	Pay day in week commencing 29 Oct.	do.	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, doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 114s., confectioners, table hands and bread checkers (21 and over) 111s., stokers 106s., charge hands (packing dept.) appropriate rate plus 1½d. 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 1d. an hour, single hands 82s. 6d., confectioners 21 and over 80s. 6d., 20 and under 21 64s. 6d., 19 and under 20 60s. 6d., other female workers 39s. 6d. at 15, rising to 74s. 6d. at 21 and over.
Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacture	Great Britain	13 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	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 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 and under 18.¶
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 drivers 114s. 6d. (drivers of lorries with trailer attached 1s. a day extra), helpers on lorries 104s. 6d.; female workers in bottling stores 41s. 6d. at 15, rising to 65s. at 19 and over.
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	England and Wales	First full pay period following 31 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour for men 21 and over, and of ½d. for women 21 and 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. 8½d. an hour, box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, dowelling and nailing machinists 2s. 7½d., labourers 2s. 4d.; women—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, dowelling and nailing machinists 1s. 9½d., labourers 1s. 7½d.
Papermaking, Papercoating and Board Making (including Hand-Made Paper)	Great Britain	First full pay period following 1 Sept.††	Craftsmen employed on maintenance work	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for dayworkers and of 2d. for shiftworkers. Minimum rates after change: Scottish section—day workers 2s. 9½d. an hour, double-day shift workers 2s. 11½d., three-shift 3s. 1½d.; Northern section—dayworkers, Group I mills 2s. 11d. an hour, Group II 2s. 10d., three-shift 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d.; Southern section—dayworkers, Group I (London and Kentish mills) 2s. 11d., Group II 2s. 9½d., Group III 2s. 9½d., Group IV 2s. 8½d., double-day shift 3s. 2d., 3s. 0½d., 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11½d., three-shift 3s. 3d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d.
Printing*	London	Pay day in week commencing 20 Nov.	Compositors and readers employed in general printing 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 suburban weekly newspapers—hand compositors 155s. a week, machine operators 162s., readers 160s.; periodical houses—hand compositors 162s., machine operators on display work 174s., readers 167s.‡‡
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay period following 12 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. 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 ½d. to 1½d. for younger workers. Basic time rates after change include: men—Grade A unskilled 2s. 3d. an hour, Grade B semi-skilled 2s. 4½d., Grade C skilled 2s. 6d., Grade D work calling for special skill or responsibility, including working chargehands 2s. 7½d.; women—1s. 7½d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 8½d., 1s. 9d.§§

* The industries concerned are cut sole, last and upper pattern stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacturing and wood heel processing.

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

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 437 of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases apply to workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Northern Sectional Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd.

|| These increases apply to workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Western Sectional Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd.

¶ These increases were agreed upon by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group, and apply to workpeople employed by members of the group.

** These rates were agreed in October and made retrospective to the date shown.

†† These increases were put into effect during the first week of October with retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡‡ These changes are the result of separate agreements made 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 week.

§§ 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—continued

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 1½d. an hour for workers 21 years and over. Minimum rates after change : skilled layers 2s. 9d. an hour, labourers 2s. 5½d.
Sports and Games Equipment 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, blacksmith), hockey makers and cricket makers 2s. 8d., golf shafters and tennis gliers 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 classification, 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 exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 6d. a week (30s. 6d. to 31s.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (20s. 4d. to 20s. 8d.) at under 21.
	Great Britain	do.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 6d. a week (30s. 6d. to 31s.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (20s. 4d. to 20s. 8d.) at under 21.
Heating Ventilating 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. 3½d. an hour, all other districts 3s. 2½d. ; adult mates (over 18 years of age) 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d.
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	Commencement of first pay period after 19 Nov.	Men and youths	Increases of 1½d. 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. 5½d. an hour or 110s. 7½d. for a 45-hour week, urban areas 2s. 3½d. or 103s. 1½d., rural areas 2s. 3d. or 101s. 3d. ; night watchmen 97s. 6d. for a week of six 12-hour shifts.§
Local 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— General classes and road labourers Street lighting employees Female employees in civic restaurants and school meals service	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week or 1½d. 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 I occupations 11s. 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. ; road labourers—London 2s. 7½d. an hour, Zone A 2s. 5½d., Zone B 2s. 5d.¶ 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.¶ Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change : London—cooks 2s. 1½d. an hour, assistant cooks 1s. 11½d., helpers or general assistants 1s. 10½d., Zone A 2s. 1½d., 1s. 11½d., 1s. 9½d., Zone B 2s. 0½d., 1s. 10½d., 1s. 8½d.¶

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

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

The figures, on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100, are shown in the next column.

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947				
June	100	100	100	100
September	101	101	102	101
December	103	103	106	103
1948				
March	105	106	108	105
June	105	107	108	106
September	106	108	109	106
December	107	109	110	107
1949				
March	108	110	111	108
June	108	111	112	109
September	108	111	112	109
December	109	112	113	109
1950				
January	109	113	113	110
February	109	113	114	110
March	109	113	114	110
April	109	113	114	110
May	109	113	114	110
June	109	113	114	110
July	109	113	114	110
August	109	113	114	110
September	110	114	114	110
October	110	114	115	111
November	113	114	117	113

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER

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 :—

Industry Group†	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining	4	56	60	13,300	29,000
Metal Manufacture	1	11	12	1,300	9,000
Vehicles	2	2	4	1,400	22,000
All remaining industries 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

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 :—

Industry Group†	January to November, 1950			January to November, 1949		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	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 Quarrying	1	§		4	100	1,000
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products	8	400	2,000	13	700	3,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3	1,000	6,000	6	600	2,000
Metal Manufacture	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 Industries	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	1,000	4	600	13,000
Clothing	10	900	3,000	15	1,300	7,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	9	800	26,000	11	1,100	3,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	19	1,800	16,000	13	4,200	24,000
Paper and Printing	7	14,900	205,000	7	900	5,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	7	1,500	3,000	16	2,800	17,000
Building and Contracting	68	13,700	62,000	52	9,400	31,000
Gas, Electricity 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 Trades	7	6,400	40,000	8	500	2,000
Other Services	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

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly¶	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING :— Colliery workers—various Scottish districts	10,100	—	30 Oct.**	4 Nov.**	Dissatisfaction with an award by the National Reference Tribunal relating to wages of lower paid workers	Work resumed.
IRONFOUNDING :— Workers employed in foundry, dressing and enamelling shops, warehouse and maintenance department of a firm of bath manufacturers—Greenford	340	—	3 Nov.	17 Nov.	In protest against the dismissal of five machine trainees for alleged unsatisfactory work	Work resumed. Dismissed men subsequently reinstated pending further negotiations.
MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURE :— Bodymakers, trimmers, wood machinists, metal workers, painters, coach finishers and tool makers employed in motor body building—Hendon (one firm)	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.

§ Less than 50. || Less than 500.

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

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

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

The following Table shows the indices at 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:

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 14th NOVEMBER, 1950	WEIGHT
I. Food	125 (124.7)	348
II. Rent and rates	101 (101.4)	88
III. Clothing	123 (123.2)	97
IV. Fuel and light	120 (119.9)	65
V. Household durable goods	116 (116.2)	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods	113 (113.2)	35
VII. Services	111 (110.9)	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco	104 (104.0)	217
All items	116 (115.6)	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.

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.
All items												
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	—	—
Food												
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	99	100	101	103	103
1948	104	108	109	109	108	113	108	107	107	108	108	108
1949	108	109	108	108	114	115	116	116	117	119	119	120
1950	120	121	121	122	125	123	122	121	122	125	—	—

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise(+) or Fall(-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Finland	Aug., 1938-July, 1939 = 100			
All Items	Sept., 1950 (end)	939	+ 13	+126
Food	"	1,139	Nil	+160
France (Paris)	1938 = 100			
Food	Sept., 1950	2,009	+ 71	+174
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Sept., 1950	148	Nil	— 7
Food	"	149	- 1	- 9
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Sept., 1950	50.07	+ 0.98	+ 1.21
Food	"	60.90	+ 1.28	+ 0.86
Netherlands (Medium and small towns)	1938-39 = 100			
All Items	Oct., 1950 (middle)	248	+ 5	+ 31
Food	"	286	+ 10	+ 42
Other Countries				
Burma (Rangoon)	1941 = 100			
All Items†(a)	Sept., 1950	342	- 18	- 68
"(b)	"	359	- 9	- 81
Food†(a)	"	384	- 28	- 81
"(b)	"	379	- 11	- 82
Canada	1935-39 = 100			
All Items	Oct., 1950 (beginning)	170.7	+ 0.9	+ 8.5
Food	"	220.1	+ 1.3	+ 15.1
Ceylon (Colombo)	Nov., 1942 = 100			
All Items	July, 1950	149	+ 1	+ 9
Food	"	155	+ 1	+ 13
India (Delhi)	1944 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1950	129	- 1	- 1
Food	"	121	- 1	- 1
India (Bombay)	July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100			
All Items	Sept., 1950	323	+ 1	+ 17
Food	"	399	+ 1	+ 26
Japan	1948 = 100			
All Items	June, 1950	124.0	- 2.3	- 13.8
Food	"	117.7	- 4.0	- 18.2
United States	1935-39 = 100			
All Items	Sept., 1950 (middle)	173.8	+ 0.8	+ 4.2
Food	"	208.5	- 0.5	+ 4.3

* 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).

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in 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 given below for November, 1950.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Acts : Underground .. 33 Surface .. 4	Electrical Stations .. 1 Other Industries
Metaliferous Mines 6	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Quarries 43	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. 4
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES .. 43	Building Operations .. 25
	Works of Engineering Construction .. 4
	Warehouses
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 90
Factories	Railway Service
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass .. 3	Brakemen, Goods Guards ..
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 4	Engine Drivers, Motor-men .. 4
Metal Extracting and Refining .. 1	Firemen .. 1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. 12	Guards (Passenger) ..
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. 10	Labourers .. 1
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. 2	Mechanics ..
Shipbuilding .. 4	Permanent Way Men .. 7
Other Metal Trades .. 4	Porters .. 2
Cotton .. 2	Shunters .. 1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy .. 2	Other Grades .. 2
Other Textile Manufacture ..	Contractors' Servants ..
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. 1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. 18
Tanning, Currying, etc. .. 9	
Food and Drink .. 9	Seamen
General Woodwork and Furniture .. 4	Trading Vessels .. 8
Paper, Printing, etc. .. 3	Fishing Vessels .. 3
Gas Works .. 1	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 11
	Total (including Seamen) 162

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in : Smelting of Metals .. 2 Plumbing and Soldering ..	Pitch .. 2 Tar .. 5 Oil .. 2
Shippbreaking	TOTAL .. 9
Paint and Colour Works .. 2	
Other Industries	Chromic Ulceration
TOTAL .. 4	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 6 Chromium Plating .. 4 Other Industries
	TOTAL .. 10
Other Poisoning	Total, Cases .. 31
Aniline Poisoning .. 1	
Chronic Benzene Poisoning .. 1	II. Deaths
TOTAL .. 2	NIL
Anthrax	
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins .. 5	
Other Industries .. 1	
TOTAL .. 6	

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 2nd December, 1950, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 28th October, 1950, and the 4 weeks ended 26th November, 1949. † Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

Further Education and Training

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

	Men	Women	Total
November, 1950			
Number of applications for assistance made	292	11	303
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service ..	122	1	123
Ministry of Education	164	1	165
Other award-making Departments ..	58	—	58
Total awards	344	2	346
Number of applications rejected	150	6	156
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	114	1	115
Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to end of November, 1950			
Number of applications for assistance made	201,434	15,227	216,661
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service ..	43,723	1,318	45,041
Ministry of Education	78,588	6,182	84,770
Other award-making Departments ..	18,043	1,840	19,883
Total awards	140,354	9,340	149,694
Number of applications rejected	37,259	3,139	40,398
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	22,216	2,701	24,917
Cases under consideration at end of period ..	1,605	47	1,652

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.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :			
Able-bodied	210	17	227
Disabled	378	49	427
Total	588	66	654
Number of persons in training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	1,175	79	1,254
Disabled	1,350	103	1,453
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	240	97	337
Disabled	419	238	657
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	227	7	234
Disabled	349	5	354
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	435	87	522
Total	4,195	616	4,811
Trainees placed in employment during period :			
Able-bodied	188	20	208
Disabled	250	31	281
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.

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

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

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 represented 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 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 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 Manufacturers' Federation—The Leicester and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association Ltd., the Loughborough and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, the Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, the Nottingham and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, 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, should 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 the claim.

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 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 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 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 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 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, after 15 years' service, 18s.; head gardener, 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 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,

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 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 21st 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 to 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 remuneration provisions of the current Order S.I. 1949 No. 1755 (R.N.T. (3) and (4)), fixing statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom 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 prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

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

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Case No. C.I. 374/50 (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 the contrary) to have arisen out of it. Claim allowed.

My decision is that the accident which occurred to the claimant on 15th April, 1950, arose out of and in the course of her employment, 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 a hotel where accommodation was booked for them. They performed their work in the

* See footnote * in second column on page 438.

† 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.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

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 cleaners 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

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 overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales.—See pages 408 and 427.

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 herself. She opened a door which she believed to lead into a toilet, but it in fact led to some stairs.

It is submitted on behalf of the claimant that because she was 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. But there are other considerations that assist her in her claim. Her employers have said that there would have been no objection to 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 responsible for the good conduct and welfare of the members of the team.

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 the lavatory at a hostel provided by his employers of which he was expected to avail himself, unless he had obtained permission to lodge elsewhere. It was held that this accident arose out of and in the course of his employment.

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 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.

"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 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. 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 consideration, 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 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 7 of the 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 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

* See footnote * in next column

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, 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.

(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, 1946, as amended by the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) 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.*

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 1950 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 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.

No.	Title and Price
688	Certificates of Exemption No. 25 (General). Steam Receivers—Miscellaneous Types. August, 1950. Price 2d. (3d.).
36	General Register for Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction, including particulars of Certificates of Fitness of Young Persons for Employment. October, 1948. (Reprinted 1950.) Price 1s. (1s. 1d.).
2253	Pottery (Health and Welfare). Special Regulations, 1950. Record of Inspection, May, 1950. Price 2s. 7d. (2s. 10d.).
983	Indiarubber Regulations, 1922. June, 1942. (Reprinted 1950.) Price 3d. (4d.).
31A	General Register for Factories including the Prescribed Forms of Certificates of Fitness of Young Persons for Employment. September, 1948. (Reprinted 1950.) Price 8d. (10d.).

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.

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.

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 Empire 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.

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 10s. 6d.

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 429 Oxford Street, London, W.1; P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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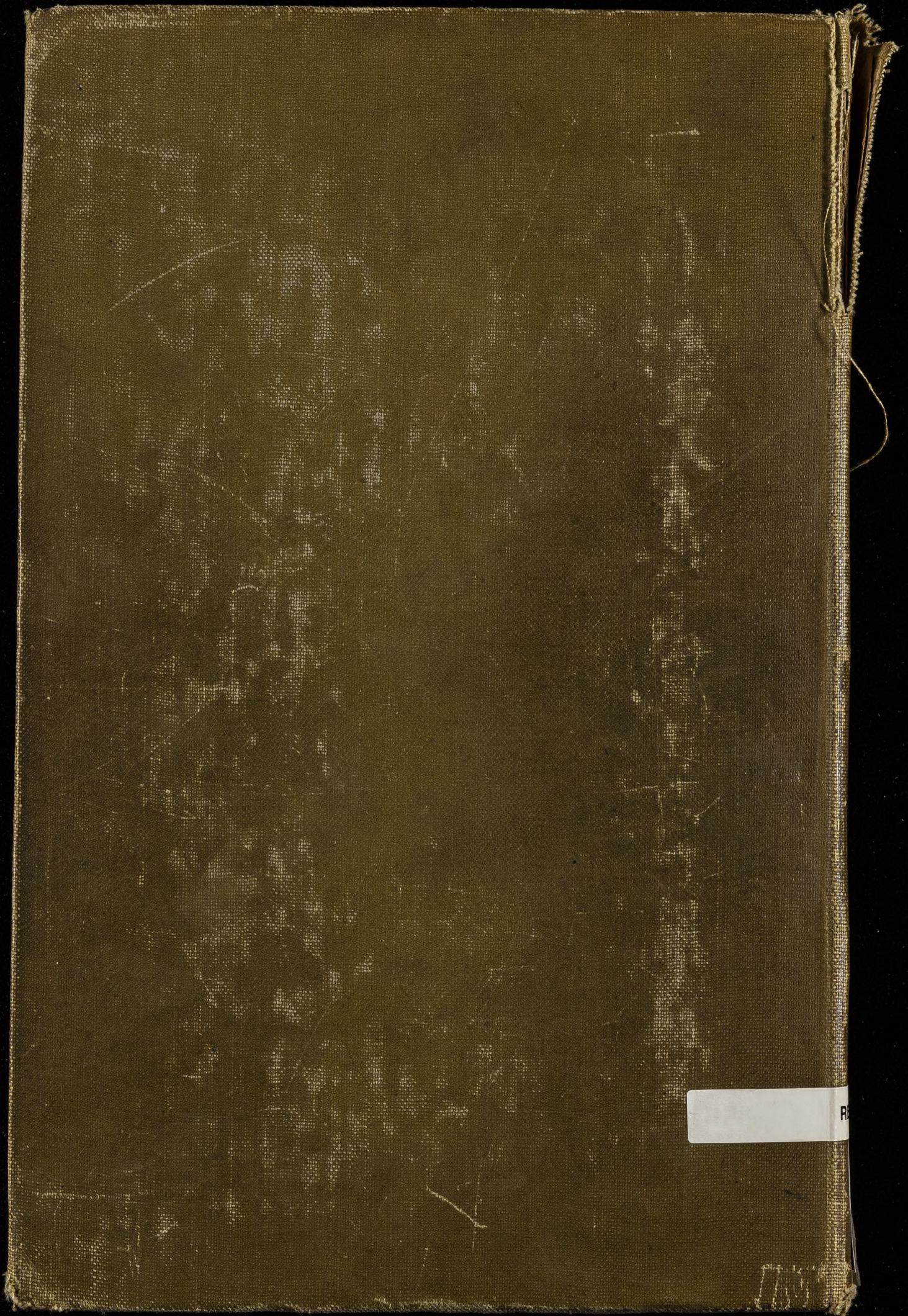
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