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Where appropriate, lists of items under the headings shown in CAPITALS will be found on the pages indicated.

Earnings and Hours in April, 1949

In April, 1949, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE, together with some comparative figures for October, 1938 (see the issues for November and December, 1940; March, 1941; November and December, 1940; March, 1941; June, 1943; February and August, 1945; February and August, 1944; February and August, 1945; February, July and October, 1946; April and October, 1947; April and October, 1948; and March, 1949). In comparing the results of the April, 1949, inquiry with those for earlier dates it should be noted that owing to changes in the industrial classification of firms the figures for individual industries and for groups of industries in April, 1949, are not strictly comparable with those for dates prior to October, 1948. In the enquiry of April, 1949, forms were sent to all employers who had supplied information in response to the previous enquiry made in October, 1948, and to 2,500 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in April, 1949, of the server the other of the server the server the server for the server the server for the server server in the server server in the server server server in the server server

In the enquiry of April, 1949, forms were sent to all employers who had supplied information in response to the previous enquiry made in October, 1948, and to 2,500 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in April, 1949, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours workéd in the week, classified under the following headings ; men, 21 years and over ; youths and boys under 21 years ; women, 18 years and over ; and girls under 18 years. As in the case of the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners who were at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer ; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. In cases where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars

for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers. The total number of establishments to which forms were

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (exclusive of those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1949, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 59,500, of which approximately 57,000 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was nearly 64 million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1949, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 302 and 303, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week in April, 1949, and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 304 and 305.

Weekly Earnings in April, 1949

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1949, in all the industries combined and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings in this Table have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each industry by the total numbers employed in April, 1949. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of returns received in the different industries.

In computing the averages for April, 1949, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker; small numbers of men employed as

part-time workers have been excluded. The inclusion of part-time Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in April, 1949 women, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown for, if such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics the general average of 77s. 2d. would have been altered by only 3d. (to 76s. 11d.), and among the 19 groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average earnings shown for women by more than 7d.

Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1949*

A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER	1111	-		Ress	-	122.2		1.6.1	1.1	-
Industry Group	Me (21 ye and over	ears d	You and E (und 21 ye	loys ler	Worr (18 ye and over	ears 1	Gir (und 18 yea	er	Al Work	
The strength and the state of	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. (d.
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal) Treatment of non-metal-	135	10	69	2	76	0	ş		131	1
liferous mining pro- ducts other than coal Chemical and allied trades	143 140	81	67 62		76 74	10 4	49 48	3 11	124 122	11 6
'Metal manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding	159	4.		1	79		50	4	148	
and electrical goods Vehicles	146 153	11		4 7	79 88	11 1	49 55	9 4	129 139	2 7
Metal goods not else- where specified Precision instruments,	146	7 .	58	3	75	1	50	7	118	11
jewellery, etc	145 132	6.4	54 60	8 7	81 77	10 11	50 56	8 2	116 97	
Leather, leather goods and fur Clothing Food, drink and tobacco	133 137 132	7 5 4	59 55 56	8 9 9	74 78 - 73	6 7 6	49 49 47	0 0 2	109 88 106	1 10 5
Manufactures of wood and cork Paper and printing Other manufacturing in-	134 153	10 1		2 7	78 74	0 7	47 47	1 6	116 118	2 3
dustries Building and contracting Gas, electricity and water Transport and communi-	132	4 × 11 × 11 ×	64	7	75 73 80	6 1 5	52 §	3	113 126 126	1 1 5
cation (excluding rail- ways) National and local	134	4 -	58	0	101	ī	ş		129	10
government service¶	115	8.	61	10	69	3	43	8	108	9
All the above	139	11	58	6	77	2	50	3	119	4

It should be observed that the figures shown in the Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 302 and 303, are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; that they represent the actual *earnings* in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piece work or other methods of payment by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by piece workers, and in the amount of time lost by absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1949

Weekly Hours worked in April, 1949 The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in April, 1949, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 304 and 305. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries.* The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime and excluding all time lost from any cause but including any period during which workpeople were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them. Recognised intervals for meals, etc., are also excluded. In the calculation of the averages, only those workpeople who were at work during part or the whole of the pay-week are included, those who were absent during the whole of the pay-week having been excluded from the returns.

* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

[†] Men employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 302 to 305, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 46s. in April, 1949, and the hours worked averaged 15.8.

[‡] In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in April, 1949, have been included on the basis of two part-timers taken as representing one full-timer.

§ The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

¶ So far as national government service is concerned, the figures relate only to lose government industrial employees who have not been included in the figures or other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, chemicals, rinting, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

|| Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 303 and 305.

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Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)*	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)†	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers†
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal) Treatment of non-metal-	46.9 ∫	44.3	42.2	\$	46.6
liferousminingproducts	inch				
other than coal	48.0	44.2	43.4	43.3	46.9
Chemical and allied trades	46.9	43.3	42.3	42.5	45.8
Metal manufacture	47·2]	43.7	41.3	41.9	46.6
Engineering, shipbuilding	in the second				
and electrical goods	46.5 √	43.6	42.0	41.7	45.6
Vehicles	45.4 1	43.2	41.7	41.7	44.9
Metal goods not else-		Part Carton	1		
where specified	45.9	43.1	41.2	41.8	44.3
Precision instruments,	The second second				all in the
jewellery, etc.	44.4 1	43.2	41.8	42.4	43.5
Textiles	47.1 4	44.7	42.3	43.1	44.4
Leather, leather goods	State of the second	A DENTRY OF THE REAL			ALC: NO WARD
and fur '	45.4	43.7	41.4	41.9	44.0
Clothing	43.9	43.2	40.4	41.6	41.6
Food, drink and tobacco	48.0 1	44.5	43.1	43.0	- 46.1
Manufactures of wood	40 0 -		75 1	45 0	40.1
	45.9	43.7	41.5	42.5	45.0
Paper and printing	46.3	43.6	42.4	42.9	44.9
Other manufacturing in-	40.34	73.0	72 7	74 2	44.9
	46.4 1	43.8	42.3	43.0	44.8
Building and contracting	- 46.4 1	44.7	40.7		46.2
	46.5	43.8	40.7	ŧ	46.2
Gas, electricity and water	40.2 1	43.0	40.0	Cargo + Strange	40.3
Transport and communi-		and the second			
cation (excluding rail-	48.3 1	45.0	43.0	a liter a new	17 4
ways)	48.3 *	45.0	43.0	‡	47.9
National and local	15.0 1	12 7	20.0	20.0	Carlo and
government service§	45.2 √	43.7	39.3	39.9	44.5
All the above \P	46.6 🗸	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 304 and 305 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1949, ranged between 44 and 49, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44. For all the industries taken together the hours worked averaged approximately $46\frac{1}{2}$ for men, 44 for youths and boys, $41\frac{3}{4}$ for women, and $42\frac{1}{2}$ for girls. For all workers combined, in the industries covered by the enquiry, the average time worked in the last pay-week of April, 1949, was $45\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Hourly Earnings in April, 1949

The following Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1949, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 304 and 305.

Average	Hourly	Earnings	in the	e last	pay-we	ek in
		April,	1949			

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)*	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)†	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal) Treatment of non-metal- liferous mining products	34.8	18.7	21.6	\$	33.8
other than coal	35.9	18.3	21.2	13.6	32.0
Chemical and allied trades	36.0	17.4	21.1	13.8	32.1
Metal manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding	40.5	19.0	23.0	14.4	38.3
and electrical goods	37.7	14.7	22.8	14.3	34.0
Vehicles	40.7	15.7	25.3	15.9	37.3
Metal goods not else-	-10 /	15 /	25 5	15 9	31.5
where specified	38.3	16.2	21.9	14.5	32.2
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc	39.3	15.2	23.5	14.3	32.2
Textiles	33.7	16.3	22.1	15.6	26.2
Leather, leather goods	55 1	10-5	~~ .	15 0	20 2
and fur	35.3	16.4	21.6	14.0	29.8
Clothing	37.6	15.5	23.3	14.1	25.6
Food, drink and tobacco Manufactures of wood	33.1	15.3	20.5	13.2	27.7
and cork	35.3	15.4	22.6	13.3	31.0
Paper and printing	39.7	13.6	21.1	13.3	31.6
Other manufacturing in-		No. S. C. S.	-	Charles and	BETTER ST
dustries	37.1	17.1	21.4	14.6	30.3
Building and contracting	34.4	17.3	21.5	İ	32.7
Gas, electricity and water	33.8	15.0	24.1	ŧ	32.8
Transport and communi- cation (excluding rail-	N. A. S. A.				
ways)	33.4	15.5	28.2	\$	32.5
National and local govern- ment service§	30.7	17.0	21 · 1	13 · 1	29.3
All the above ¶	36.0	16.0	22.2	14.2	31.6

Average Earnings and Hours in April, 1949, compared with Earlier

Years The following Table shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries, in October, 1938, and at the various dates for which information is available between July, 1940, and April, 1949, computed on the basis of the total

* See	footnote	† in	the	previous	column.
† See	footnote	‡ in	the	previous	column.
	footnote				
8 500	footnote	¶ in	the	nrevious	column

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numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified :---

Date	Men (21 years 'and	Men Youths Women (18 years Girls All and the percent		and the percentage in	Men	Youths	ed with C	October,	<u>1938 :</u>			
	over) Boys over)* Average Weekly Earnings				Date	(21 years and over)	and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers		
and the second	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	a material and therein	Average Hourly Earnings					
Detober, 1938 uly, 1940 anuary, 1942 anuary, 1942 uly, 1941 anuary, 1942 uly, 1943 uly, 1943 uly, 1944 anuary, 1944 anuary, 1945 anuary, 1945 anuary, 1946 Ctober, 1946 Detober, 1947 Detober, 1948	$\begin{array}{c} 69 & 0 \\ 89 & 0 \\ 99 & 5 \\ 102 & 0 \\ 111 & 5 \\ 121 & 3 \\ 121 & 3 \\ 124 & 4 \\ 119 & 3 \\ 121 & 4 \\ 114 & 1 \\ 120 & 9 \\ 123 & 5 \\ 128 & 1 \\ 134 & 0 \\ 137 & 11 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36 \\ 35 \\ 1 \\ 35 \\ 1 \\ 41 \\ 11 \\ 42 \\ 6 \\ 46 \\ 2 \\ 45 \\ 1 \\ 47 \\ 2 \\ 46 \\ 10 \\ 47 \\ 44 \\ 1 \\ 45 \\ 43 \\ 46 \\ 6 \\ 43 \\ 46 \\ 6 \\ 47 \\ 4 \\ 51 \\ 10 \\ 57 \\ 2 \\ 58 \\ 9 \end{array}$	32 6 38 11 43 111 47 6 54 2 58 6 62 2 63 3 63 2 63 2 63 2 63 2 63 2 63	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	October, 1938 July, 1943 January, 1944 July, 1945 July, 1945 July, 1945 July, 1945 October, 1946 October, 1947 October, 1947 April, 1948 October, 1948	d. 17·4 27·5 28·5 29·1 29·0 29·3 28·9 30·4 32·0 33·0 33·0 34·6 35·4 36·0	d. 6·8 11·8 11·9 12·2 11·7 12·0 11·8 12·2 11·7 12·0 11·8 12·5 13·0 14·1 15·6 16·0	$\begin{array}{c} d.\\ 9\cdot 0\\ 16\cdot 3\\ 16\cdot 9\\ 17\cdot 3\\ 17\cdot 6\\ 17\cdot 5\\ 17\cdot 0\\ 18\cdot 4\\ 19\cdot 5\\ 20\cdot 1\\ 19\cdot 5\\ 20\cdot 1\\ 21\cdot 0\\ 21\cdot 5\\ \cdot 22\cdot 2\end{array}$	d. 5.0 9.2 9.5 9.4 9.7 9.7 9.7 10.9 11.5 12.5 13.7 14.0 14.2	d. 13.7 22.5 23.3 23.9 24.3 24.3 24.3 26.2 27.6 28.7 30.2 31.1 31.6	
pril, 1949	139 11	58 6	77 2	49 ⁵ 50 ³	117 4 119 4		Per cent.	Per cent.	crease since	Per cent.		
All the second s	Per	centage Inc	rease since	October, 1	938	July, 1943 January, 1944	58 64	74 76	81 89	81 85	1 63 5 70	
uly, 1940 uly, 1941 anuary, 1942 uly, 1942 uly, 1943 uly, 1943 uly, 1943 unuary, 1943 unuary, 1944 unuary, 1945 unuary, 1945 ctober, 1945 ctober, 1946 tober, 1947 pril, 1948 ctober, 1948 unuary pril, 1949 unuary pril, 1949 unuary tobe	Per cent. 29 44 48 61 65 76 79 80 73 76 65 75 79 86 94 100 103	Per cent. 35 61 63 77 73 81 80 81 69 74 66 66 78 81 99 119 125 124	Per cent. 20 35 46 67 80 91 96 98 94 94 94 94 94 101 107 114 124 129 137	Per cent. 21 35 45 64 73 83 85 89 82 90 85 109 117 136 161 167 172	Per cent. 30 42 46 60 65 76 79 82 76 80 74 90 94 103 114 120 124	July, 1944 January, 1945 July, 1945 January, 1946 October, 1946 April, 1947 October, 1947 October, 1948 October, 1948 October, 1948 The average levels affected by the chang people employed in o transference of worth occupations in which higher level of earning earnings of men, you	es which different i cers durin wages we s tended	occurred ndustries ng the ere relati to raise t	l in the n s. On th war from ively low he genera	umbers ne one h indust to other l level o	of work- and, the ries and 's with a f average	

The percentage increases in average earnings since October, 1938, shown in the foregoing Tables, represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages, (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours worked and in the proportion of hours paid for at overtime, week-end, and night-shift, etc., rates, (c) extensions of systems of payment by results in some industries, and increased output by the workers affected, (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different occupations, and (e) changes in the proportions of workers employed in different industries. As regards the first of these factors it is estimated that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 73 per cent. higher in April, 1949, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 124 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above. The level of rates of wages and retail prices, published elsewhere in this GAZETTE (see pages 326 and 328) are expressed as index numbers on the basis of June, 1947=100. The average weekly earnings expressed as index numbers on the basis of April, 1947=100 are as follows :--

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All workers
April, 1947	100	100	100	100
	104	103	110	105
	109	108	121	110
	112	111	124	113
	113	115	125	115

The index numbers of rates of wages in all industries, including certain industries, *e.g.*, coal mining, the railway service, agriculture and the distributive trades, which are not covered by figures of average earnings, was 108 at April, 1949, compared with 100 at June, 1947. It is estimated that the index of rates of wages in industries covered by the earnings enquiry at April, 1949, was also 108, compared with 100 at April, 1947.

As regards working hours, the following Table shows the average hours worked by the wage-earners whose average earnings have been given above, in the last week in October, 1938, and at the various dates between July, 1943, and April, 1949; particulars of working hours were not collected for earlier dates during the war.

Average Weekly Hours Worked

Dat	e	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*
October, 1938 July, 1943 January, 1944 January, 1944 January, 1945 July, 1945 January, 1946 October, 1946 October, 1947 October, 1947 October, 1948 October, 1948		 47.7 52.9 52.0 51.2 49.4 49.7 47.4 47.4 47.6 46.3 46.6 46.5 46.7	$\begin{array}{r} 46 \cdot 2 \\ 48 \cdot 0 \\ 47 \cdot 1 \\ 46 \cdot 7 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 5 \\ 45 \cdot 9 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46 \cdot 5 \\ 50 \cdot 0 \\ 49 \cdot 2 \\ 48 \cdot 6 \\ 47 \cdot 0 \\ 47 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 8 \\ 46 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \end{array}$

* See footnote ‡ in the first column on page 300.

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The next Table shows the average hourly earnings at each

earnings of men, youths, women and girls, respectively. On the other hand, the percentage increases in the average earnings of "all workers" are affected by the fact that, during the war period, the proportions of men, boys and girls were lower than in October, 1938, while those of women were higher. Since January, 1946, however, the proportion of men has been appreciably higher than in October, 1938. The proportion of women decreased from January, 1945, to April, 1947, when it reached a figure slightly lower than that of 1938. Since October, 1947, it has risen slightly. Industries not covered by the Enquiry.

Industries not covered by the Enquiry. The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, railway service, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the enfertainment industries, and domestic service. For manual wage-earners in coal mining and dock workers some particulars are given below. particulars are given below. Coal Mining.

Coal Mining. In the coal mining industry, information collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople combined, including juveniles, the estimated average earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 1s. 5d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 1s. 3d. per shift for holiday pay) were approximately 32s. 11d. in the month of April, 1949, as compared with 11s. 3d. in the corre-sponding period of 1938, the increase between the two dates being equivalent to approximately 193 per cent. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople are estimated to have been approximately 160s. 6d. in the month of April, 1949, compared with 53s. 11d. in the month of April, 1938, showing an increase of approximately 198 per cent.

have been approximately 160s. 6d. in the month of April, 1949, compared with 53s. 11d. in the month of April, 1938, showing an increase of approximately 198 per cent. For adult male workers in the industry in the month of April, 1949, it is estimated that the weekly cash earnings averaged 167s. 0d., as compared with 58s. 8d. in the month of April, 1938. The value of allowances in kind for the corresponding periods, 7s. 7d. in 1949 and 2s. 5d. in 1938, is not included in these figures. The Easter holidays fell in April both in 1938 and 1949. A special enquiry by the National Coal Board showed that in the week ending 19th March, 1949, for all classes of workpeople combined, the average earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, but including provision for holiday pay) were approximately 32s. 7d. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were approximately 173s. 1d. For adult males the weekly cash earnings averaged 180s. 1d. It should be noted that since the beginning of 1949, the average weekly earnings for wage-earners are based on a revised method of computing the average number of wage-earners. The effect of the change for the country as a whole is to show an apparent increase in average weekly earnings per wage-earner of approximately 3 per cent. No adjustment has been made for this change in the figures given above.

figures given above.

Dock Labour.

Dock Labour. The figures relating to dock, harbour, canal, etc., service given on pages 303 and 305 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that in the last pay-week in April, 1949, the earnings of all classes of dock workers on the pay-rolls during that week averaged 173s. 9d., inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allow-ances. In the three months April-June, 1949, the average earnings were 166s. 6d. a week. Comparable figures are not available for any pre-war date. any pre-war date.

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* See footnote ‡ in the first column on page 300.

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TABLE I.-NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED, AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1949

(Note.-In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by pieceworkers, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

	Num	bers of wa retu	ge-carners rns receive		by the	Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1949					
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers†	
Mining and Quarrying (except Coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	4,840 13,217 2,211 7,076 7,271	231 639 129 336 429	17 61 10 24 758	2 11 1 3 236	5,090 13,928 2,351 7,439 8,694	s. d. 143 7 135 8 113 6 136 5 143 7	s. d. 70 9 68 8 76 7 75 0	s. d. 77 8	s. d. 49 0	s. d. 139 11 132 2 110 1 133 5 131 11	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	41,289 20,035 18,820 12,527 7,817 30,493	3,149 2,376 1,733 1,203 1,99 1,668	3,544 21,167 4,105 2,663 160 1,976	340 3,236 424 241 17 168	48,322 47,852‡ 25,082 16,634 8,193 34,305	144 7 138 7 148 1 136 2 157 11 142 7	70 3 62 5 64 9 67 2 70 5	79 1 77 7 73 5 71 11 77 5	52 1 50 2 47 9 38 2	134 3 100 10 128 5 119 6 153 9 134 11	
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	11,411 85,386 8,103 14,092 12,079 10,169 9,162 13,443	357 3,727 603 426 611 752 606 446	38 14,071 8,299 6,796 3,103 7,612 581 1,992	7 1,904 1,196 694 272 1,626 19 208	$\begin{array}{c} 11,813\\ 105,403 \\ 18,201\\ 22,008\\ 16,065\\ 20,159\\ 10,368\\ 16,089 \end{array}$	146 10 142 8 128 9 140 4 129 3 139 7 149 2 131 10	68 2 64 2 63 1 61 9 58 2 59 1 63 4 60 4	71 8 70 9 88 0 67 5 72 2 87 0 70 5	47 0 52 4 52 0 42 4 50 1 46 2	144 2 128 6 95 1 119 11 113 1 103 11 140 6 121 2	
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnacess Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	16,150 142,262 60,497 11,708 11,004 25,330	573 9,540 4,874 1,216 974 1,298 2,269	146 5,276 5,919 1,622 444 2,329 7,515	3 193 455 332 9 123 394	16,872 157,271 71,745 14,878 12,431 29,080 71,845	158 1 165 9 152 9 160 6 164 0 155 5 153 2	69 8 72 8 62 4 71 8 76 5 67 9 64 11	77 10 78 1 72 0 79 10 81 5 81 10	48 11 50 0 	154 4 157 1 139 10 141 2 154 0 145 2 142 5	
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Textile Machinery and Accessories Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Wireless Apparatus (crc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Alves and Electric Lamps Other Electrical Goods	61,667 157,598 66,051 17,063 10,561 28,454 10,291 42,159 27,436 37,015 341,336 69,945 24,656 19,028 13,926 6,719 5,699 29,115	16,587 9,363 2,273 886 3,049 809 3,783 1,288 3,148 3,148 3,148 3,148 3,148 3,148 1,384 4,38 1,384 4,38 1,350	2,043 868 1,005 345 3,796 939 4,508 5,165 1,113 43,044 25,186 11,098 11,315 12,345 9,459 2,076 14,923	175 66 73 5 139 28 399 58 56 2,222 1,221 645 527 624 749 107 1,013	176,903‡ 76,348 20,424‡ 11,797 35,438 12,067 50,849 33,947 41,332 421,446‡ 105,411 37,737 32,367 28,279 17,385 8,016 48,401	× 151 6 137 7 128 5 154 5 147 8 153 7 138 10 145 10 145 8	52 7 52 6 49 5 55 10 53 4 57 4 52 7 52 7 52 7 52 7 54 5 53 6 53 7 54 7 54 7 54 7 54 7 57 8 53 8	81 2 83 0 74 4 78 4 77 1 83 11 76 7 90 10 76 0 80 1 80 8 74 9 83 0 76 0 82 5 80 10 80 1	$ \begin{array}{c}$	141 5 126 5 116 8 144 9 131 7 141 6 126 3 133 9 136 8 131 4 122 6 117 10 116 9 107 2 102 9 133 9 118 11	
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture ¶ Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams ¶ Carts, Perambulators, etc.	157,238 50,009 75,810 33,942 12,371 19,463 3,023	12,395 10,160 4,857 1,866 1,381 2,143 703	14,139 1,680 6,162 10,066 256 519 1,508	857 113 162 566 10 27 223	184,629 61,962 86,991 46,440 14,018 22,152 5,457	170 2 129 3 154 10 155 4 144 2 155 7 133 5	63 11 50 7 61 3 62 5 53 2 56 9 58 11	96 11 76 2 84 7 85 1 79 10 71 11 76 7	59 0 58 7 51 4	156 11 114 9 144 5 135 2 133 11 143 11 104 9	
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	20,202 12,835 19,841 18,104 13,046 13,495 69,510	1,928 1,063 1,374 1,189 1,256 1,235 5,780	8,674 9,383 2,115 4,100 13,343 5,970 29,917	816 558 137 484 1,738 531 3,263	31,620 23,839 23,467 23,877 29,383 21,390 108,470	144 10 143 0 153 4 150 6 139 3 141 7 147 7	57 5 58 6 62 3 59 1 57 8 57 8 57 0 57 11	74 3 77 11 75 10 75 8 70 0 77 10 75 11	45 6 51 5 50 3 50 3 52 7 51 5	140 5 131 0 99 1	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	26,541 2,885 6,171 2,561	3,483 320 639 394	12,294 2,158 3,735 428	1,104 202 511 55	43,422 5,583 11,056 3,438	146 2 139 3 147 1 144 7	56 10 48 8 54 10 48 3	85 5 85 4 71 11 84 6	51 3 50 5 50 4	119 5 110 1 111 11 124 6	
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. .	43,482 22,747 72,734 61,169 22,340 9,815 10,035 4,644 3,348 16,579	3,461 1,453 5,416 4,267 897 706 3,961 426 647 1,721	68,901 40,417 119,638 63,047 8,438 13,775 24,231 6,156 5,325 39,309	6,900 4,359 12,135 8,934 1,139 2,411 6,604 627 972 9,569	122,744 68,976 210,6055 137,417 32,814 26,707 44,831 11,853 10,5233 67,324	129 4 141 9 135 6 108 6 108 11 124 6	72 9 66 9 71 2 62 2 65 4 67 8 48 0 56 7 55 11 54 9	80 6 89 7 84 7 85 4 82 3 89 0 60 8 68 8 68 5 79 0	$\begin{array}{c} 62 & 11 \\ 64 & 5 \\ 58 & 2 \\ 55 & 11 \\ 61 & 7 \\ 46 & 0 \\ 56 & 3 \\ 55 & 11 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 97 & 11 \\ 121 & 5 \\ 103 & 0 \\ 68 & 1 \\ 83 & 0 \\ 84 & 4 \end{array} $	

Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week.
As some of the firms who supplied figures showing the total earnings of all the workers employed did not give separate particulars for men, boys, women and girls, this total is greater than the sum of the figures in the four preceding columns.
§ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading "Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works".
If the figures given for the industries maked attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading "Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works".
If the figures given for the industries maked attached to make average earnings shown for "all workers" by the federated firms were higher than those shown for "all workers" by the federated firms were higher than those shown by the non-federated firms, viz., 136s. 0d. for the federated firms, as compared with 129s. 1d. for the non-federated firms.
The including railway workshops.
** Including firms engaged in both spinning and weaving of cotton, who were not allocated to either of the two preceding categories.

	Nur		vage-earne eturns rece		by the	Ave	erage earni in	ngs* in the April, 1949	last pay-	week
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers†
Cextiles (cont.) Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	2,610 4,941 3,737 2,488 38,561 7,195	280 620 417 312 2,622 518	3,135 4,515 7,550 7,462 13,768 3,710	378 1,668 1,330 1,803 1,832 314	6,403 11,744 13,034 12,065 56,783 11,737	s. d. 124 4 141 2 124 1 124 7 133 1 131 11	s. d. 56 6 49 11 54 1 54 0 62 8 67 4	s. d. 68 6 77 10 72 3 64 1 69 10 73 7	s. d. 49 2 51 7 52 10 45 11 52 2 56 7	s. d. 89 7 99 4 84 6 73 7 111 11 108 7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur Fur <	21,126 4,386 1,843	1,389 638 128	3,382 6,450 1,201	290 1,160 152	26,187 12,634 3,324	132 11 127 1 154 1	61 5 55 8	73 6 71 9 89 8	50 0 48 0	120 6 87 11 122 7
Clothing Tailoring : Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke— Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	29,544 1,905 462 2,367	3,461 163 29 192	84,075 3,946 571 4,517	20,241 1,277 150 <i>1,427</i>	137,321 7,291 1,212 8,503	154 10 141 1 130 1 138 11	56 0 	79 9 76 5 69 6 75 6	51 2 39 3 39 0	91 1 86 2 88 4 86 5
Dressmaking : Firms employing 10 or more workers	2,815 46 2,861 2,335 3,619 3,431 36,013	322 3 325 247 242 408 3,672	35,214 794 36,008 21,363 5,296 10,915 28,634	12,833 163 <i>12,996</i> 6,183 533 3,069 3,920	51,214 1,010 52,224 30,128 9,703 18,499 73,332	145 8 145 5 123 8 128 9 122 1 134 2	59 10 59 9 52 5 58 4 50 1 61 1	83 11 82 8 83 11 71 10 75 0 69 7 82 1	48 9 48 8 48 8 49 7 48 6 51 11	78 4 78 1 78 4 70 11 93 3 75 7 105 3
Repair of Boots and Shoes: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns	4,370 1,132 <i>5,502</i>	990 229 1,219	581 51 632	150 12 <i>162</i>	6,091 1,424 7,515	122 0 111 11 119 11	49 10 50 5 49 11	71 1 70 4		103 5 99 8 102 9
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products	18,660 43,360 3,788 47,148 6,333 7,649 16,069	726 4,775 539 5,314 911 497 1,277	2,960 12,498 1,027 <i>13,525</i> 9,244 3,727 4,030	466 2,521 249 2,770 2,158 403 504	22,812 63,154 5,611‡ 68,765‡ 18,646 12,276 21,880	132 5 125 9	68 3 49 9 56 2 50 5 53 4 59 9 57 9	70 9 70 6 63 4 70 0 76 4 70 10 71 8	44 1	124 6 111 8 107 6 <i>111 4</i> 90 8 104 0 116 7
Sugar and Glucose	10,562 15,508 9,359 19,046 39,101 4,735 11,608 11,517	1,473 690 1,124 2,169 783 1,469 995	2,545 19,995 15,462 10,265 6,136 3,547 5,951 17,573	671 5,695 1,710 1,505 686 415 945 3,523	14,407 42,671 27,221 31,980‡ 48,092 9,480 19,973 33,608	134 9 139 5 143 9 128 2 129 4 128 9 125 3 123 6 132 11	57 9 72 2 58 5 61 7 59 6 62 10 57 7 53 11 67 7	75 8 79 2 73 3 71 9 70 3 72 11 67 3 79 5	44 1 50 4 46 2 50 9 48 7 51 6 52 10 48 6 52 5	121 1 97 6 90 5 104 7 117 3 96 11 98 1 94 7
Annufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery : Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	39,965 35,583 789 36,372 5,376 9,534 8,863	6,071 6,290 166 6,456 837 2,054 1,650	2,719 9,063 185 9,248 440 2,246 1,973	259 1,400 38 1,438 53 224 200	49,112‡ 52,336 1,178 5 <i>3,514</i> 6,706 14,058 12,686	123 4 143 1 126 4 <i>142</i> 7 156 7 128 8 129 6	58 11 53 3 53 3 64 3 54 3 57 4	71 8 81 2 81 1 74 11 73 5 72 2	47 11 47 0 46 11 48 3 45 7	112 1 118 11 105 6 <i>118</i> 7 138 11 107 8 109 10
Paper and Printing Paper and Board	38,308 2,227 7,090 8,775 26,955 61,399	2,415 303 749 1,102 1,706 8,771	8,707 628 10,908 11,989 1,613 30,521	2,163 106 2,957 2,927 336 9,430	51,593 3,264 21,704 24,793 30,610 110,370‡	144 0 123 11 135 7 136 6 170 3 153 7	66 11 62 8 53 10 53 11 43 11 46 0	72 10 78 0 71 0 75 1 75 0 75 9	51 10 48 11 50 2 41 7 45 11	124 6 107 1 88 6 92 11 156 10 114 3
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	35,874 6,746 2,428 4,820 2,695 16,967	1,519 306 485 764 333 1,210	13,417 755 2,822 6,978 3,249 11,643	870 64 576 1,154 486 1,357	51,680 7,871 6,311 13,716 6,763 31,177	145 9 139 8 127 9 141 8 130 10 145 2	67 5 63 4 60 0 61 2 58 3 60 2	79 0 74 2 71 7 76 2 72 4 73 11	49 6 53 4 55 8 51 1 49 11	124 6 129 8 90 8 96 7 93 5 111 1
Building and Contracting Building	308,695 17,598 56,524	31,659 7,577 1,874	1,156 357 215	119 45 4	342,037‡ 25,577 58,617	130 8 140 2 142 3	67 7 48 9 73 5	73 5 70 10 75 0	A Land	124 7 111 11 139 10
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	87,876 65,869 24,959	3,594 4,062 363	2,256 1,425 189	84 43 6	93,810 71,399 25,517	132 8 131 2 122 9	57 0 52 2 67 5	83 6 76 6		128 6 125 6 121 6
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Tramway and Omnibus Service Goods Transport by Road Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service§ Other Transport and Communication Storage	207,425 31,315 22,704 54,468 22,314	3,570 1,378 753 3,818 1,227	23,873 376 727 574 2,426	68 34 10 54 251	234,936 33,103 24,194 58,914 26,218	131 11 136 3 143 4 139 4 131 9	57 2 61 0 59 11 55 10 65 3	108 2 75 10 62 10 81 9 71 6	 41 0	128 4 132 3 138 3 133 4 122 3
Public Administration National Government Service ¶ Local Government Service**	50,409 272,333	834 6,071	4,686 42,229	181 715	56,110 321,348	124 11 114 1	56 7 62 7	84 5 67 9	42 2	120 3 106 11
Other Services Laundries	17,545 4,067	3,856 388	62,769 7,449	8,506 1,064	92,676 13,118‡	123 2 129 2	53 6 58 6	66 2 70 11	43 3 46 1	74 4 87 3

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Table I.-Numbers of Wage-Earners Covered by the Returns Received, and Average Earnings

* † ‡ See footnotes on previous page.
§ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities ; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.
§ Including Air Transport, Port, River and Canal Transport, and Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication.
§ These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.
** Excluding police and fire service.

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TABLE II.-AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1949

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(NOTE.-In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the -opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by pieceworkers, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course. affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry		st pay-wee	er of hours k in April, vered by th	, 1949, by	the	Aver	k in April,	y earnings* 1949, of th y the return	ne wage-e	arners
		Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers†
Mining and Quarrying (except Coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	Hours 44 · 7 47 · 8 44 · 1 47 · 8 45 · 4	Hours 42 · 8 45 · 0 45 · 7 43 · 4	Hours — — 42.6	Hours — — 43·6	Hours 44.5 47.6 44.0 47.6 45.0	d. 38 · 5 34 · 1 30 · 9 34 · 2 38 · 0	$ \begin{array}{c} d. \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 20 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	d. 	d. 	$\begin{array}{c} d, \\ 37 \cdot 7 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \end{array}$
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	47 · 9 47 · 7 46 · 7 45 · 7 54 · 2 48 · 4	$ \begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ \hline 45 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ - \\ 41 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	39 · 8 44 · 1 43 · 3 41 · 7 —	$ \begin{array}{r} 47 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 7 \\ 45 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 9 \\ 53 \cdot 7 \\ 47 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 36 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 9 \\ 38 \cdot 1 \\ 35 \cdot 8 \\ 35 \cdot 0 \\ 35 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.5 \\ 16.7 \\ 17.5 \\ 18.8 \\ \overline{} \\ 18.7 \end{array} $	22.521.120.820.422.5	$ \begin{array}{c} 15.7 \\ 13.7 \\ 13.2 \\ 11.0 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ \end{array} $	34-2 26-5 33-7 31-9 34-4 33-9
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-product Works	$\begin{array}{c} 47 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 0 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 46 \cdot 1 \\ 46 \cdot 5 \\ 47 \cdot 8 \\ 48 \cdot 2 \\ 46 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 44 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} $	$ \begin{array}{r} $	47 · 1 46 · 1 43 · 9 44 · 8 45 · 3 45 · 1 47 · 7 45 · 7	37 · 3 36 · 4 34 · 3 36 · 5 33 · 4 35 · 0 37 · 1 34 · 1	$ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 5 $	20·4 19·7 24·9 19·7 20·5 23·1 20·1	$ \begin{array}{r} \hline 13 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ \overline{12 \cdot 8} \end{array} $	36.7 33.4 26.0 32.1 30.0 27.6 35.3 31.8
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces‡	48.7 48.0 46.4 43.2 47.3 47.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - & - & - \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 5 \\ 40 \cdot 5 \end{array} $		48.5 47.6 45.7 43.1 47.1 46.8	39.0 41.4 39.5 44.6 41.6 39.2	18.6 19.8 17.4 19.9 20.2 18.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 22 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \end{array} $		38 · 2 39 · 6 36 · 7 39 · 3 39 · 2 37 · 2
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering§ Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)§. Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant§ Machine Tools§ Stationary Enginees§ Textile Machinery and Accessories§ Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering§ Other Non-Electrical Engineering§ Electrical Machinery§ Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones§ Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones§ Batteries and Accumulators§ Other Electrical Goods§	46·2 46·9 45·9 45·9 48·6 46·1 46·4 45·5 44·9 47·0 46·5 46·5 48·9 44·9 44·8 46·9 46·5	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 40 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 40 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ \hline \\ 43 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 1 \\ \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 3 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$	$\begin{array}{c} 45 \cdot 6 \\ 46 \cdot 5 \\ 46 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 5 \\ 48 \cdot 0 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 7 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 8 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 5 \\ 44 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	39 · 8 38 · 8 35 · 2 33 · 6 38 · 1 38 · 4 39 · 7 36 · 6 39 · 0 37 · 2 37 · 7 38 · 1 35 · 0 38 · 4 37 · 7 38 · 4 40 · 0 38 · 4	$ \begin{array}{c} 18.0\\ 14.6\\ 14.4\\ 13.5\\ 15.1\\ 15.1\\ 16.2\\ 14.5\\ 14.6\\ 15.0\\ 15.0\\ 15.1\\ 15.1\\ 16.2\\\\ 14.9\\ \end{array} $	23.9 22.5 23.6 21.4 22.4 22.4 22.4 22.5 22.0 22.9 23.0 21.1 23.4 21.9 23.3 23.2 22.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 3 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$	37.5 36.5 32.7 30.8 36.2 34.9 37.2 33.7 36.1 35.2 34.4 32.6 30.2 31.9 29.5 28.4 35.3 31.9
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles§ Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft§ Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft§ Locomotive Manufacture§ Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams§ Carts, Perambulators, etc.	44.5 45.4 46.3 45.8 46.8 47.4 44.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 42.7\\ 43.6\\ 42.4\\ 42.8\\ 43.7\\ 44.5\\ 43.4\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 41 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 39 \cdot 7 \\ 40 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	$41 \cdot 7$ $-$ $42 \cdot 1$ $-$ $41 \cdot 8$	44 · 1 45 · 0 45 · 8 44 · 7 46 · 4 46 · 9 43 · 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 45 \cdot 9 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 7 \\ 37 \cdot 0 \\ 39 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 18.0\\ 13.9\\ 17.3\\ 17.5\\ 14.6\\ 15.3\\ 16.3\\ \end{array} $	27.8 22.1 23.9 24.5 22.3 21.7 22.8	17.0 16.7 14.7	42.7 30.6 37.8 36.3 34.6 36.8 29.1
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 6 \\ 47 \cdot 5 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 6 \\ 46 \cdot 0 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 42 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 5 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 46 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	39.0 36.1 40.7 37.9 36.3 37.6 38.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$21 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\$	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ \hline 14 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	32·4 29·6 37·8 34·0 27·4 32·1 32·6
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	44.6 44.5 43.3 45.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 43 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	42·3 42·5 40·4 40·7	42.6 42.0 42.4	43.8 43.5 42.2 44.7	39 · 3 37 · 6 40 · 8 38 · 0	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$24 \cdot 2 24 \cdot 1 21 \cdot 4 24 \cdot 9$	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ $	32.7 30.4 31.8 33.4
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Total Cotton ¶ Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	$\begin{array}{c} 47 \cdot 3 \\ 46 \cdot 2 \\ 46 \cdot 9 \\ 48 \cdot 0 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 46 \cdot 4 \\ 46 \cdot 9 \\ 46 \cdot 5 \\ 48 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 8 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	43.6 43.9 43.7 43.0 41.7 43.1 43.1 43.6 43.0 42.9 42.7	44.6 44.1 44.5 44.8 44.4 43.9 43.9 43.9 44.1 44.8 42.6	34.1 34.5 34.2 32.3 37.5 35.0 27.8 28.1 30.9 39.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ I9 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	22.5 25.1 23.4 21.6 23.3 25.4 17.1 19.3 19.1 22.7	$\begin{array}{c} 17\cdot 3\\ 17\cdot 6\\ 17\cdot 4\\ 16\cdot 2\\ 16\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 1\\ 12\cdot 7\\ 15\cdot 7\\ 14\cdot 1\\ 15\cdot 7\end{array}$	26.5 27.6 26.9 26.2 32.8 28.1 18.6 22.6 22.6 22.6 25.8

* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average. † In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading "Coke-Ovens and By-product Works."

§ The figures given for the industries marked § are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average hourly earnings shown for "all workers" by the federated firms were higher than those shown by the non-federated firms, viz., 35.8d. for the federated firms and 34.6d. for the non-federated firms. || Not including railway workshops.

¶ Including firms engaged in both spinning and weaving of cotton, who were not allocated to either of the two preceding categories.

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National Government Service

Other Services Laundries ... Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet

(90364)

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Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in April, 1949—continued

				las	st pay-wee	er of hours k in April rered by th	, 1949, by	the	Aver	c in April,	y earnings* 1949, of th y the return	e wage-ea	rners
'y				Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All workers†
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · ·		45 · 3 47 · 6 45 · 4 47 · 4 48 · 5 47 · 1	Hours 43 · 5 43 · 4 43 · 2 44 · 1 44 · 7 44 · 7	Hours 41.2 42.6 41.5 41.0 42.0 40.8	Hours 42.8 43.3 42.7 42.2 43.2 42.2 42.2	Hours 43·1 44·8 42·7 42·6 46·6 44·9	d. 32 · 9 35 · 6 32 · 8 31 · 5 32 · 9 33 · 6	d. 15 · 6 13 · 8 15 · 0 14 · 7 16 · 8 18 · 1	d. 20 · 0 21 · 9 20 · 9 18 · 8 20 · 0 21 · 6	d. 13 · 8 14 · 3 14 · 8 13 · 1 14 · 5 16 · 1	d. 24.9 26.6 23.7 20.7 28.8 29.0
and Fellmo	ongery 	··· ··		46·0 44·5 42·7	43·9 43·2	$42 \cdot 6$ $41 \cdot 4$ $39 \cdot 5$	42.6 42.3	45·4 42·6 41·3	34 · 7 34 · 3 43 · 3	16·8 15·5	20·7 20·8 27·2	14·1 13·6 —	31 · 9 24 · 8 35 · 6
spoke workers workers workers workers ecified opers and C workers workers	 Clogs (e	 	 ber)	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 43 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	42.6 	40.2 41.4 41.1 41.3 40.2 40.4 40.2 40.0 37.9 40.7 41.5 42.7 -7	$ \begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \\ \hline 40 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \\ 40 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ \hline - \\ - \\ \end{array} $	41.3 42.3 41.9 42.3 40.6 40.6 40.6 40.6 40.6 40.6 40.6 43.0 41.6 43.0 44.1 44.3	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 2 \\ 38 \cdot 1 \\ 36 \cdot 5 \\ 37 \cdot 8 \\ 40 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 40 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 7 \\ 38 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 8 \\ 36 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 8 \\ - \\ - \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	23.8 22.1 20.3 21.9 25.0 24.6 25.0 21.6 23.7 20.5 23.7 20.5 23.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 14.7 \\ 11.2 \\ 11.1 \\ 14.3 \\ 14.3 \\ 14.8 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.4 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ -$	26.5 24.4 25.3 24.5 23.2 23.1 23.2 21.0 28.7 21.8 29.4 28.1 27.0
workers) workers) workers 	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···		: :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 3 \\ 48 \cdot 6 \\ 48 \cdot 4 \\ 49 \cdot 0 \\ 48 \cdot 5 \\ 47 \cdot 5 \\ 47 \cdot 5 \\ 47 \cdot 7 \\ 50 \cdot 4 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \\ 47 \cdot 1 \\ 47 \cdot 0 \\ 47 \cdot 6 \\ 47 \cdot 5 \\ 47 \cdot 5 \\ 47 \cdot 6 \\ 46 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	44.5 45.3 44.8 43.2 44.6 44.5 45.1 44.3 44.7 44.8 44.7 44.8 44.9	42.5 43.2 43.9 42.5 43.8 43.4 42.5 42.6 42.4 43.0 42.4 42.4 43.7 43.7 43.9	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \\ 41 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	44 · 1 47 · 7 47 · 0 46 · 9 47 · 0 44 · 8 45 · 9 48 · 5 45 · 6 44 · 5 44 · 1 45 · 6 46 · 6 46 · 0 44 · 6	32.5 33.9 33.3 32.1 33.2 33.5 31.6 32.1 35.7 36.6 32.7 32.6 32.7 32.6 32.5 31.6 31.1 34.7	$13 \cdot 5$ $18 \cdot 1$ $13 \cdot 3$ $15 \cdot 6$ $13 \cdot 6$ $14 \cdot 4$ $15 \cdot 9$ $15 \cdot 6$ $20 \cdot 0$ $15 \cdot 8$ $16 \cdot 5$ $15 \cdot 9$ $16 \cdot 8$ $15 \cdot 7$ $14 \cdot 4$ $18 \cdot 1$	19.9 19.7 19.3 17.9 19.2 21.1 20.0 20.2 21.4 22.1 20.7 20.3 19.9 20.0 18.5 21.7	$\begin{array}{c}\\ 14 \cdot 2\\ 11 \cdot 6\\ 11 \cdot 8\\ 11 \cdot 6\\ 12 \cdot 7\\ 14 \cdot 3\\ 12 \cdot 4\\ 14 \cdot 3\\ 13 \cdot 4\\ 14 \cdot 1\\ 15 \cdot 0\\ 13 \cdot 4\\ 14 \cdot 4\end{array}$	28.0 31.3 28.5 27.5 28.4 24.3 27.2 28.8 31.9 26.3 24.6 27.5 30.2 25.5 25.6 25.4
workers) workers fanufactur	 es	··· ··· ··· ···	: ::::::	46 · 1 45 · 3 44 · 4 45 · 2 49 · 7 45 · 4 45 · 6	$ \begin{array}{r} 44.0 \\ 43.3 \\ \overline{} \\ 43.3 \\ 44.9 \\ 43.6 \\ 44.0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 41 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$42 \cdot 6$ $42 \cdot 6$ $42 \cdot 6$ $42 \cdot 3$ $41 \cdot 7$	45.5 44.3 43.6 44.3 48.5 44.6 44.7	32 · 1 37 · 9 34 · 1 37 · 9 37 · 8 34 · 0 34 · 1	16.1 14.8 14.8 17.2 14.9 15.6	20.8 23.6 23.6 21.8 20.8 20.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ \overline{13 \cdot 2} \\ \overline{13 \cdot 7} \\ 13 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	29.6 32.2 29.0 32.1 34.4 29.0 29.5
ibre-board d not elsew papers and pokbinding	vhere s Period	pecified dicals		50.5 46.1 46.8 46.5 40.6 47.0	45.9 43.7 43.6 43.9 41.1 43.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 43 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 37 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	43·2 42·9 42·8 42·6 42·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 48 \cdot 7 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 40 \cdot 5 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 34 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 50 \cdot 3 \\ 39 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$20 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 3$	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 4 \\ \overline{13 \cdot 7} \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 30.7 \\ 28.4 \\ 24.2 \\ 25.3 \\ 46.5 \\ 30.3 \end{array} $
es Iustries	··· ·· ··	··· ··· ···		46.5 49.0 45.8 45.7 43.3 46.2	44.0 43.4 44.7 43.8 41.8 43.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 42 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 4 \\$	$ \begin{array}{r} 45 \cdot 3 \\ 48 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	37.6 34.2 33.5 37.2 36.3 37.7	$ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 6 $	22 · 4 20 · 3 20 · 8 21 · 0 20 · 8 21 · 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \cdot 0 \\ \overline{14 \cdot 8} \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 33 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 1 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 26 \cdot 5 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
· · · · ·		 	··· ··	45·9 47·1 48·9	44.6 45.2 44.8	40·4 40·3 43·2		45 · 7 46 · 4 48 · 8	34·2 35·7 34·9	18·2 12·9 19·7	21 · 8 21 · 1 20 · 8	111	32 · 7 28 · 9 34 · 4
: ::	 	 	••••••	46·8 46·2 46·7	43 · 8 43 · 7 44 · 3	40·2 39·8		46·6 46·0 46·6	34.0 34.1 31.5	15.6 14.3 18.3	24·9 23·1		33 · 1 32 · 7 31 · 3
pt railways	(*	port) 	46 · 1 51 · 6 49 · 1 47 · 7 47 · 0	$ \begin{array}{r} 43 \cdot 9 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \\ 46 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	43 · 4 41 · 3 42 · 6 43 · 2 42 · 5	 42·9	45.8 51.3 48.8 47.4 46.5	34·3 31·7 35·0 35·1 33·6	15.6 15.6 15.6 15.4 17.4	29·9 22·0 17·7 22·7 20·2	 11·5	33.6 30.9 34.0 33.8 31.5
· · · ·			•••	45·7 45·1	42·1 44·0	45 · 1 38 · 7	38·9	45.6 44.3	32·8 30·4	16·1 17·1	22.5 21.0	13.0	31 · 6 29 · 0
t Beating,	etc.	::	•••	47·2 47·0	44·5 45·7	42·2 43·2	42·3 43·0	43·2 44·5	31 · 3 33 · 0	14·4 15·4	18·8 19·7	12·3 12·9	20·6 23·5

* † See footnotes on previous page.
‡ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities ; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.
§ Including Air Transport, Port, River and Canal Transport, and Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication.
I These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.
¶ Excluding police and fire service.

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 314 to 328.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose by 13,000 during July, the number at the end of the month being 22,170,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 4,000, manufacturing industries fell by 3,000 and other industries and services rose by 12,000. The total working women on release leave who had not taken up employed, and men and women on release leave who had not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 11,000 from 23,194,000 to 23,205,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 243,041 to 261,389 between 11th July and 15th August. There was a rise of 8,561 in the case of males and of 9,787 in the case of females. More than half the increase was accounted for by a rise in the number of school-leavers seeking employment.

Rates of Wages The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in August at 109. The changes in

BOARDS OF CONCILIATION FOR THE RAILWAY SERVICE

The Reports of the two Boards of Conciliation, the circumstances of the appointment and terms of reference of which were described on page 264 of the August issue of this GAZETTE, have been published by H.M. Stationery Office.*

Conciliation and Salaried Grades

History of Railway Wage Negotiations from January, 1947, to July, 1949

The Report of the first Board begins by summarising the history of railway wage negotiations since January, 1947, when the National Union of Railwaymen claimed an increase of £1 a week in all wages and salaries, a reduction in hours of work and improve-ments in conditions of service. No agreement was reached between the parties and a Court of Inquiry was set up in June, 1947, to inquire into and to make recommendations on the Union's claims and on similar claims which had been submitted by the claims and on similar claims which had been submitted by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and by the Railway Clerks' Association. The Court recommended an increase of 7s. 6d. a week and a reduction of standard hours, and these recommendations were implemented. The Court also expressed the view that the whole grade structure of the railway engine uncently needed detailed and exhaustive re-consideration service urgently needed detailed and exhaustive re-consideration. Agreement was reached in February, 1948, as a result of which increases were given to a large number of grades with a view to bringing the grade differentials into a proper relationship. On 30th August, 1948, the National Union of Railwaymen without consulting the other unions, whose membership would inevitably be affected, made a claim for an increase of 12s. 6d. a week for all their members. After negotiations had failed to result in a settlement and the dispute had been reported to the Minister of Labour and National Service (under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order), the claim was referred to the Railway Staff National Tribunal (for Railway Executive employees) to an independent heard (for London Transport employees), to an independent board (for London Transport Executive employees), and to the National Arbitration Tribunal (for catering staffs); in each case the claim was rejected. In May, 1949, the National Union of Railwaymen claimed a

flat-rate increase of 10s. and time-and-a-quarter for work after noon on Saturdays. During the negotiations on these claims the Railway Executive put forward proposals for certain adjustments and for improving the rates of the lower rated staff to the National Union of Railwaymen, and at the same time informed the other unions party to current agreements. The National Union of Railwaymen could not accept the suggested alterations, and the other unions expressed views unfavourable to the proposals. In these circumstances the Boards of Conciliation were set up.

Points Considered by the Board In addition to the 10s. claim put forward by the National Union of Railwaymen and the Saturday afternoon pay claim in which the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen associated themselves with the National Union of Railwaymen the parties indicated several other outstanding questions of importance and substance which they wished to discuss before the Board of Constitution Conciliation.

Matters Settled by Agreement

In all, there were nine subsidiary claims. The Railway Executive and the unions found it possible to reach agreement on six of these and the unions found it possible to reach agreement on six of these nine subsidiary claims and formal agreements are recorded in the Report on : (a) The abolition of rural rates ; (b) employees reduced in grade owing to eyesight failure, ill-health or accident ; (c) payment for work performed on rest days ; (d) credit and pay-ment to "passed" firemen and "passed" cleaners for turns which they would have performed had men not been required to work on their rest day ; (e) payment and day off in lieu for bank and public holidays for salaried and conciliation staff; and (f) the "turn" system for locomotive staff.

rates of wages reported to the Department during the month resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £12,000 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of about 64,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected maintenance craftsmen in steel melting shops and at steel rolling mills, men engaged on productive work in the iron and steel wire and wire rope industries, workpeople employed in hollow-ware manufacture, and in asbestos cement and asbestos textile manufacture

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was approximately 104,000. The aggregate time lost during the month 273,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 102, and, in addition, 6 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the largest number of workpeople during the month was that of colliery workers in Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Retail Prices

At 16th August the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 111, the same figure as at 12th July

Recommendations on Outstanding Subsidiary Claims

It was left to the Board to deal with the remaining three subsidiary claims on which agreement had not been reached. The Board recommended :

- (a) that station masters and agents should be conditioned to a normal week of 42 hours without loss of pay, and that the same provision should apply to "supervisory staff" (as defined in the National Agreement) when called upon to supervise staff whose working hours are fixed at 42 a week ;
- (b) that specified increased "on-call" allowances should be paid as from 1st January, 1950, to station masters and supervisory staff required to be on-call on alternate weekdays or weeks and/or alternate Sundays; and
 (c) that a new method of assessment should be introduced for

signalmen as from a date to be agreed between the parties. It has since been estimated that the cost of giving effect to these agreements and recommendations is £850,000.

The 10s, a Week Flat-rate Claim

The flat-rate claim for 10s. a week made by the National Union of Railwaymen was based upon the following grounds : (1) that the rates now payable are insufficient to provide for

- minimum human needs
- (2) that railway rates of pay have lagged behind other industries and should be increased; that "earnings" should be disregarded when assessing the adequacy of basic minimum "rates"; and that in any event earnings are below those in other industries; and (3) that existing rates are not high enough to enable the Railway

Executive to retain old staff or recruit new staff. The Board could not accept the contention that earnings as distinct from rates should be excluded in considering the first of The Board could not accept the contention dering the first of distinct from rates should be excluded in considering the first of these points. It was the adequacy of the pay packet which governed the ability of the individual to provide for the standard of minimum needs and not merely the basic rate. Documents submitted to the Board showed that, whereas the average weekly basic rate for the lowest grade was 92s. 10d., the average weekly earnings of that grade were 112s. 7d. As far as the claim was based on the rise in the cost of living, the Board did not accept the contention of the National Union of Railwaymen that the datum point from which such a rise should be calculated was June, 1947, rather than February, 1948. Moreover, they pointed out that part of the rise in the cost of living was due to increased taxation on such things as tobacco and drink, deliberately imposed upon the nation as a whole to limit purchasing power, and that it would be unfair to relieve the railwaymen of their share of this burden. The rise in average earnings of railwaymen since 1939 had kept

The rise in average earnings of railwaymen since 1939 had kept step with the rise in average earnings of faitwayment since 1959 had kept comparison as the Board had been able to make of existing industrial rates showed some above and some below the minimum applicable to the railways. The predominant composite unskilled time rate in general engineering, which was often quoted for comparison with railway rates, was 92s. as against the existing minimum railway time rate of 92s. 6d. The Board referred also to the valuable free and cheap travel facilities which the railwayman enjoys in addition to his pay, and also the expense involved in the provision of uniforms.

The Claim for Premium Payments for Work after Midday on

aturdays The Report then describes the claims of the National Union of The Report then describes the claims of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen for premium payments for work performed after midday on Saturdays. These claims were based on the social hardships of working on Saturday afternoons and the unions adduced as evidence the award of enhanced pay for similar work to road passenger transport workers. The Board said in their Report that the principle embodied in these awards had not been applied generally in industry. If the provisions of the award to Report that the principle embodied in these awards that not been applied generally in industry. If the provisions of the award to London Transport Executive road staff were applied to railway-men, excluding shopmen, who work on Saturday afternoons, the total cost would be $\pounds 1\frac{3}{4}$ million.

Ministry of Labour Gazette, September, 1949

The combined cost of the two main claims would be of the order of $\pm 15\frac{3}{4}$ million. The Board examined certain suggestions put forward by the National Union of Railwaymen for dealing with this extra charge on the railways and a statement submitted by the Chief Financial Officer of the Railway Executive. This latter statement showed that gross receipts in 1948 were $\pounds 27$ million short of the total hoped for when fares and charges were increased in 1947, and that 1949 was bound to result in a further marked deterioration

The Board's recommendation on the two main claims was as follows

"We are aware of the grave importance to all sections of the community of the issues with which we have had to deal. After the most careful consideration, and with the fullest sense of our is billed to be a super back the sector. responsibility to the railwaymen, in whose praise much has very justly been said, to the various organisations which represent them and which have been present throughout our proceedings, and to the national interest, and having fully weighed all the factors set out in this Report, we have reached the unanimous conclusion and so recommend that neither the claim for a flat-rate or any increase, nor the claim for enhanced payment for time worked after noon on Saturday is justified at the present time '

Railway Shopmen

The second Board, set up to assist in the consideration of certain problems relating to terms and conditions of service of railway shopmen, had before it claims put forward by the National Union of Railwaymen for a 10s. flat-rate increase and for premium payments for work after noon on Saturdays. The Board's Report ins with a summary of the events leading up to the appointment of the Board.

The 7s. 6d. increase recommended by the 1947 Court of Inquiry was applied to railway shopmen as to other railway workers and the consideration of the revision of grade differentials was under-taken by the Railway Shopmen's National Council. This Council consists on the Employers' Side of Railway Executive repre-sentatives, and on the Employees' Side of representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen and of the 37 unions within the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. Agree-Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. Agree-ment on a new wage structure was reached by the Council on 25th May, 1948. On 30th August, 1948, the National Union of Railwaymen submitted to the Railway Executive their claim for a 12s. 6d. flat-rate increase for all their members. When the claim was brought before the Employees' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council consideration was deferred and meanwhile the claim for conciliation grades other than shopmen was referred to the Railway Staff National Tribunal and there rejected the Railway Staff National Tribunal and there rejected. National Union of Railwaymen put forward their new claim for 10s. a week and for premium payments for Saturday afternoons, they asked that this claim should be substituted for the one previously before the Employees' Side of the Shopmen's Council. The representatives of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and gineering Unions stated that they would wish to examine proposal in greater detail and the matter was again deferred. At meetings between all the unions concerned and the Railway Execu-tive in June, 1949, the Railway Executive offered to improve the rates of the lower rated workers, but this offer was not acceptable to the unions. The Employees' Side of the Shopmen's Council again deferred consideration of the claim of the National Union of

again deterred consideration of the claim of the National Union of Railwaymen at their meeting on 22nd June. At a further meeting of the Employees' Side on 27th July, the representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen asked that their claim should be added to the agreed agenda as the first item for discussion. The Employees' Side refused to accede to this request. At a meeting of the full Council on the same day, the National Union of Railwaymen ached the Refu National Union of Railwaymen asked the Railway Executive to put the claim on the agenda, but the Railway Executive said that the constitutional practice of the Council demanded that an item could be put upon the agenda only over the signatures of the Joint Secretaries of the Employees' Side representing the Confederation and the National Union of Railwaymen. The National Union of Railwaymen then reported the matter as a dispute under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order.

During the Board's hearings the Confederation stated that they strongly resented the National Union of Railwaymen pressing a claim in respect of shopmen directly with the Railway Executive and that they equally objected to the Railway Executive dealing with the National Union of Railwaymen directly in relation to a shopmen's claim. They therefore asked that the existing constitu-tional machinery be utilised and the National Union of Railwaymen's claim be sent back to be dealt with by the Railway Shopmen's National Council. The representatives of the National Union National Council. The representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen stated that they had felt frustrated by what they regarded as delaying tactics on the part of the Employees' Side of the Council, and they urged that the terms of reference given to the Board by the Minister, when considered in the light of the circumstances in which the Minister gave them to the Board, left the Board without jurisdiction to direct that the present claims should be referred back to the Shopmen's Council. The Board took the view that there was nothing in their terms of reference which prevented them taking such a course if they

reference which prevented them taking such a course if they thought it proper to do so, and, feeling that it was of the highest importance that the established constitutional machinery for negotiation in any industry should be supported, they recom-mended that the claims should be referred back to the Railway Shopmen's National Council to be dealt with under its constitu-

tional procedure and without any undue delay. The National Union of Railwaymen also raised a number of subsidiary claims, but they asked leave to withdraw them from the consideration of the Board and suggested that they be referred to the Shopmen's National Council. With the concurrence of the other parties this suggestion was assented to.

The Report has been sent to the parties and, in view of the Minister's obligation to secure a settlement of the dispute reported to him by the National Union of Railwaymen under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940 (S.R. & O. 1940 No. 1305), without undue delay, the parties have been requested to inform the Minister as a matter of urgency of the action they are taking on the Board's recommendations.

WAGES IN THE OPHTHALMIC **OPTICAL INDUSTRY**

On 3rd June the Minister of Labour and National Service ap-pointed a Committee of Investigation under the Conciliation Act, pointed a Committee of Investigation under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to enquire into a difference concerning wages between employers represented on the Joint Industrial Council for the Ophthalmic Optical Industry (England, Scotland and Wales) and persons employed by them in the industry. The members of the Com-mittee were Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, C.B.E., M.A. (Chairman), Mr. A. J. Espley, O.B.E., J.P., and Mr. J. T. B. Sandercock. In their Report, dated 28th July, the Committee say that they had to consider three claims by the workpeople, *viz.*, (*a*) for increases in the minimum rates of wages laid down by the Joint Industrial Council for the industry; (*b*) for additions to the minimum rates after five years' service in the industry; and (*c*) for a sick pay scheme. The Committee state that they are unable to accept the contention

The Committee state that they are unable to accept the contention that the minimum rates laid down by the Joint Industrial Council, and generally applicable to all employed in the industry, should be raised to a level corresponding approximately to average actual earnings, but they think that the present rates are in some respects unreal and that the wage structure of the industry is in need of ravision. They therefore recommend that the minimum rates for revision. They therefore recommend that the minimum rates for all adult workers in the industry should be increased by 2s. a week, *i.e.*, to 96s. for men and 66s. for women on mass production and to 104s. for men and 73s. for women on prescription work. They further recommend that, on prescription work, the age at which the adult basic minimum rate is attained should be reduced from 23 to 21 years, subject to the condition that the worker has had not less than two years, in the industry. Where the worker's experience is less than two years, the minimum weekly rate at 21 and over should be 100s. for men and 69s, for women after one year in the industry, and 96s, for men and 66s, for women after more than three months and less that none year. A slightly larger increase is suggested in some of the juvenile rates. The Committee see objections to the proposal for an automatic increase in minimum rates after five years' service, but they suggest

instead the desirability of introducing a system of minimum grade rates based upon skill and experience. They put forward, as a basis for consideration, a tentative scheme, comprising three grades, *viz.*, Grade "A", workers engaged on operations requiring in general less than twelve months' experience in order that the worker may be qualified as fully trained and efficient; Grade "B" workers on operations requiring in general twelve months' "B", workers on operations requiring in general twelve months' experience or more for similar qualification; and Grade "C", workers engaged on work calling for exceptional skill and, or, responsibility. The scales of weekly rates suggested as a guide for further discussion for these grades are as follows :--

			Production	Prescription	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Grade "A"	.!	96s.	66s.	104s.	73s.
Grade "B"	ALL S	105s.	75s.	114s.	83s.
Grade "C"		115s.	85s.	120s.	92s.

Piece-work rates, it is suggested, should continue to be related to the minimum time rates laid down by the Joint Industrial Council on the basis of the minimum time rate prescribed for a Grade "A" worker. The Committee think that it would facilitate the introduction of a grading system, as well as serve the interests of the industry in other directions, if a suitable training or apprenticeship scheme were to be introduced, and they recommend that such a scheme should be drawn up and put into operation at the earliest possible date. They believe that it should be possible to overcome the practical difficulties to the adoption of a grading scheme. If, however, these obstacles should prove insuperable, they think it would be incumbent on the two sides of the industry to find by agreement a satisfactory solution to the problems of wages structure with which the industry is confronted.

With regard to the claim for a sick pay scheme, the Committee do not regard the present time as opportune for the introduction of a system of sickness allowances in the ophthalmic optical industry.

RECONSTITUTION OF WAGES COUNCILS

Articles published in the June issue of this GAZETTE (page 198) and earlier issues referred to the reconstitution of certain Wages Councils by Orders made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945. The Minister has made a further Order in respect of the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland), which came into operation on 6th September. This Order brings the constitution of the Council

into conformity with the provisions relating to the constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act. Copies of the Order, which is entitled The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) (Constitution) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1629), and dated 30th August, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

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TRADES UNION CONGRESS

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1949

The eighty-first annual Trades Union Congress was held at Bridlington on 5th September, 1949, and the four following days. The President was Sir William Lawther, the Chairman of the General Council.

General Council. The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 889. The number of organisations represented was 187 and the approximate membership represented was 7,937,000, including about 1,237,000 female members. The total membership showed an increase of 145,000 on the total represented at the 1948 Congress. The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1949 and 1948 Annual Congresses shows for each of relating to the 1949 and 1948 Annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions.

self also beentaken	(Here 219	949 Cong	ress	1948 Congress				
Trade Group	No. of Unions	No. of Dele- gates	Member- ship	No. of Unions	No. of Dele- gates	Member		
Mining and Quarry-	TITI WALL	CICUL, C		Care Langer	110			
ing	4 3	126 42	644,767 620,844	4 3	118 42	603,764		
Railways Transport (other	5131	42	020,044	3	42	625,245		
than Railways)	10	94	1,383,177	10	96	1,374,264		
Shipbuilding	4	16	122,810	4	16	121,449		
Engineering, Found-		Difference	1 2012 201	131 GJ 1		CALEAR STATIST		
ing and Vehicle	orly vol to	Southers 1	fations pair	sti mol	w bach	TOSEULO		
Building	27	84	1,250,034	27	83	1,211,376		
Iron and Steel and		Surver 2	Providence -			and and the		
Minor Metal Trades	20	42	193,275	20	42	187,829		
Building, Wood-	20	42	195,215	20	42	107,025		
working and		10 Carton				Ser College		
Furnishing	20	53	592,737	20	53	587,241		
Printing and Paper	14	52	251,991	14	41	237,009		
Cotton	8	33	158,029	8	32	149,472		
Textiles (other than	22		111 751		25	107 (0)		
Cotton)	23 5	36 23	111,751 172,473	23	35 21	107,669		
Clothing Leather and Boot	124130	23	112,413	Diciti 3	21	172,758		
and Shoe	6	18	115,898	6	17	116,380		
Glass, Pottery,	WHEE SH	P TO LES	PRESERVER AND	ALL STOP	MOURI	1200.000		
Food, Chemicals,		杨阳的	A STRATER D	Section 273		To Barrier		
etc	15	68	479,883	16	65	480,664		
Agriculture	3.0 11-1	16	135,000	1	11	129,400		
Public Employees	47	23 56	225,017 429,211	47	24 55	213,793		
Civil Service	0.00000	50	429,211	1 Design	55	424,90		
Workers	12	45	225,740	12	46	217.15		
General Workers	61 014	62	823,963	4	62	831,099		
Totals	187	889	7,936,600	188	859	7,791,470		

In his opening address to the Congress the President spoke of the ten years of storm and struggle which had elapsed since the Congress last met at Bridlington. Recent events had brought home Congress last met at Bridlington. Recent events had brought home the grim realities of the national position and prospects. The national effort to maintain freedom and the democratic way of life had been made much more difficult by the pressure of economic and political conditions created by the second world war, which had brought the country to the borders of insolvency. Bankruptcy had been avoided by the great efforts of the people to re-establish Britain's place as a great manufacturing and trading nation. In this they had been helped by the generous co-operation of the United States under the Marshall Plan, but it was mainly due to their own tremendous and sustained endeavours to produce enough United States under the Marshan Plan, but it was mainly due to their own tremendous and sustained endeavours to produce enough to pay their way and to meet the country's needs. At the same time, a full contribution had been made to the fulfilment of the European Recovery Programme, to the maintenance of our defences against aggression and to the creation of conditions of peace, order and goodwill among the nations. The Breaident refuted the criticism that British workers were

The President refuted the criticism that British workers were not getting down to their job. Total industrial production was more than 25 per cent., and the volume of exports nearly 50 per cent., above pre-war. But for the latest difficulties arising out of the dollar deficit, which were entirely outside our control, the overall balance of trade achieved in the fort helf of 1040 would have been balance of trade achieved in the first half of 1949 would have been

maintained. The President also rejected the allegation that British industry was convulsed by frequent industrial stoppages of work. Official figures showed that in the first half of 1949 the number of such stoppages, the total of workers involved, and the aggregate number of working days lost in consequence, were all lower than the corresponding totals for the first half of 1948. After comparing corresponding totals for the first half of 1948. After comparing figures of working days lost in the first full three years after the first world war with the very much smaller total in the three years 1946 to 1948, he said that British trade unions had found and were using better methods of settling industrial disputes than the use of the strike weapon. Very few stoppages in the last four years had been sanctioned by the unions. The stoppages were mostly against the advice and directions of the unions whose members had been involved, and the worst of the industrial troubles in the present year arcse out of inter-union conflicts across the ocean in the settlement arose out of inter-union conflicts across the ocean, in the settlement of which the influence and authority of none of the British unions could be effectively used.

could be effectively used. It was unhappily true that the atmosphere of hostility and suspicion generated by unofficial strikes was partly due to the misguided action of some trade unionists who had been misled in regard to the rights and wrongs of recent industrial disputes. The strike weapon was one of the strongest in the trade union armoury when used only in the last resort and for clearly defined industrial when used only in the last resort and for clearly defined industrial purposes, and any attempt to deprive workers of it would be resisted. But it had been abused in recent disputes where no real trade union interest touching wages or conditions of employment had been in question. In trade union policy and practice, it was time to outlaw unofficial strikes and to enforce discipline against those who promoted, organised and led them. The machinery of negotiation for the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes had

Ministry of Labour Gazette, September, 1949

been developed over many years, and though even now a deadbeen developed over many years, and though even now a dead-lock might arise on some question of vital concern to a particular union or group of unions and a particular body of employers, it should be possible under reponsible leadership to resolve it without recourse to the hammer blow of a large-scale strike. Trade unions were presented with two alternatives, either to go on treating every difficulty in industry as a manifestation of an irreconcilable conflict of interest between employer and employed, or else to recomise that the attainment of political democracy lad

or else to recognise that the attainment of political democracy led on to the fulfilment of industrial democracy. Every union had a specific contribution to make in guiding the developments by which capitalistic profiteering enterprises were being transformed into public services

The present Congress would have to take decisions on funda-mental aspects of trade union policy which would profoundly affect their future both as trade unionists and as citizens. They were pledged to persevere in a continuing struggle in which democracy and freedom were still at stake, and he asked Congress to give a clear and definite lead and to point the way to their ideals, hatever the difficulties might be. There was a long debate on the General Council's supplementary

There was a long debate on the General Council's supplementary report on the economic situation, with particular reference to profits, prices and wages. A number of resolutions calling for reductions in prices and profits, which had been submitted by various unions, were withdrawn and a composite resolution opposing the policy of wage stabilisation and demanding statutory control of profits was defeated. The resolution put forward by the Council itself pledged the greatest possible measure of restraint in seeking to increase personal incomes without relation to increased productivity, but the greatest possible measure of restraint in seeking to increase personal incomes without relation to increased productivity, but opposed any lowering of wages, lengthening of working hours, or contraction of social services. This was approved by a big majority of the delegates, after an amendment which sought to limit to the shortest possible time the policy of restraint in regard to wage increases had been defeated.

The section of the General Council's report on the subject of equal pay for equal work was also discussed at some length and the decision not to pursue this question further at present aroused considerable criticism, but was eventually approved.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Since the publication of the last review of the work of the National Joint Advisory Council in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1948 (page 259), the Council has held four meetings. This article gives information about some of the matters to which it has given

Control of Engagement Order, 1947

At the 25th meeting on 27th October, 1948, the views of the Council were invited on the continuance after 31st December, 1948, of the Control of Engagement Order, 1947. There was agreement that the general economic situation made it undesirable to dis-continue the Order in the immediate future and the Council expressed the view that it should be extended for a further year. (See the issue of the GAZETTE for December, 1948, page 413.)

Restoration of Pre-War Trade Practices Act. 1942

At the 25th meeting the Council also advised the Minister of Labour and National Service that steps should be taken to postpone for a further year after 31st December, 1948, the date of the termina-tion of the war period for the purposes of the Restoration of Pre-War Trade Practices Act, 1942. This advice was given as both sides took the view that it would be inappropriate to bring the provisions of the Act into force in view of the urgent needs of the economic situation. economic situation

Machinery for Joint Consultation in Industry

At its 26th meeting on 26th January, 1949, the Council reviewed a report on the development of machinery for joint consultation in industry which showed the progress which was being made in this field. The Council again emphasised the importance of developing such machinery as fully as possible and agreed that, where desired by both sides, the assistance of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in following up national agreements on joint consultation should be made available to firms.

The Council also examined at this meeting proposals for inter-changes of visits between Joint Production Committees and similar bodies in factories belonging to the same or different industries in the same region of the country in order to stimulate interest in increased productivity. A sub-committee composed of repre-sentatives of all sides of the Council was set up to examine these proposed in greater datail proposals in greater detail.

The Council has been kept fully informed of the economic situation of the country as it related to the subjects discussed by the Council during the year, and at the 27th meeting on 27th April, 1949, a general review of the position took place, when the Council discussed the Economic Survey for 1949 (Cmd. 7647). Staggering of Bank Holidays The Council at its meeting of 26th January discussed proposals under consideration by the Standing Committee on the Staggering

REGIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYMENT AND **UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1948**

A publication entitled "Tables relating to Employment and Unemployment in Great Britain, 1948" has been placed on sale, giving an industrial analysis of the numbers employed and of the numbers unemployed at mid-1948 in Great Britain as a whole, in each of the 11 Administrative Regions, and also in Greater London. In form, the publication is similar to earlier publications in the series, which gave figures for 1939, 1945, 1946 and 1947. The 1948 figures, however, are more complete than those for earlier verses. The figures for the earlier verse represented the numbers the new national insurance schemes which came into operation in July, 1948, and which cover practically all employed persons without exception. The industrial analysis for 1948 is based on the new Standard Industrial Classification, and is somewhat more detailed than the Classification previously in use. The differences in the scope of the figures are explained more fully in the introduction to the new publication. years. The figures for the earlier years represented the numbers insured under the unemployment insurance schemes, which excluded very considerable numbers of employees, whereas the figures for 1948 represent the numbers of employees insured under Copies of the publication can be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses given on page 332 of this GAZETTE, or through any bookseller, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. post free). (90364) A**

Approval was given to a resolution which endorsed the action of the General Council in withdrawing from the World Federation of Trade Unions, declared that the Federation had failed to sustain and develop international trade union unity, and approved the decision to participate in the setting up of a new international trade union organisation.

A discussion took place on a resolution which urged the speedy termination of the Statutory Order providing for compulsory arbitration in trade disputes. The resolution was withdrawn after the General Council had undertaken to examine the machinery of arbitration with a view to the removal of its defects.

A composite resolution which proposed the establishment of a joint council representing the governing bodies and the trade unions concerned, to deal with affairs relating to the nationalised industries, was remitted to the General Council. A demand that trade union representatives on the boards of nationalised industries should be drawn from the trade unions organising such

industries was defeated. On the last day of the Congress there was a discussion on a paragraph in the General Council's report regarding pensions in nationalised industries.

Other subjects upon which resolutions were passed included factory inspection, Health Centres, homes for aged and infirm people, the requisitioning of agricultural land, international planning for the production, export and pricing of coal, and civil rights of Civil Servants. A number of other resolutions were remitted to the General

Council for further consideration after discussion.

The Congress was addressed by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, C.H., M.P. Addresses were also given by Mr. James Griffiths, Minister of National Insurance, representing the Labour Party, and by delegates from the American Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Dutch Federation of Labour, and the Co-operative Union Ltd.

Mr. H. L. Bullock, the national industrial officer of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, has been elected Chairman for the forthcoming year.

of Holidays to substitute for the Whit Monday Bank Holiday a fixed Bank Holiday on the second Monday in June and for the present August Bank Holiday a fixed Bank Holiday on the first Monday in September. There was general agreement on the need for the staggering of holidays, but it was thought that no decision on the specific proposals should be taken until negotiations with other interested bodies, religious and secular, were completed.

Spreading of the Industrial Electricity Load

The Electricity Sub-Committee considered the problem of peak hour demand for electricity for industrial use in the winter of 1949–50. Its Report (which was reviewed in the July issue of this GAZETTE, page 234) was published in June, 1949, and recommended some easing, as compared with the winter of 1948–49, of the restrictions on the use by industry of electricity during the coming winter. It also suggested certain proposals for commercial and domestic users. The Sub-Committee's recommendations were accepted by the Government.

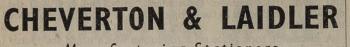
Nationalised Industries

At its meeting of 27th October the Council approved a proposal that representatives of the managements of socialised industries should take part in the proceedings of the Council and arrangements were made for them to attend meetings and to receive all papers circulated. Representatives of the following nationalised industries attended for the first time at the 26th meeting of the Council in January, 1949 : The Gas Council ; The British Transport Com-mission ; The British Electricity Authority ; The National Coal Board ; The Civil Air Transport Secretariat.

Other Subjects

Other subjects Other subjects which have been reviewed by the Council include measures for regulating the acceptance of volunteers for the Emergency Reserves and Auxiliary Forces; the progress of recruitment of foreign workers for employment in Britain; arrangements for facilitating visits and exchanges of young workers between Great Britain and Western Union countries; and the financial arrangements for hostels for transferred industrial workers workers.

General Economic Situation



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Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1949

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Revision of Blasting (Castings and other Articles) Regulations

On 18th March, 1949, the Minister of Labour and National Service published draft Regulations, entitled The Blasting (Castings and other Articles) Special Regulations, 1949, and gave notice, in accordance with Section 129 of the Factories Act, 1937, and the Second Schedule to that Act, of his intention to make Special Describing on in that deaft (are the issue of this GAZETTE for Regulations as in that draft (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 95). Certain objections were made to the draft Regulations and the Minister, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the above Schedule, directed that an Inquiry should be held and appointed Mr. V. R. Aronson, K.C., as Commissioner for this purpose.

In accordance with the Factories Act (Conduct of Inquiries) Rules, 1938 (S.R. & O. 1938 No. 586), the Commissioner subse-quently gave notice that he would open the Inquiry at the Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, at 11 a.m. on the 22nd September.

Revision of Pottery Regulations

As stated in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 268), the Minister of Labour and National Service, after receiving certain objections to the draft Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations, 1949, appointed Mr. Eric Sachs, K.C., as Commissioner to hold a Public Inquiry with respect to the draft Regulations. In accordance with the Factories Act (Conduct of Inquiries) Rules, 1938 (S.R. & O. 1938 No. 586), the Commissioner subsequently gave notice that he would open the Inquiry at the Town Hall, Hanley, in the City of Stoke-on-Trent, at 10.15 a.m. on 27th September.

COAL INDUSTRY ACT, 1949

The Coal Industry Act, 1949,* which received the Royal Assent on 30th July, amends in certain respects the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, and extends the power of the Minister of Fuel and Power to make general regulations under the Coal

Mines Act, 1911. The Act alters the composition of the National Coal Board (see the issues of this GAZETTE for March, April and August, 1946, pages 70, 96 and 211) by fixing the number of members, apart from the Chairman of the Board, at not less than eight nor more from the Chairman of the Board, at hot less that eight hot more than eleven instead of eight as provided by the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act. The persons from among whom the members are required to be appointed are to include persons qualified as having had experience of, and having shown capacity in, the coal-mining industry. The number of members, apart from the Chair-man, required to render whole-time service to the Board is limited to eight. The new Act allows of the appointment of a second Deputy-Chairman. Other provisions of the Act include the extension of the area within which the Board's activities may be carried out; the termination of certain long-term contracts

extension of the area within which the Board's activities may be carried out; the termination of certain long-term contracts transferred to the Board; superannuation, etc., rights; the enforcement against the Board of certain workmen's compensation liabilities; and the removal of restrictions on the disposal of Government stock issued for compensation to companies. The Act specifies certain additional matters in respect of which general regulations may be made by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Mines Act, applicable in mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fire-clay. These matters relate to the appointment, qualifications and duties of persons concerned with the management of mines or the carrying on of mining operations ; the granting, cancellations, etc., of certificates for such persons ; the powers, duties and constitution of the Board for Mining Examinations ; the inspection of mines on behalf of the workmen employed therein ; and the making of returns, the giving of notices, the keeping of books and the preparation of plans and sections (by persons concerned with the management of mines, etc.). The Act also states that general regulations shall prohibit the employ-ment in mines of persons who fail without reasonable cause to submit themselves to medical examination or who are found to be physically or mentally unfit for such employment.

EARNINGS OF COAL MINERS

In the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1949 (page 268), particulars were given of the earnings of coal miners in the first quarter of 1949. In connection with these figures, it should have been pointed out that the average weekly earnings in this quarter been pointed out that the average weekly earnings in this quarter are not comparable with the figures in statements for periods up to 31st December, 1948, owing to the introduction, as from 1st January, of a revised basis for computing the average number of wage-earners. The uniform basis now adopted replaces the different bases which, before and since nationalisation, have been in use in the coalfields, and provides that the number of wage-earners to be taken for the purpose of computing average weekly earnings in each week shall be the number of workpeople who have worked during the week. The average weekly earnings of all workers in the first quarter of 1949, as shown in the August GAZETTE, were 178s. 7d. The figure computed on the old basis would have been 173s. 5d.

* 12 & 13 Geo. 6. Ch. 53. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

Ministry of Labour Gazette, September, 1949

FIRE SERVICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The first Annual Report made by H.M. Chief Inspector of Fire Services has been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department and published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7763)

Services has been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department and published as a Command Paper (Cmd. 7763) by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5d. post free). In his introduction to the Report the Chief Inspector states that it is proposed to submit a Report each year dealing with the work and progress of the Fire Brigades during the preceding calendar year. This first Report, which takes the form of a general survey, covers the period from 1st April to 31st December, 1948. In accordance with the provisions of the Fire Services Act, 1947, which came into operation on 1st April, 1948, the National Fire Service in England and Wales was transferred on that date into 135 separate Fire Brigades administered as separate units. At that time the operational strength was about 18,500 men, of whom approximately 15,500 were serving on permanent engagements. The total number of authorised staff of the new Fire Brigades (excluding certain ambulance staff) on 31st December was 18,606 whole-time (permanent) and 20,024 part-time. At this date there was a shortage of 1,616 whole-time permanent firemen. During the period covered by the Report approximately 800 recruits were enrolled. The physical standards and age limits recommended by the Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council were adopted and great care was taken in selecting the right type of man for the high standard of duty required of a fireman. Following the recommendations of the Council, some of the larger fire authorities have set up training centres for training their own recruits and also recruits for smaller fire authorities. The scheme generally has proved satisfactory and sixteen training centres have been approved at which the aim is to provide a three months' course of basic training. which the aim is to provide a three months' course of basic

training. The Report discusses the progress made in maintaining and improving, *inter alia*, controls and communications, appliances, fire brigade premises, fire mains and hydrants, fire prevention, fire statistics and reports, and the establishment of a Fire Service College, the premises for which have already been acquired. The Report contains a Table showing the establishment and strength in all Fire Brigade units as at 31st December, 1948.

THE HERRING INDUSTRY

INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING CO., LTD. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR 8, Berkeley Square, Piccadilly, W.I Telephone : MAYfair 4796 Head Office : INTERNATIONAL WORKS, BEAVOR LANE, HAMMERSMITH, W.6 BAR-LOCK For speed and efficiency **MODEL No. 22** with key-set tabulator Bar-Lock Typewriter Co. Nottingham. 'Phone: 75141/2 'Grams: BarLock Nottingham PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC. STORMOR STEEL STORAGE EQUIPMENT — includes — Fixed and Mobile Shelving, Clothing Lockers, Desks, Cupboards, Partitioning, Filing Cabinets, etc., etc.

loans to societies or organisations formed for the provision of nets and gear, fuel for boats or other requisites of the herring industry.

Under the provisions of the Herring Industry Act, 1944, as amended by the White Fish and Herring Industries Act, 1948, the Ministers concerned were empowered to assist the herring industry financially by grants to herring fishermen and persons entering the herring industry and by advances to the Herring Industry Board, during periods which were to expire on 2nd August, 1949. The Acts, however, further provided that if necessary the periods could be extended by Order if it had not been possible for the Board and herring fishermen to avail themselves of the financial assistance provided to the extent anticipated. (*See* the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1944, page 123, and September, 1948, pages 305 and 306). 306). On 22nd July the Secretaries of State concerned with the sea-fishing industry in Scotland and Northern Ireland and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries made the Herring Industry (Grants and Advances) Order, 1949. The effect of the Order is to extend until 2nd August, 1952; the period during which grants may be made to herring fishermen and persons entering the industry, towards the provision of boats and equipment, and advances may be made to the Herring Industry Board for the purchase of boats and equipment, for loans in connection with boats, and for loans to societies or organisations formed for the provision of pets

The period during which advances may be made to the Herring industry. Industry Board for the purposes of working capital and loans for export is extended under the Order until 2nd August, 1954. Copies of the Order (*S.I.* 1949 *No.* 1404 (S.96)) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free). **TRAINING, ETC.** Articles published in the May issue of this GAZETTE (page 167), and earlier issues, gave a short description of the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments. Further pamphlets which have been issued are described briefly below. Copies may be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry in England and Wales. A pamphlet (P.L. 306) entitled "There's a lot to be said for farming" gives a brief outline of the Government Agricultural Training Schemes. This pamphlet, which has been issued by the Ministry in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, describes the qualifications required for eligibility under both the Resettlement and Permanent Schemes, the period of training and the allowances paid during training. The way in which the Employment Exchange Service can help farmers to find suitable workers is described in a pamphlet entitled "Farmers. If you need Workers" (P.L. 317). The folder (P.L. 301) entitled "Not just 'getting a living '—Farm work is living" which was described in an article published in the September, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE (page 302), has been replaced by a folder (P.L. 318) under the same title. The new folder, which has been issued by the Ministry in conjunction with the Ministry in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, sets out briefly the conditions of employment and rates of new for farm worker is including the conditions of employment and rates of new for farm worker is including the conditions of employment and rates of new for farm worker is including the conditions of employment and rates of new for farm worker is including the conditions of employment and rates of new for farm worker is including the conditions of employment and rates of new for farm worker is including the conditions of employment and rates of new for farm worker is including the conditions of employment and rates of new for farm worker is including the conditions of employment and ra

Ministry of Agriculture, sets out briefly the conditions of employ-ment and rates of pay for farm workers, including those employed by the Agricultural Employment Committees. (90364)

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NATIONAL INSURANCE

Students Employed during Vacations

The Ministry of National Insurance have issued a reminder that students over 18 are required to register for national insurance and to obtain a national insurance card. When a student works for an employer, *e.g.*, during the vacation, his employer should stamp the card. The period of full-time education should be noted on the card before its exchange for a new one. If the card is not surrendered or is not noted in this way, the Ministry of National Insurance can only assume that the person is liable to pay con-tributions and will issue a notice requiring payment of contributions accordingly.

Contribution Rates for Employed Persons Over Pension Age

The Ministry of National Insurance have found that there has been some misunderstanding among employers about the rates of contributions payable for persons who continue to be employed after pensionable age (65 for men, 60 for women). The Ministry wish to emphasise that full national insurance contributions at the ordinary rates should be paid for these persons, and the full employee's contribution may be deducted by the employer in the usual way except where the employee produces a special contribu-tion card. These special cards, which show the appropriate rate of contribution, are issued by the Ministry to the employees in the relatively few cases where contributions are not payable at the full rate. In such cases the employee's share of the industrial injuries contribution only should be deducted by the employer.

Treatment of Earnings for the Purpose of **Benefits**

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon two preliminary draft Regulations con-cerning the treatment of earnings in relation to pensions and unemployment benefit and affecting the benefit position of night workers. These Regulations ensure that earnings from an employment disregarded for classification and contribution purposes are not disregarded in assessing the earnings of a pensioner, or in determining the title to unemployment benefit of a claimant who is engaged in a subsidiary occupation. The draft Regulations also amend Regulation 5 of the Unemployment and Sickness

Benefit Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1948, page 230), to ensure that a night worker can be entitled to unemployment or sickness benefit on one or other of the two days on which he works during one night shift

he works during one night shift. Copies of the preliminary drafts of these Regulations which are entitled The National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949, dealing with the earnings of pensioners, and The National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amend-ment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949, dealing with earnings in relation the provided for a provided for provided for problem of the provided for the provided for provided for provided for the provided for the provided for provided to unemployment benefit and the new provision for night workers, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 1d. net each (2d. post free). Written objections to the Regulations by or on behalf of persons affected were required to be sent before 23rd September to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 6 Curzon Street, London, W.I.

Occasional Employment in Hop Picking

The National Insurance Advisory Committee were asked to report on the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Classifica-tion) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 201). In their First Report, which has been published as a House of Commons Paper (No. 240, Session 1949) of the Committee state that they derivate further 1948-9), the Committee state that they desire to give further consideration to the draft Regulations and to submit a second Report on them. They recommend, as an immediate measure, that the draft Regulations should be made, amended to affect only occasional employment, in the picking of hops, of persons not ordinarily employed in agriculture. The Committee's recommenda-tion has been adopted, and on 9th August the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1518). These Regulations amend, as from 15th August, the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 15th August, the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1948, page 268), by including among the employments in respect of which persons are treated as self-employed persons occasional employment, by any one employer, in the picking of hops. Any person who is ordinarily employed in agriculture (including horticulture and forestry) is excepted from the operation of this provision. Copies of the Report and Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. and 1d. net, respectively (3d. and 2d post free)

2d. post free).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Technical Tripartite Conference on Safety in Coal Mines

An International Labour Office Technical Tripartite Conference on Safety in Coal Mines opened in Geneva on 12th September and was preceded by a Meeting of Electrical Experts on 8th, 9th and 10th September. The purpose of the Conference is to consider a draft Model Code of Safety Regulations for Underground Work in Coal Mines which has been prepared by Committees of Experts in collaboration with the International Labour Office. The United Kingdom is represented at the Conference by a tripartite delegation consisting of Mr. A. M. Bryan, H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the Government, Dr. W. Reid, Production

Inspector of Mines, for the Government, Dr. W. Reid, Production Director, Scottish Division, National Coal Board, for the employers and Mr. A. Horner, General Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, for the workers. The delegates are accompanied by

Monograph on the Vocational Training of Adults in Belgium

The International Labour Office have published the second of a The International Labour Office have published the second of a series of monographs relating to vocational training and retraining of adults in different countries. The monograph is entitled "Vocational Training of Adults in Belgium", price 2s. net. A review of the first volume of this series was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1948 (page 347). The most important part of the present monograph deals with a special aspect of the question in Belgium, *viz.*, Government action for the retraining of the unemployed. Unlike those of some other countries, *e.g.*, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, it is pointed out that the public authorities in Belgium made no

it is pointed out that the public authorities in Belgium ma attempt immediately after the war to organise training for all their attempt immediately after the war to organise training for all their workers, employed or otherwise. Vocational rehabilitation similar to that provided for the unemployed, but without the same financial privileges, is, however, provided at State expense for certain categories of war victims, but the number of persons who are able to benefit is very limited and represents only a fraction of all the employed workers who are receiving technical training in one way or another. As there is considerable variation in the measures taken in different industries to train their workers, it has not been possible to give an adequate description of them in the monograph, but an indication of the steps which have been taken to train railway workers and foremen is included, by way of example. The monograph opens with a historical survey of vocational retraining of the unemployed, from 1932 when, as the result of local initiative, the first schemes were established to 1939 when

compulsory training was introduced. During the German occupa-tion the work was practically at a standstill but it was revived and re-organised in 1945.

An account is then given of the present legislative and statutory basis of vocational retraining for adults, the objects of the retraining, the categories of workers involved, and the types of training. A section dealing with administrative organisation describes the establishment and functions of the Unemployment Fund as a central administrative body under the direct authority of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, the regional administration, the division of administrative responsibility and the participation of employers' and workers' organisations. Details are given of the technical organisation, which it is stated comprises compulsory or optional schooling, individual retraining with an employer, and collective retraining at Centres. There are also paragraphs on technical research and the recruitment of instructors. Other sections deal with certain general principles of adult training, including the selection of candidates, remuneration for persons undergoing retraining, supervision of training, and placing in employment on termination of training. The achievements of the retraining scheme are briefly described.

Reference is made in the monograph to the criticisms which have been expressed about the vocational training arrangements in Belgium because they are almost exclusively for the benefit of the unemployed, while there is a continued shortage of skilled man-power in the country. It is stated, however, that proposals have been made for extending the training arrangements to other cate-gories, for the dual purpose of training rapidly a large body of workers for skilled or semi-skilled work, and of facilitating the training of workers in connection with the changing needs of the national economy or resettling those who are compelled to change

The monograph is illustrated and provided with appendices out-lining the retraining courses approved for plumbers and zinc workers, tilers, electricians, masons and metal casters, and containing a bibliography.

Seafarers' Conditions in India and Pakistan

In October and November, 1947, Dr. J. L. Mowat, Chief of the Maritime Service of the International Labour Office, conducted a Mission of Enquiry into the conditions of seafarers in India and Pakistan. After a brief visit to Karachi, the main port of Pakistan, Dr. Mowat made a longer stay in Bombay and Calcutta, which, with Madras, were at the time of the enquiry the only ports of registration of vessels and recruitment of seafarers in the Indian sub-continent. A Report on the Mission has recently been published by the International Labour Office as *Studies and Reports, New Series, No.* 14, price 2s. 6d. net.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1949

After a brief survey of the background, the Report devotes considerable space to the methods of recruitment of Indian seamen in the past and the present, and to the new Joint Supply Schemes which have been started in Bombay and Calcutta. The Report then sets out the international standards for recruitment, as exemplified by the principles adopted by the International Labour Organisation and the practice in various countries, and makes a number of suggestions and recommendations with regard to the recruitment of Indian seafarers.

of Indian seatarers. The introduction of the new joint supply system in Bombay and Calcutta under Maritime Boards consisting of representatives of shipowners and trade unions marked, it is stated, a great advance on former methods of recruitment; but the seafarers' unions do not show the necessary degree of cohesion and stability to warrant the recommendation of the system as a satisfactory basis for the marine of placing. It is therefore suggested that there should be The Report discusses the conditions of work on board ship, the welfare and hygiene of seafarers ashore, education and training, the trade union movement among seafarers, and the effects upon seafarers of the partition of India. It is stated that the ratification by the Governments of India and Pakistan of the Conventions adopted at the 28th (Maritime) Session of the International Labour organising of placing. It is therefore suggested that there should be direct Government participation in the working of the system by means of representation on the Boards and the exercise of certain Conference (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1947, page 152) would give effect to all the recommendations contained in the Report concerning wages, hours of work, accommodation on board co-ordinating and supervisory functions. The Government also ship, food and catering, and medical examination.

Holidays and Working Hours in Manufacturing Industries in Canada

The Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour of Canada have made a survey of working conditions in manu-facturing industries in Canada the results of which have been published in the issues of *The Labour Gazette* for April, May and June, 1949. The survey relates to annual vacations or holidays with pay, statutory or public holidays, and the length of the working week, and is based upon data collected in the course of the annual wage survey covering the last pay period preceding 1st October, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1948, page 417). Data were obtained from 4,339 establishments in 17 industry groups employing 576,477 workers, excluding office staff, or nearly two-thirds of the total number of persons employed in Canadian manufacturing industries.

Vacations with Pay

The survey shows that there is in practice considerable variation in the duration of the paid holiday granted and in the period of qualifying employment required, as well as in the holiday arrange-ments prevailing in the different manufacturing industries. An initial holiday of one week was reported in establishments employ-ing about 200 per cent of the workers covered by the survey, and an ing about 90 per cent. of the workers covered by the survey, and an initial holiday of two weeks, or in a few instances three weeks, in establishments employing 8 per cent, of the workers. In most cases the qualifying period of employment for the initial holiday was one year or less. Establishments employing 2 per cent. of the workers her reported that no paid holidays were given or furnished no

information on the subject. Nearly 29 per cent. of the workers were employed in establish-ments where the holiday did not exceed one week a year irrespective of the length of service. About 50 per cent. were in establishments which granted a maximum of two weeks' holiday after a period of service generally of five years but ranging up to 25 years in some cases. A maximum of three weeks' holiday, granted in most cases after 25 years' service, was reported in establishments employing 19 per cent. of the workers ; many of these establishments had, in addition to the initial holiday of one week, an intermediate provision for two weeks' holiday after a period of service ranging from nine months to ten years.

Statutory or Public Holidays

Of the 4,339 establishments covered by the survey, 4,208, employ-ing 566,461 workpeople or 98 per cent. of the total, observed public About one-third of the workers who received public holidays which ranged in number from one day to 15 days a year. About one-third of the workers who received public holidays were, however, employed in establishments where no pay was granted to production workers for any public holidays if work was not performed. About 87 per cent. of the workers were employed in establishments which observed six or more statutory holidays. The most frequently quoted number of holidays observed in the majority of the industries included in the survey was eight. Approxi-mately one-third of all the workers were allowed this number of holidays but only about 14 per cent. received pay for them.

Duration of Working Week

The survey shows that 83 per cent. of the wage-earners covered were employed for 40, 44, 45 or 48 hours weekly, with 30 per cent of all workers employed on a 48-hour week. In British Columbi the majority of the wage-earners were engaged on a 40-hour week in the remaining Provinces the number of workers employed on thi in the remaining Provinces the number of workers employed on the basis ranged from 2 per cent, in the Maritime Provinces to 18 per cent, in Ontario. Only 10 per cent, of the workers were reporte as working on a weekly schedule of more than 48 hours. In the clothing, printing and publishing, and fur products indus tries more than half the establishments observed a 40-hour week

tries more than half the establishments observed a 40-hour week. In the pulp and pulp products, electric current production and distribution, and chemical products industries more than half the establishments had a standard working week of 48 hours. In the tobacco products industry two-thirds of the establishments had a 44 or 45-hour week, with 80 per cent. of the employees working 45 hours a week. In the iron and iron products industry most of the establishments worked 40, 44, 45 or 48 hours weekly.

should cover the whole, or a substantial part, of the administrative expenses of the system. *Inter alia*, it is recommended that, in the practical operation of the joint supply system, the principle of rotation of employment should be applied as strictly as is compatible with the free choice of ship for the seaman and free choice of crew for the shipowner. To alleviate the present overcrowding in maritime employment, registration should be refused to men over 60 or due certified as physically unfit for sea service and to men when 60 or duly certified as physically unfit for sea service and to men who have not served at sea since 1939.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Just over one-half of all workers in manufacturing industries in Canada were reported as working a five-day week, which pre-dominated in Ontario and British Columbia, while in other Provinces a six-day week was more common. Of the workers employed on a five-day week, 36 per cent. worked 40 hours and 34 per cent. 45 hours a week. Of those on a six-day week, 54 per cent. worked 48 hours a week.

Earnings and Salaries in Switzerland

An annual enquiry into the earnings of manual workers and the salaries of non-manual workers in industrial and commercial undertakings in Switzerland has been carried out for a number of years by the Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Arts and Handicrafts and Labour. An article summarising the results of the latest of these appuiries relating to October 1908 was published in the these enquiries, relating to October, 1948, was published in the July issue of La Vie Économique, the journal of the Federal

July issue of *La vie Economique*, the journal of the Federal Department for Public Economy. The figures presented in the summary relate to approximately 445,000 manual workers and 161,000 non-manual workers employed in manufacturing, engineering, woodworking, printing and book-binding, private transport, comfnercial undertakings, banking and insurance (non-manual workers only), and handicrafts (*i.e.*, such tradea as andeare balar tailor cheemaker ioner timemith trades as gardener, baker, tailor, shoemaker, joiner, tinsmith, electrical installation fitter, painter or plasterer). Data were collected also in respect of the hotel industry, electricity, gas and water supply undertakings, and public transport services, but have not been included in the summary. The remuneration taken into account for the statistics includes cost-of-living and other allowances regularly received.

regularly received. As regards manual workers, average hourly earnings during a week in October, 1948, were 2.80 Swiss francs for skilled men, 2.31 francs for semi-skilled and unskilled men, 1.66 francs for women and 1.37 francs for youths, boys and girls. Index figures, weighted according to the numbers in the various classes of workers, show that earnings as a whole in October, 1948, were about 5 per cent above those in October, 1947, and about 101 per cent above show that earnings as a whole in October, 1948, were about 5 per cent. above those in October, 1947, and about 101 per cent. above the pre-war level (in June, 1939). The average monthly salaries of non-manual workers in October, 1948, were 731 francs for men and 445 francs for women, the general increases compared with October, 1947, and June, 1939, being about 6 per cent. and between 76 and 77 per cent. respectively. (According to the Swiss official index figure of retail prices, the cost of living in Switzerland in October, 1948, was less than one per cent. above the level of October, 1947, and between 62 and 63 per cent. above that of June, 1939.) The Table below shows the numbers of manual workers covered and the average hourly earnings of skilled men, semi-skilled and unskilled men, women and young workers in each industrial group, and in all groups taken together, during a week in October, 1948, with comparative totals for October, 1947, and June, 1939.

	i and	Average Hourly Earnings (in Swiss francs)						
Industrial Group	Number of Workers	Men, Skilled	Men, Semi- skilled and Unskilled	Women	Young Workers			
Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Chemical Paper and Leather Printing and Bookbinding Woodworking Metal Working and Engineer- ing Match, Clock and Jewellery Brick, Pottery, etc Handicrafts Commerce Transport (Private Under- takings)	55,151 38,294 30,699 19,872 15,086 17,186 19,025 126,978 38,328 15,314 43,722 19,913 5,110	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot 65\\ 2\cdot 89\\ 2\cdot 79\\ 3\cdot 01\\ 2\cdot 84\\ 3\cdot 34\\ 2\cdot 56\\ 2\cdot 71\\ 3\cdot 21\\ 2\cdot 73\\ 2\cdot 67\\ 2\cdot 85\\ 2\cdot 85\\ 2\cdot 82\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 21 \\ 2 \cdot 36 \\ 2 \cdot 26 \\ 2 \cdot 56 \\ 2 \cdot 47 \\ 2 \cdot 32 \\ 2 \cdot 09 \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 27 \\ 2 \cdot 56 \\ 2 \cdot 32 \\ 2 \cdot 23 \\ 2 \cdot 23 \\ 2 \cdot 42 \\ 2 \cdot 25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1\cdot 63 \\ 1\cdot 62 \\ 1\cdot 47 \\ 1\cdot 67 \\ 1\cdot 57 \\ 1\cdot 52 \\ 1\cdot 52 \\ 1\cdot 69 \\ 1\cdot 95 \\ 1\cdot 62 \\ 1\cdot 66 \\ 1\cdot 71 \\ - \end{array}$	1·28 1·31 1·25 1·36 1·41 1·21 1·35 1·41 1·55 1·41 1·55 1·47 1·31 1·16 -			
Total, October, 1948	444,678	2.80	2.31	1.66	1.37			
" " 1947	439,283	2.66	2.19	1.57	1.30			
"June, 1939	The second second	1.55	1.18	0.75	0.54			

An article on the results of the previous year's enquiry was pub-lished in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1948 (page 306).

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Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1949

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

	A MARINE			1201	11	14.	an and a second
In	dustry		20040 1.200 2.200	AL AN	oller Super		Mid- 1948
Mining, etc. Coal Mining				2	1120		775.5
Treatment of Non-Metalliferou	ıs Minir	ng Pro	ducts o	ther the	an Coal		229·1 69·3
China and Earthenware (inc Glass (other than container	c. glaze	d tiles)				34·2 29·6
Treatment of Non-Metalliferou Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc Glass (other than container Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous M							19·9 12·9
Other Non-Metalliferous M	lining I	Manuf	acture	S	Trans and		63 • 2
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Produc	t Worl	cs ···			2.00		294·8 16·8
Pharmaceutical Preparation Explosives and Fireworks	ns, Toil	et Prej	paratio	ns, Per	fumery		12.6 21.6
Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, P	olishes	, Ink a	ind Ma	tches		::	25·9 27·2
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Produc Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparation Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, P Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, o	etc.						22.6
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rol Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. m Non-Ferrous Metals Smelti				o	- and the		438·4 19·3
Iron and Steel Melting, Rol Iron Foundries	ling, etc	c., not	elsewh	ere spe	cified	::	178·8 91·1
Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. m	 elting :		 Illing in	 integr	ated wo	rks)	14·3 17·3 33·0
Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. m Non-Ferrous Metals Smelti	ng, Rol	lling, e	etc.				84.6
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelti Engineering, Shipbuilding and I Shipbuilding and Ship Repa Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (ex Boilers and Boilerhouse Pla Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Acco Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engin Electrical Machinery Electrical Machinery Electrical Machinery Electrical Machinery Electrical Machinery Electrical Machinery Electrical Wares and Calles Telegraph and Telephone A Wireless Apparatus (exc. vs Wireless Valves and Electri Batteries and Accoundators Other Electrical Goods Vehicles	Electric	al Goo	ods 	::			1,445·0 218·0
Agricultural Machinery (ex Boilers and Boilerhouse Pla	c. tract	ors)					74.5 35.3 15.8
Machine Tools Stationary Engines							63·0 20·1
Textile Machinery and Acco Ordnance and Small Arms	essories					::	57·5 33·1
Other Non-Electrical Engin Electrical Machinery	neering				1		547·3 118·2
Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone A	pparat	us		2		÷	38·2 27·8
Wireless Apparatus (exc. va Wireless Valves and Electri Batteries and Accumulators	alves) a c Lamp	nd Gr	amoph 	iones		::	$ \begin{array}{r} 36.0 \\ 16.7 \\ 10.7 \end{array} $
Other Electrical Goods					0		68.1
Vehicles	icles ar	nd Cy		2	8:50		760·2 243·8
Motor Repairers and Gara Manufacture and Repair of	ges Aircra	ft	···				$ \begin{array}{r} 182 \cdot 8 \\ 120 \cdot 6 \end{array} $
Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufac	Acces	···	10r M		enicles	and 	52·1 56·2
Manufacture and Repair of	I Ranw	ay Ca	rriages	s and v	Vagons	and	The state of the second second
Trams		::					72·9 8·5
Metal Goods not elsewhere spec Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Iron and Steel Forgings not Wire and Wire Manufactur Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewh	cified						313·4 32·6
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Iron and Steel Forgings not	Nails, elsewh	etc. ere sp	ecified	::	.:	1:1	21·4 28·0
Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures	···					::	24.9
							155.1
Precision Instruments, Jeweller Scientific, Surgical and Pho Manufacture and Repair of Jewellery, Plate and Refinin Musical Instruments	y, etc. tograpl	nic Ins	trumer	nts, etc.	. cisa	Y.	79·3 46·7
Manufacture and Repair of Jewellery, Plate and Refinin Musical Instruments	watch ng of Pr	ecious	Metal	s		::	8·7 17·5 6·4
Textiles							
Textiles	, etc.						60·7 43·7
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Produc Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weavin	tion		::		::	::	91·9 28·1
Linen and Soft Hemp Jute			. Des				5.3
Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted	 Goods	••	::		··· ··	::	7.1 27.3
Carpets		100				•••	10.8
Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc.			::				6·4 54·3
Other Textue Industries	•••	•	j.	1. in		in,	13.2
Leather, Leather Goods and Fu Leather (Tanning and Dress Leather Goods Fur	sing) ar	nd Fell	Imonge	ery		::	49.0 32.7 11.5
Fur		••	1 T	1	A		4.8
Clothing							195·2 74·0
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear Hats, Caps and Millinery	r, etc.	::0	::	 		•••	12·4 6·7 7·3
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewh Manufacture of Boots, Shoo Repair of Boots and Shoes	ere speces, Slip	cified pers at	nd Clo	gs (exc.	rubber		8.6 59.9 26.3
Repair of Boots and Shoes	io.a.		19.1	1.72			26.3
Grain Milling.	nerv		9	:::	din.		407·2 31·5
Biscuits Meat and Meat Products	···						13.7
Milk Products Sugar and Glucose			2.4		1.6		25·3 14·1
Preserving of Fruit and Veg Food Industries not elsew	etables	cified	ery 		****	::	$ \begin{array}{c c} 24 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling							74.7
Tobacco		::					24·6 20·2
and Production of the local division of the		10000	1	Contraction of the local division of the loc			1

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in July

GENERAL SUMMARY

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It is estimated that the total working population^{*} increased during July by 11,000 (an increase of 13,000 men partly offset by a decrease of 2,000 women).

The size of the Forces was reduced during July by 5,000 to a total of 765,000. The estimated number of men and women on release leave at the end of July was 17,000, showing no change compared with a month earlier.

with a month earlier. The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 15th August, 1949, was 261,400, compared with 243,006 at 11th July. A rise in the number of school-leavers seeking employ-ment accounted for more than half the increase between July and August. The August figure represented about 1.3 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes, compared with 1.2 per cent. in July. The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose by 13,000 during July (an increase of 16,000 men partly offset by a decrease of 3,000 women). During July the number employed in the basic industries increased by 4,000. The main change was a rise of 4,000 in employment in

During July the number employed in the basic industries increased by 4,000. The main change was a rise of 4,000 in employment in transport and communication. The number of workers on colliery books decreased by 1,800 during the month. There was a fall of 3,000 (1,000 men and 2,000 women) in the number employed in the manufacturing industries during July. The main changes were a decline of 11,000 in metals, engineering and vehicles and an increase of 9,000 in food, drink and tobacco. Employment in textiles† decreased by 2,000. The number estimated to be employed in building and contracting increased by 8,000 during the month.

increased by 8,000 during the month. Employment in the distributive trades increased by 5,000 during

July. There was no appreciable change in the level of employment in either professional, financial and miscellaneous services or public administration. The following tables show the detailed man-power trends since

mid-1948.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The second second second second	11382 90	FERALZER (CO.)	ABREACHER.	The	ousands
Approximate and a series of a	Mid- 1948	End- 1948	End- June, 1949	End- July, 1949	Change during July, 1949
Total Working Population* Men	16,057 7,089	16,069 7,116	16,023 7,171	16,036 7,169	+13 - 2
Total	23,146	23,185	23,194	23,205	+11
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men	807	774	737	734	
Women	39	34	33	31	-3 -2
Total	846	808	770	765	- 5
Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment Registered Unemployed Persons in Civil Employ- ment	92 282	18 348‡	17 250‡	17 253‡	+ 3
Men Women	14,945 6,981	15,019 6,992	15,079 7,078	15,095 7,075	$^{+16}_{-3}$
Total in Civil Employ- ment	21,926	22,011	22,157	22,170	+13

Thousands End-June, 1949 End-July, 1949 Change End-1948 Mid-1948 Industry or Service during July, 1949 787 788 784 782 - 2 (725) 82 296 (726) 82 301 (722) 82 306 (720) 82 307 (-2)+ 1 1,814 1,227 41 1,803 1,230 41 1,805 1,238 41 1,809 1,239 41 + 4 + 1ulture Agricultur Fishing ... Total, Basic Industries 4,247 4,245 4,256 4,260 + 4 426 433 438 440 + 2 3,904 948 700 725 1,411 3,921 971 716 738 1,422 3,889 983 740 765 1,432 3,900 985 741 756 1,432 $-11 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ +9$ Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures . . . Total, Manufacturing Industries ... 8,114 8,201 8,252 8,249 - 3 Building and Contracting ... Distributive Trades ... Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services ... Public Administration— National Government Service 1,497 2,689 1,480 2,739 1,489 2,766 1,497 2,771 + 8 + 5 3,925 3,876 3,927 3,926 - 1 688 766 694 776 685 782 685 782 ----Local Government Service

ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

21,926 22,011 22,157 22,170 +13

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the changes in the level of employ-ment between mid-1948 and June and July, 1949. The figures relate to employees only; they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot at present be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries industries

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

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

	1. Aller						
	2011	1797	See. 1	States	Que to	Sec. 2	15 18.

*	*
	* ******

Total in Civil Employ-

90364)

ousands)			Famelas			Total	- Andrew State
Males June,	July, 1949	Mid-	Females June,	July,	Mid-	June,	July,
1949	1949	1948	1949	1949	1948	1949	1949
772.2	770.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	787·0	783 • 7	781.9
231.6 71.0	231 · 5 71 · 1 35 · 7	77·8 7·4	79.6 7.7 43.7	79·3 7·7 43·5	306·9 76·7 76·3	311 · 2 78 · 7 79 · 4	310 · 8 78 · 8 79 · 2
$35 \cdot 7$ $30 \cdot 3$ $19 \cdot 7$	30·2 19·7	42·1 11·6 5·6	11·9 5·8	11·8 5·9	41 ·2 25 ·5	42.2 25.5 14.4	42.0 25.6 14.4
$\begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 1 \\ 61 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}13\cdot1\\61\cdot7\end{array}$	1·4 9·7	$1.3 \\ 9.2$	$1 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 1$	14·3 72·9	71.0	70.8
301·3 17·2 143·2	302.5 17.1 143.5	$126 \cdot 1$ 0 · 5 52 · 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 131 \cdot 5 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 52 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$132.6 \\ 0.5 \\ 53.0$	420 · 9 17 · 3 195 · 5	432 · 8 17 · 7 195 · 6	435 ·1 17·6 196·5
13·2 22·4 26·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	20.0 13.5 11.3	$20.3 \\ 13.5 \\ 11.3$	30 · 8 33 · 8 37 · 0	33·2 35·9 37·8	$33 \cdot 6$ $36 \cdot 1$ $38 \cdot 0$
27.8 27.9 23.1	$27 \cdot 9$ $28 \cdot 3$ $23 \cdot 1$	19.7 6.0 6.3	20.6 6.5 6.7	20.8 6.5 6.7	46.9 30.7 28.9	48 · 4 34 · 4 29 · 8	48.7 34.8 29.8
439.2	437.9	57.6	55.3	55.2	496·0	494.5	493.1
$ \begin{array}{r} 19.6 \\ 182.9 \\ 91.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.6 \\ 182.3 \\ 90.8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 0.7\\15.9\\15.3\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.7\\ 15.3\\ 14.6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.7 \\ 15.3 \\ 14.5 \end{array} $	20·0 194·7 106·4	20.3 198.2 105.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 20 \cdot 3 \\ 197 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
14.7 17.4 33.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	2.7 1.2 . 6.3	2·9 1·2 5·9	2·9 1·2 5·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 39 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17.6 \\ 18.6 \\ 39.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 39 \cdot 5 \end{array} $
79.9	79.6	15.5	14.7	14·7 356·5	100.1	94·6 1,806·6	94·3
1,447 · 7 208 · 8 74 · 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,443 \cdot 6 \\ 208 \cdot 0 \\ 73 \cdot 9 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	375·2 7·9 3·5 5·1	358 · 9 7 · 8 3 · 6 4 · 9	7.8 3.6 4.9	1,820 · 2 225 · 9 78 · 0 40 · 4	216·6 77·8 39·6	215·8 77·5 39·0
34.7 16.5 61.3	$\begin{array}{c} 16\cdot 4\\ 61\cdot 1\end{array}$	1·7 13·7	1·7 12·9	1.7 12.8 3.1	17.5 76.7 23.3	18·2 74·2 24·5	18·1 73·9 24·6
$21 \cdot 4$ 59 \cdot 3 37 \cdot 5	$21 \cdot 5$ 59 · 1 37 · 4	3·2 9·7 8·1	$3 \cdot 1$ 10 · 1 9 · 4	$10.0 \\ 9.5$	67·2 41·2	69·4 46·9	69·1 46·9
$63 \cdot 2$ 553 \cdot 5 119 \cdot 4	$62 \cdot 9$ 552 \cdot 3 119 \cdot 4	6·4 117·5 46·7	$5 \cdot 5$ $114 \cdot 3$ $42 \cdot 6$ $21 \cdot 9$	5.5 113.5 42.3	71 · 1 664 · 8 164 · 9	$68 \cdot 7$ $667 \cdot 8$ $162 \cdot 0$	
$37 \cdot 9$ 29 · 1 35 · 5	$37.6 \\ 29.1 \\ 35.7$	$24 \cdot 0$ 16 \cdot 6 31 \cdot 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 16.9 \\ 28.8 \end{array} $	$21 \cdot 3$ 16 \cdot 8 28 \cdot 9	62·2 44·4 67·2	59.8 46.0 64.3	58.9 45.9 64.6
$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 68 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 67 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	19·9 8·6 51·4	17.6 8.7 49.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 48 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	36.6 19.3 119.5	$33 \cdot 9$ 19 · 7 117 · 2	33.5 19.9 116.5
776·9 256·0	776.0 255.3	118·7 41·6	119·1 41·7	118·5 41·3	878 · 9 285 · 4	896·0 297·7	894·5 296·6
$178.4 \\ 129.0$	$178.4 \\ 129.0$	23·0 21·0	23·3 21·8	23·4 21·7 19·8	$205 \cdot 8$ 141 \cdot 6 72 \cdot 6	201 · 7 150 · 8	$ \begin{array}{c} 201.8 \\ 150.7 \\ 72.8 \end{array} $
53·0 54·0 23·8	53.0 53.8 23.8	20.5 2.9 2.2	$\begin{array}{c} 20 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	2·7 2·3	59 · 1 25 · 5	73.0 56.7 26.1	56·5 26·1
74·3 8·4	74·4 8·3 @	3.7 3.8	3.8 3.5	3.8 3.5	76·6 12·3	78 · 1 11 · 9	78·2 11·8
310·2 31·8 22·0	$309 \cdot 1$ 31 \cdot 6 21 \cdot 9	178·0 20·6 19·2	171 · 8 20 · 0 19 · 0	170 · 8 19 · 8 18 · 8	491·4 53·2 40·6	482.0 51.8 41.0	479·9 51·4 40·7
28·1 , 27·6 25·0	27·9 27·6 24·9	5·3 10·2 25·6	5·2 9·8	5·2 9·7 25·5	$33 \cdot 3$ $37 \cdot 3$ $50 \cdot 5$	33·3 37·4 50·7	$ \begin{array}{c c} 33 \cdot 1 \\ 37 \cdot 3 \\ 50 \cdot 4 \end{array} $
22.8 152.9	22.7 152.5	13.6 83.5	25.7 11.9 80.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 8 \\ 80 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	37·9 238·6	34.7 233.1	34·5 232·5
81·6 49·6	81.6 49.7 9.1	45·0 25·3	47·1 26·9	47·2 26·8 6·3	124·3 72·0 14·7	128·7 76·5 15·4	128·8 76·5 15·4
9.1 16.4 6.5	16·3 6·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	12·4 1·7	29.5 8.1	28.6 8.2	28·7 8·2
402·3 62·9 46·9	$402 \cdot 3$ 62 \cdot 9 46 \cdot 8	554·5 114·3 90·2	574·7 117·4 95·9	572.6 117.0 95.6	939 · 2 175 · 0 133 · 9	977 · 0 180 · 3 142 · 8	974·9 179·9 142·4
94·0 31·2 17·9	93·9 31·3	113·4 14·7	$\begin{array}{c} 117.5\\15.2 \end{array}$	116·9 15·1 24·7	205·3 42·8 40·8	211.5 46.4 42.8	210·8 46·4 42·6
5·2 7·4	17·9 5·2 7·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 24 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	24·9 7·3 10·4	7·2 10·4	13·4 20·3	12·5 17·8	12·4 17·8 17·8
$ \begin{array}{r} 6.7 \\ 29.8 \\ 5.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 7 \\ 29 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	80·8 8·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 3 \\ 88 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 88 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 4 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 0 \\ 117 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	118·0 13·8
11.8 6.3 6.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 57 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 12.7 \\ 15.2 \\ 13.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	21·5 19·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 26 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	26·1 21·9 19·6
57.6 13.0	57·7 12·9	25·5 9·1	26·3 8·6	26·3 8·5	79 · 8 22 · 3	83·9 21·6	84·0 21·4
48 · 1 32 · 4 11 · 8	48 · 1 32 · 3 11 · 9	30·3 9·5 16·0	29.6 9.2 16.5	29.7 9.2 16.6	79·3 42·2 27·5	77·7 41·6 28·3	77·8 41·5 28·5
3·9 203·2	3·9 203·2	4·8	3·9 459·4	3·9 458·7	9·6	7·8 662·6	7·8 661·9
·79·4 13·0 7·2	79·4 13·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 184 \cdot 0 \\ 89 \cdot 1 \\ 49 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	199-3 95-6 51-9	$ \begin{array}{r} 198.6 \\ 95.8 \\ 51.8 \end{array} $	258.0 101.5 55.8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 278 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 59 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 278 \cdot 0 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \\ 59 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
$7 \cdot 1$ 8 · 9	$7 \cdot 2$ $7 \cdot 1$ $8 \cdot 9$ $62 \cdot 5$	12.6 30.4 57.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ 62 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 51 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 62 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	19·9 39·0 117·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 59.1\\ 20.3\\ 41.4\\ 125.4 \end{array} $	59.0 20.3 41.3 125.4
62.5 25.1	25.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	30.5	29.1	29.0
421 · 0 32 · 0 111 · 6	$\begin{array}{c} 425 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 112 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	285 · 2 8 · 4 68 · 0	302·4 8·4 70·9	$ \begin{array}{c c} 307.5 \\ 8.5 \\ 71.0 \\ 20.3 \end{array} $	692·4 39·9 176·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 723 \cdot 4 \\ 40 \cdot 4 \\ 182 \cdot 5 \\ 34 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
14.0 16.9 27.5	$ \begin{array}{c c} 14 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	19·3 9·8 12·3	$ \begin{array}{c} 20 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 20 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 5 \\ 2 \end{array} $	33.0 25.4 37.6 10.2	27·3 40·8	27.5 40.4
$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 6 \\ 26 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 14 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 3 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 5 \\ 35 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.4 \\ 13.3 \\ 5.3 \\ 44.7 \\ 36.7 \\ 36.7 \end{array} $	5·2 44·7 40·4	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 3 \\ 58 \cdot 6 \\ 52 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	19·9 71·5 54·7	19·8 71·9 59·5
$ \begin{array}{r} 31 \cdot 3 \\ 75 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	31.7 75.6 6.8	25.5 18.9 5.4	24.5 19.3 5.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 24 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	56·5 93·6 11·8	55.8 94.3 12.0	56.6 95.1 12.2
26·5 20·1	$\begin{array}{c c} 27 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c}14\cdot 5\\28\cdot 4\end{array}$	15·7 27·7	$\begin{vmatrix} 16\cdot 4\\ 27\cdot 7 \end{vmatrix}$	39·1 48·6	42·2 47·8	43·8 47·9

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Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

C. C. C. C. C.		
	(Thoman da)	

1	(Thousands)	E. Andrik	- 14 DAM	St. Caller	ANT I ANT	- 1. 1. 1.	Still and	A Distance of the
to the second se		Males			Females		1.1.1.7	Total	
Industry	Mid- 1948	June, 1949	July, 1949	Mid- 1948	June, 1949	July, 1949	Mid- 1948	June, 1949	July, 1949
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	218 · 9 76 · 2 92 · 3 15 · 7 19 · 0 15 · 7	227 · 4 76 · 1 99 · 8 16 · 5 18 · 9 16 · 1	$\begin{array}{c} 227 \cdot 8 \\ 76 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 16:7 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	51 · 1 10 · 7 25 · 3 3 · 1 6 · 2 - 5 · 8	52.710.527.63.06.15.5	52.7 10.5 27.6 3.0 6.1 5.5	270.0 86.9 117.6 18.8 25.2 21.5	280 · 1 86 · 6 127 · 4 19 · 5 25 · 0 21 · 6	280.5 86.5 127.6 19.7 25.0 21.7
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{291} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ 54 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 68 \cdot 5 \\ 136 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 303 \cdot 2 \\ 56 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 72 \cdot 9 \\ 140 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 304 \cdot 0 \\ 56 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 73 \cdot 9 \\ 140 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 172 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 90 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 177 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 91 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 177 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 8 \\ 91 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{463} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ 73 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 36 \cdot 3 \\ 36 \cdot 4 \\ 86 \cdot 5 \\ 226 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 480 \cdot 6 \\ 75 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 37 \cdot 8 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \\ 91 \cdot 5 \\ 231 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	481 · 1 74 · 9 6 · 1 37 · 9 38 · 0 92 · 7 231 · 5
Other Manufacturing Industries	$ \begin{array}{r} 141 \cdot 0 \\ 64 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 133 \cdot 7 \\ 60 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 133 \cdot 5 \\ 60 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	99.431.72.48.318.56.21.930.4	$\begin{array}{c} 98.6\\ 31.4\\ 2.4\\ 8.1\\ 18.5\\ 6.2\\ 1.9\\ 30.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 242 \cdot 0 \\ 96 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 66 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 233 \cdot 1 \\ 92 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 62 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	232 · 1 91 · 8 13 · 2 17 · 0 29 · 6 10 · 9 7 · 4 62 · 2
Building and Contracting	1,298 · 0 1,236 · 7 61 · 3	1,289 · 2 1,227 · 7 61 · 5	1,297 · 8 1,236 · 7 61 · 1	39·0 32·7 6·3	39·0 32·7 6·3	30·9 32·7 6·3	1,337 · 0 1,269 · 4 67 · 6	1,328 · 2 1,260 · 4 67 · 8	1,336·8 1,269·4 67·4
Gas <th< td="" tr<=""><td>271 · 2 117 · 9 126 · 7 26 · 6</td><td>279 · 7 120 · 3 131 · 9 27 · 5</td><td>280.8 120.1 133.2 27.5</td><td>24·4 9·5 13·5 1·4</td><td>$\begin{array}{r} 26.7 \\ 10.1 \\ 15.2 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} 26 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \end{array}$</td><td>295 · 6 127 · 4 140 · 2 28 · 0</td><td>306·4 130·4 147·1 28·9</td><td>307·3 130·1 148·3 28·9</td></th<>	271 · 2 117 · 9 126 · 7 26 · 6	279 · 7 120 · 3 131 · 9 27 · 5	280.8 120.1 133.2 27.5	24·4 9·5 13·5 1·4	$\begin{array}{r} 26.7 \\ 10.1 \\ 15.2 \\ 1.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	295 · 6 127 · 4 140 · 2 28 · 0	306·4 130·4 147·1 28·9	307·3 130·1 148·3 28·9
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	255.8 28.6 181.8	261 · 3 28 · 9 179 · 2	261 · 5 29 · 0 180 · 4	44·4 2·3 11·8	44.2 2.3 11.9	44·3 2·3 12·0	300 · 2 30 · 9 193 · 6	$305 \cdot 5$ 31 · 2 191 · 1	305 · 8 31 · 3 192 · 4
Distributive Trades	$1,145 \cdot 3$ $103 \cdot 4$ $72 \cdot 9$ $101 \cdot 4$ $370 \cdot 6$ $147 \cdot 7$ $326 \cdot 2$ $23 \cdot 1$	1,172.5 105.2 74.8 103.7 377.3 152.0 335.6 23.9	$1,174 \cdot 2$ $104 \cdot 7$ $74 \cdot 6$ $104 \cdot 2$ $377 \cdot 7$ $151 \cdot 8$ $337 \cdot 2$ $24 \cdot 0$	992.0 27.3 24.7 46.9 299.3 95.2 462.9 35.7	1,042 · 4 27 · 9 25 · 4 47 · 8 313 · 5 98 · 8 493 · 0 36 · 0	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,045 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 7 \\ 25 \cdot 2 \\ 48 \cdot 0 \\ 315 \cdot 9 \\ 99 \cdot 0 \\ 493 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	2,137 · 3 130 · 7 97 · 6 148 · 3 669 · 9 242 · 9 789 · 1 58 · 8	2,214 · 9 133 · 1 100 · 2 151 · 5 690 · 8 250 · 8 828 · 6 59 · 9	2,219 · 2 132 · 4 99 · 8 152 · 2 693 · 6 250 · 8 830 · 6 59 · 8
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc	$\begin{array}{c} 66 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 6 \\ 227 \cdot 5 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	64.6 41.9 223.6 33.0 11.7	$\begin{array}{c} 64 \cdot 8 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \\ 225 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$73 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 507 \cdot 5 \\ 119 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 6$	$72 \cdot 5 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 496 \cdot 6 \\ 117 \cdot 9 \\ 28 \cdot 7$	$72 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 497 \cdot 7 \\ 117 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 5$	$ \begin{array}{c} 139 \cdot 2 \\ 90 \cdot 8 \\ 735 \cdot 0 \\ 151 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 137 \cdot 1 \\ 85 \cdot 9 \\ 720 \cdot 2 \\ 150 \cdot 9 \\ 40 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	136.8 83.0 722.7 150.9 40.1



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						A CONTRACTOR OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCR								
- Men 18 Boys and over under 18 Women 18 Girls under 18 and over under 18 Total					Region	· u	mber of per registered a nemployed h August,	s at	Percentage rate of unemployment*					
11th July 15th August	179,968 183,253	5,687 10,963	53,714 58,429	3,672 8,744	243,041 261,389	an (+ toral + mar	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
These figures i of Employment E persons who are conditions. It is estimated unemployed at 15 number of employ	xchanges, suitable that th th Augus yees insure	with the e only for ne number t represented under the	xception o r employn er of per ted 1.3 per ne national	f registere nent unde sons regi er cent. of insurance	d disabled er special stered as f the total	London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland Morth-Midland North-Midland North-Western Scotland Wales	31,357 5,515 6,948 8,815 9,036 4,309 9,917 30,305 21,723 41,529 24,762	12,291 1,862 2,823 3,010 3,242 1,365 3,090 10,980 6,559 13,271 8,680	43,648 7,377 9,771 11,825 12,278 5,674 13,007 41,285 28,282 54,800 33,442	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	· 0.7 0.5 0.9 0.9 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.5 1.0 1.9 1.9 3.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.9\\ 0.7\\ 1.0\\ 0.6\\ 0.4\\ 0.7\\ 1.4\\ 2.3\\ 2.6\\ 3.6 \end{array} $		
The correspondin	g percenta	age at 11t	n July was	s 1·2.		Great Britain	194,216	67,173	261,389	1.4	1.0	1.3		

The analysis of the figures for 15th August is as follows :----

	Wholly U	Unemployed	(including (Casuals)	laster in .	, and a W
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and	45,913 5,647	39,778 3,533	94,860 1,721	180,551 10,901	2,702 62	183,253 10,963
over Girls under 18	22,452 4,474	12,130 2,865	19,608 1,272	54,190 8,611	4,239 133	58,429 8,744
Total	78,486	58,306	117,461	254,253	7,136	261,389

The total of 261,389 includes 27,812 married women.

The changes between 11th July and 15th August, 1949, in each administrative Region were as follows :---

	19.027 M	A LANG	Wholly U (includin	nemploye g Casuals			0489 0489 1891	Region	Men 18 years	Boys under	Women 18 years	Girls	Total
Region		Unem- ployed for not	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for	Total	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total		and over	18 years	and over	18 years	Not 1
		more than 2 weeks	but not more than 8 weeks	more than 8 weeks	Total	1.00		London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western	28,621 5,277 6,444 8,210 8,2097	2,513 206 499 560	10,113 1,581 2,343 2,598	1,908 199 445 370	43,155 7,263 9,731 11,738
London & South- Eastern	11th July 15th Aug.	16,179 19,693	8,990 10,851	13,947 12,611	39,116 43,155	314 493	39,430 43,648	Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western	8,087 3,908 9,237 28,454	729 348 464 1,571	2,426 997 2,497 8,748	569 285 369 1,464	11,811 5,538 12,567 40,237
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 3,514	+ 1,861	- 1,336	+ 4,039	+ 179	+ 4,218	Northern	19,954 39,125	1,364 1,643	5,148 10,607	1,142 912	27,608 52,287
Eastern	11th July 15th Aug.	2,403 2,715	1,523 2,005	2,621 2,543	6,547 7,263	60 114	6,607 7,377	Wales Great Britain	23,234	1,004	7,132	948 8,611	32,318 254,253
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 312	+ 482	- 78	+ 716	+ 54	+ 770	Northern Ireland	17,404	974	6,535	574	25,487
Southern	11th July 15th Aug.	2,759 3,915	2,267 2,298	4,053 3,518	9,079 9,731	19 40	9,098	United Kingdom	197,955	11,875	60,725	9,185	279,740
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,156	male of the second	- 535	+ 652	+ 21	9,771			Temp	orarily Stop	ned Take	MUNICES
South- Western	11th July 15th Aug.	2,987 3,435	2,597 2,832	5,271 5,471	10,855 11,738	92 87	10,947	London and South-	216	- Comp	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	interesti Souther
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 448	+ 235	+ 200	+ 883	- 5	11,825	Eastern Eastern Southern	216 32 5	A	263 78 29	74	493 114
Midland	11th July 15th Aug.	4,402 5,353	1,924 2,750	3,482 3,708	9,808 11,811	429 467	10,237 12,278	Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland	45 218 45		40 232 80	6 2 15 3	40 87 467 136
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 951	+ 826	+ 226	+ 2,003	+ 38	+ 2,041	E. and W. Ridings North-Western	212 275	4 5	216 734	8 34	440 1,048
North- Midland	11th July 15th Aug.	1,471 2,182	972 1,068	2,268 2,288	4,711 5,538	141 136	4,852 5,674	Northern Scotland Wales	404 740 510	1 21 14	258 1,735 574	11 17 26	674 2,513 1,124
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 711	+ 96	+ 20	+ 827	- 5	+ 822	Great Britain	2,702	62	4,239	133	7,136
East & West	11th July 15th Aug.	3,611 4,391	2,549 2,527	5,517 5,649	11,677 12,567	398 440	12,075 13,007	Northern Ireland	472	50	622	45	1,189
Ridings	Inc. or Dec.	+ 780	- 22	+ 132	+ 890	+ 42	+ 932	United Kingdom	3,174	112	4,861	178	8,325
North- Western	11th July 15th Aug.	10,580 12,570	7,473 9,730	19,308 17,937	37,361 40,237	1,024 1,048	38,385 41,285	Landon cod C. Sti		Total Regis	tered as Une	mployed	Suid and
advise the	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,990	+ 2,257	- 1,371	+ 2,876	+ 24	+ 2,900	London and South- Eastern	28,837 5,309	2,520 206	10,376	1,915	43,648
Northern	11th July 15th Aug.	5,439 7,074	5,545 6,455	14,456 14,079	25,440 27,608	571 674	26,011	Southern	6,449 8,255	499 560	1,659 2,372 2,638	203 451 372	7,377 9,771 11,825
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,635	+ 910	- 377	+ 2,168	+ 103	28,282 + 2,271	Midland	8,305 3,953	731 356	2,658 1,077	584 288	12,278 5,674
Scotland	11th July 15th Aug.	11,419 11,637	11,464	28,115	50,998	2,329 2,513	53,327 °	E. and W. Ridings North-Western	9,449 28,729	468	2,713 9,482	377 1,498	13,007 41,285
and the	Inc. or Dec.	+ 218	11,598 + 134	29,052 + 937	52,287 + 1,289	2,513 + 184	54,800	Northern Scotland Wales	20,358 39,865 23,744	1,365 1,664 1,018	5,406 12,342 7,706	1,153 929 974	28,282 54,800 33,442
Wales	11th July	4,897	6,148 6,192	20,186 20,605	31.231	* 184	+ 1,473 32,072	Great Britain	183,253	10,963	58,429	8,744	261,389
and and a	15th Aug. Inc. or Dec.	5,521 + 624	OLEANER SUPE		32,318	1,124	33,442	Northern Ireland	17,876	1,024	7,157	619	26,676
Great	11th July	66,147	+ 44 51,452	+ 419 119,224	+ 1,087	+ 283 6,218	+ 1,370	United Kingdom	201,129	11,987	65,586	9,363	288,065
Britain	15th Aug. Inc. or Dec.	78,486 +12,339	58,306 + 6,854	117,461 - 1,763	254,253 +17,430	7,136 + 918	243,041 261,389 + 18,348	* Number registerec number of employees † The figures exclu employment under sp	de registered	er the natio	nal insuranc	e schemes	

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N. GREENING & SONS LTD., WARRINGTON, LANCS.

Unemployment at 15th August, 1949

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th July, 1949, and 15th August, 1949, were as follows :— The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th August, 1949, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region :—

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 15th August, 1949, was 288,065, including 201,129 men, 11,987 boys, 65,586 women and 9,363 girls. Of the total, 279,740 (including 4,750 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 8,325 temporarily stopped.

The numbers of unemployed persons[†] on the registers in each Region at 15th August, 1949, are shown below.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Bureaux in each administrative Region at 15th August, 1949, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Bureaux situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 11th July, 1949.

The particular in the	Numbers of Persons* on Registers at 15th August, 1949									
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	in Totals as compared with 11th July, 1949					
London and South-Eastern	28,837	10,376	4,435	43,648	+ 4,218					
London (Administrative County)	14,072 149	4,300	744 30	19,116	+ 515 + 41					
Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hoye	221 1,397	76 417	15 135	312 1,949	+ 12 + 111					
Chatham Croydon	588 631	538 247 203	177 132 121	1,303 1,010 676	+ 346 + 99					
DagenhamEalingEast Ham	352 259 301	203 90 91	83 80	432 472	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 154 \\ + & 91 \\ + & 7 \end{vmatrix}$					
East Ham	261 438	97 196	27 77	385 711	- 6 + 94					
Hayes and Harlington Hendon	81 402	88 136 126	35 45 65	204 583 541	+ 23 + 96					
Leyton and Walthamstow	350 554 522	120 138 151	54 101	746 774	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 3 \\ + & 50 \\ + & 151 \end{vmatrix}$					
West Ham Willesden	634 334	229 75	55 178	918 587	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 148 \\ + & 247 \end{vmatrix}$					
Eastern Bedford	5,309 99	1,659 51	409 22	7,377	+ 770 + 25					
Cambridge Ipswich	177 161	73 58	10 22	260 241	$\begin{vmatrix} - 53 \\ + 54 \end{vmatrix}$					
Luton Norwich Southend-on-Sea	96 571 680	14 83 116	18 29 48	128 683 844	+ 11 + 51					
Watford	91	109	7	207	+ 45 + 70					
Southern	6,449 616	2,372 167 80	950 36 11	9,771 819 204	+ 673 + 15					
Oxford	113 1,885 358	850 109	394 50	3,129 517	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 4 \\ + & 151 \\ - & 68 \end{vmatrix}$					
Slough Southampton	167 1,288	46 389	35 93	248 1,770	+ 41 + 304					
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	8,255 2,582	2,638 455	932 297	11,825 3,334	+ 878 + 438					
Exeter	275	109 65	29 34	413 200	+ 26 + 1					
Plymouth Swindon	1,039 112	809 64	240 37	2,088 213	+ 145 - 29					
Midland Birmingham	8,305 2,399	2,658 750	1,315 675	12,278 3,824	+2,041 +1,057					
Burton-on-Trent Coventry	31 1,033	30 278	111	61 1,422	+ 3 + 99					
Oldbury Smethwick	64 84 940	40 43 65	$-\frac{5}{68}$	109 127 1,073	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 1 \\ + & 32 \\ + & 213 \end{vmatrix}$					
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich	428 80	127	74 14	629 98	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 213 \\ + & 118 \\ - & 13 \end{vmatrix}$					
Wolverhampton Worcester	530 98	139 118	143	812 219	+ 166 + 3					
North-Midland Chesterfield	3,953 197	1,077 95	644	5,674 295	+ 822 + 47					
Derby Grimsby	134 473	29 137	112	170 722	+ 42 + 125					
Leicester Lincoln	261 147 145	34 51 46	33	328 198 285	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 64 \\ + & 10 \\ + & 96 \end{vmatrix}$					
Mansfield Northampton Nottingham	72 970	35	9 73	116 1,194	+ 2 + 79					
Peterborough Scunthorpe	69 102	49 46	26 120	144 268	+ 49					
East and West Ridings Barnsley	9,449 395	2,713	845 62	13,007 484	+ 932 + 68					
Bradford Dewsbury	532	22	57 3	611 145	+ 32 + 37					
Doncaster Halifax	195 57 88	288 22 37	137	620 79 130	+ 28					
Huddersfield Hull Leeds	2,751 1,883	622 392	58 112	3,431 2,387	- 42 + 250					
Rotherham	118 931	135 289	87 46	340	+ 132 + 114					
Wakefield York	155 491	30 135	70	234 696	+ 100					
North-Western	28,729	9,482 15		41,285 126 314	+ 49					
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	233 308 1,156	74 421 289	79	808	+ 117					
Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool	120 630	28 103	29 21	177	+ 21 + 68					
Bolton Burnley	426 294	164		605 327	+ 56 + 58					
Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	46 77 13,284	37 67 3,224	33	85 177 17,164	+ 15					
Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and	3,262	968	1,058	5,288	+ 1,190					
Royton) Preston	550 430 149	98 109 54	76	740 615 231	+ 107					
St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	582	432	50	1,064	+ 81					
Pendlebury) Stockport	827 371	144	256	1,005	+ 120					
Wallasey Warrington Wigan	671 210 744	342 261 152	22	1,040 493 937	- 23					
* The fourse evolute regis	1	1 18%	1							

* The figures exclude registered disabled persons who are suitable only for uployment 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. Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1949

D TELEVISION III	Numbers of Persons* on I Registers at 15th August, 1949									
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	in Totals as compared with 11th July, 1949					
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn	20,358 110 183 1,324 686 699	5,406 90 89 200 211 479	2,518 35 31 - 161 42 22	28,282 235 303 1,685 939 1,200	$ \begin{array}{r} +2,271 \\ -3 \\ +54 \\ +84 \\ -132 \\ -56 \\ \end{array} $					
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington	954 3,856 1,588 651 2,790	341 819 203 454 606	226 638 113 141 187	1,521 5,313 1,904 1,246 3,583	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 364 \\ + & 723 \\ + & 73 \\ + & 155 \\ + & 381 \end{array} $					
Quay) Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	339 39,865 1,279 444 1,764 2,839 15,896 1,370 1,640 785	186 12,342 223 128 669 289 4,199 611 554 310	27 2,593 91 41 43 103 752 150 110 83	552 54,800 1,593 613 2,476 3,231 20,847 2,131 2,304 1,178	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c } - & 22 \\ + & 1,473 \\ - & 39 \\ + & 95 \\ - & 411 \\ - & 408 \\ + & 848 \\ + & 848 \\ - & 74 \\ + & 122 \\ + & 221 \end{array} $					
Wales Cardiff Merthyr Tydfil Newport Rhondda Swansea	23,744 2,208 1,608 1,144 2,552 1,405	7,706 363 367 322 736 625	197 128 89 154	33,442 2,768 2,103 1,555 3,442 2,096	$\begin{array}{c} +1,370 \\ + 36 \\ + 154 \\ + 125 \\ - 142 \\ + 112 \end{array}$					
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	17,876 6,925 2,523	7,157 3,503 387	250	26,676 10,678 3,194						

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1949

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

		G	reat Britai	n	istere tall	United Kingdom: Tota!	
1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-		nemployed Casuals)		orarily pped	Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	AL SURLA	all Reve	
1939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324	
1940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054	
1941	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273	
1942	62,019	31.859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117	
1943	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538	
1944	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929	
1945	86,273	53,004	549	• 584	140,410	159,977	
1946	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164	
1947†	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323	
19481	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570	331,323	
1949 :		IN THE A		141924			
10th Jan	273,652	91,948	5,872	4,241	375,713	412,938	
14th Feb	259,137	92,426	5,181	3,539	360,283	396,718	
14th Mar	245,809	86,393	4,924	3,280	340,406	375,260	
11th Apr	235,689	78,696	6,700	3,788	324,873	355,893	
9th May	220,758	73,614	7,185	2,608	304,165	333,578	
13th June	194,204	61,867	5,008	2,564	263,643	291,146	
11th July	182,296	54,527	3,359	2,859	243,041	273,932	
15th Aug.	191.452	62,801	2,764	4,372	261,389	288,065	

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 18th July, 1949 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 919,054, compared with 914,693 at 18th April.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 15th August was 61,704, of whom 58,502 were males and 3,202 were females. The total included 31,870 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 29,834 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

22.01 102.0 102.0 LEA 3	Ma	les	Females		
the state of the state	Ex-Service	Others	Ex-Service	Others	
Suitable for ordinary employ- ment	27,147	21,548	128	2,441	
Requiring employment under special conditions	4,544	5,263	51	582	

The number of registered disabled persons placed in employment during the period 1st May, 1949, to 30th July, 1949, was 55,706, of whom 706 were placed in designated employment. The figures are analysed in the Table below.

Placed in	Males	Females	Young Persons	Total
Ordinary employment	50,460 657	4,083	457 9	55,000 706

Under Section 12 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, the Minister of Labour and National Service may designate classes of employment as specially suitable for disabled persons. The Disabled Persons (Designated Employment) Order, 1946, designates employment as passenger electric lift attendant and car park attendant as from 1st September, 1946.

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

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NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 15th August, 1949, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the

			654 1925		
		Industry	, 680,2		
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gricult orestry ishing	ure and Ho	orticulture	102.3		£
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tone O	d Quarrying ining† e Mining an uarrying an	nd Quarryi	ng .		. 1
lay, Sa	ind, Gravel	and Chal	k Pits .		
atment	lining and of Non-M	etalliferous		Product	s other
than C ricks a	oal nd Fireclay	Goods	112.11		
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ement		日本語の見ていったり	203.2		-
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tationa extile	ry Engines Machinery	and Acces	sories .		
onstru	ce and Sma ctional Eng on-Electric	ineering al Engineer	ring		
lectrica	Wires and	d Cables			::
Vireless	Apparatus Valves and and Accur lectrical Go	d Electric I	es) and G amps	ramoph	ones
atteries other El	ectrical Go	mulators oods		:	
icles Ianufa	cture of Mo	otor Vehicl	es and Cy	vcles	::
Ianufa	Repairers and Recture of P	Repair of A	ircraft .	es for	Motor
Vehicl ailway	Locomotive cture and I	craft ve Shops Manufactu		: de tii	.:
Ianufa Wago	cture and I ns and Tra erambulato	Repair of ms			
	erambulato			Str. Ball	2
ools ar	nd Cutlery	Dista	T-11	•	
Vire and lollow-	d Wire Ma ware	gings not e nufactures	·····	specifie	d
rass M Ietal In	anufactures ndustries no	s ot elsewher	re specifie	d	
cision I cientific	nstruments, c, Surgical	Jewellery, and Photog	etc traphic In		
eweller: Ausical	nstruments, c, Surgical a cture and I y, Plate and Instrument	d Refining	of Precio	us Meta	als
tiles	Ening T)oubling o	-3,000	1. 1815	£
Voollen	Weaving, et and Wors	tc ted	ilez eti	Tison	
layon,	Nylon, etc. Nylon, etc.	, Productic , Weaving	and Silk		
ute lope, T	wine and N	Net			
ace arpets	and other	Knitted Go	oods .		
larrow lade-up	Fabrics	141			
Other T	Spinning, I Weaving, et and Wors Nylon, etc. ad Soft Her wine and Y and other Fabrics p Textiles Finishing, e extile Indus	stries			
* Obta	inable from figures for unfit for en	n H.M. Sta	ationery (Office, of	r throug
dically	unfit for en	nployment	in that in	dustry.	These

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the exception of registered disabled persons who require employment under special conditions.

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

	Great Britain Wholly							Gonds .	ter and a
unem (inclu	olly ployed uding uals)		orarily oped		Total			ited Kingdo (all classes)	m Ministration Ministration
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
6,735 4,715 486 1,534	1,234 1,210 22 2	416 36 380	131 131 	7,151 4,751 486 1,914	1,365 1,341 22 2	8,516 6,092 508 1,916	9,755 7,184 513 2,058	1,475 1,450 22 3	11,230 8,634 535 2,061
2,335 1,590 33 397 87 146 82	98 73 4 4 - 4 13	6 4 - 2 		2,341 1,594 33 397 87 148 82	99 73 4 4 - 4 14	2,440 1,667 37 401 87 152 96	2,598 1,618 54 556 87 193 90	99 73 4 4 - 4 14	2,697 1,691 58 560 87 197 104
2,747 811 361 381 310 60 824	613 116 97 183 116 13 88	30 2 14 7 1 6	32 1 30 1	2,777 813 375 388 311 60 830	645 117 127 183 116 14 88	3,422 930 502 571 427 74 918	2,975 858 402 399 324 73 919	669 117 142 187 117 15 91	3,644 975 544 586 441 88 1,010
3,608 166 1,221	1,290 1 407	10 -4	4	3,618 166 1,225	1,309 1 411	4,927 167 1,636	3,702 166 1,273	1,320 1 415	5,022 167 1,688
100 1,230 224 248 156 263	121 457 62 141 46 55	2 2 2	1 13 1 	100 1,230 226 248 158 265	122 457 75 142 46 55	222 1,687 301 390 204 320	105 1,238 234 252 163 271	125 457 76 145 46 55	230 1,695 310 397 209 326
4,083 116	739 7	418 1	13	4,501 117	752 7	5,253 124	4,762 130	757 7	5,519 137
1,412 910 165 97	177 149 83 40	254 3 36 79	3 1 8 —	1,666 913 201 176	180 150 91 40	1,846 1,063 292 216	1,714 1,042 201 186	180 150 91 41	1,894 1,192 292 227
341 1,042	60 223	45	-1	341 1,087	60 224	401 1,311	349 1,140	62 226	411 1,366
22,976 9,943 1,017 539 113 480 85 350 734 1,308 5,961 742 300 162 370 91 112 669	3,846 321 53 49 5 67 12 44 240 191 1,007 336 240 156 375 136 116 498	$\begin{array}{c} 332\\ 292\\ 4\\ 1\\ -\\ 2\\ -\\ 4\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ -\\ -\\ 1\\ -\\ 2\end{array}$	96 45 1 - 5 - 4 - 17 19 - 1 - 1	23,308 10,235 1,021 540 1113 482 85 354 735 1,315 5,974 743 304 162 370 92 112 671	3,942 366 54 49 5 72 12 48 240 191 1,024 355 240 156 378 137 116 499	$\begin{array}{c} 27,250\\ 10,601\\ 1,075\\ 589\\ 118\\ 554\\ 97\\ 402\\ 975\\ 1,506\\ 6,998\\ 1,098\\ 1,098\\ 544\\ 318\\ 748\\ 229\\ 228\\ 1,170\\ \end{array}$	24,619 10,917 1,152 570 127 494 88 477 750 1,346 6,154 769 322 169 373 94 119 698	4,103 367 54 53 5 72 12 71 245 192 1,039 368 243 156 386 138 188 514	28,722 11,284 1,206 623 132 566 100 548 995 1,538 7,193 1,137 565 325 759 232 307 1,212
6,591 2,378 1,706 1,252	833 233 100 156	13 5 4 2	8 3 1 1	6,604 2,383 1,710 1,254	841 236 101 157	7,445 2,619 1,811 1,411	7,043 2,464 1,839 1,445	898 240 104 184	7,941 2,704 1,943 1,629
594 59 217	238 4 8		1 	595 59 217	239 5 8	834 64 225	600 64 220	240 6 , 9	840 70 229
229 156	20 74	1	1 2.31	229 157	20 75	249 232	238 173	20 95	258 268
3,799 280 225 363 238 357 213 2,123	1,626 121 189 26 133 343 343 49 765	121 21 6 28 8 29 2 27	95 16 2 4 1 35 2 35	3,920 301 231 391 246 386 215 2,150	1,721 137 191 30 134 378 51 800	5,641 438 422 421 380 764 266 2,950	4,036 308 238 421 249 390 219 2,211	1,743 139 191 31 134 383 51 814	5,779 447 429 452 383 773 270 3,025
801 383 190 163 65	290 157 77 41 15	12 2 1 8 1	7 2 3 2	813 385 191 171 66	297 159 77 44 17	1,110 544 268 215 83	849 404 203 173 69	319 172 83 46 18	1,168 576 286 219 87
2,739 523 212 470 133 74 133 251 139 84 26 80 29 70 360 155	2,550 464 231 294 70 76 119 278 209 239 19 92 55 209 134 61	54 8 33 1 1 1 2 1 1 7 7	268 95 29 68 1 12 3 3 9 8 1 6 5 6 22	2,793 531 212 503 133 74 133 252 139 85 26 82 30 71 367 155	2,818 559 260 362 70 77 131 281 212 248 27 93 61 214 140 83	5,611 1,090 472 865 203 151 264 533 351 333 53 175 91 285 507 238	4,668 553 215 513 152 86 1,613 254 167 90 27 90 32 79 632 165	5,838 564 264 379 78 87 2,592 282 487 268 29 106 65 359 194 84	10,506 1,117 479 892 230 173 4,205 536 654 358 56 196 97 438 826 249

gh any bookseller, price 9d, net (10d, post free). pployed at 15th August, 1949, who, although previously employed in coal mining, have been found to be men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry " on the next page.

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Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis-continued

Numbers		loyed.	7	reat Britai			ada wea	10 CONT	alcheiren	
Industry	Whunemp (inclucasu	oloyed	Tempo stop		ediy unve ediy unve copped (/	Total	V saint- uiskung pie teng		ited Kingdo (all classes)	m
a the more state and the second second second	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	569 273 147 149	215 78 103 34	50 6 23 21	22 2 8 12	619 279 170 170	237 80 111 46	856 359 281 216	642 294 176 172	251 87 115 49	893 381 291 221
Clothing	2,396 1,284 122 32	2,110 1,103 490 193	220 131 5	329 135 82 21	2,616 1,415 127 32	2,439 1,238 572 214	5,055 2,653 699 246	2,893 1,516 139 53	3,259 1,351 738 648	6,152 2,867 877 701
Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	57 48 241	54 104 140 26	61 2 8 13	49 35 7	118 50 249 625	103 139 147 26	221 189 396 651	119 74 264 728	107 230 152 33	226 304 416 761
Repair of Boots and Shoes Food, Drink and Tobacco	612 4,918	3,435	57	151	4,975 240	3,586 62	8,561 302	5,504 272	4,267 73	9,771 345
Grain Milling	239 1,332 172	61 661 193	1 8 2	18 2 7	1,340 174 201	679 195 144	2,019 369	1,448 179 239	730 209 162	2,178 388 401
Meat and Meat Products	185 358 200	137 164 76	16 	5 7 5	358 / 200	169 83	345 527 283	434 207 248	182 95 313	616 302 561
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified	236 375 597	300 818 397	11 16	52 24	236 386 613	305 870 421	541 1,256 1,034	462 686	1,134 545	1,596 1,231
Brewing and Malting	440 114 387	180 84 226		4	440 - 115 388	184 85 230	624 200 618	468 138 423	185 91 246	653 229 669
Tobacco	283	138 469	1 91	21 69	284 3,013	159 538	443 3,551	300 3,308 1,131	302 568 161	602 3,876 1,292
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	975 1,229 131 320 267	135 201 15 72 46	8 74 2 6 1	24 21 3 21	983 1,303 133 326 268	159 222 15 75 67	1,142 1,525 148 401 335	1,151 1,368 136 362 311	236 15 76 80	1,292 1,604 151 438 391
Paper and Printing	1,622 531	851 175	68 53	29 17	1,690 584	880 192	2,570 776	1,773 601 22	937 196 13	2,710 797 35
Wallpaper. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	22 129	13 140	2	3	22 131	13 143	35 274	145	161	306
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	93 272	113 42	2	1 1	93 274	114 43	207 317	101 303	121 54	222 357
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav- ing, etc	575	368	11	7	586	375 1,322	961	601 2,277	392 1,366	993 3,643
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,069 727 82 122	1,165 310 16 64	66 3 	157 5 	2,135 730 82 138	315 16 90	3,457 1,045 98 228	747 90 151	317 16 98	1,064 106 249
Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	122 189 58 270 621	283 92 30 370	1 	20 8 — 118	138 189 59 270 667	291 92 30 488	480 151 300 1,155	203 60 285 741	313 93 30 499	516 153 315 1,240
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	30,221 18,919 1,187 10,115	215 127 42 46	134 79 12 43	6 3 1 2	30,355 18,998 1,199 10,158	221 130 43 48	30,576 19,128 1,242 10,206	33,955 21,661 1,285 11,009	234 136 48 50	34,189 21,797 1,333 11,059
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply. <	1,628 828 580 220	75 37 31 7	10 5 1 4		1,638 833 581 224	76 37 31 8	1,714 870 612 232	1,765 877 661 227	76 37 31 8	1,841 914 692 - 235
Transport and Communication	18,800 2,437	1,274 256	267 7	27 4	19,067 2,444	1,301 260	20,368 2,704	21,224 2,630	1,327 264	22,551 2,894
Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	1,364 464 2,357	423 16 51	4 1 18	-8 -1	1,368 465 2,375	431 16 52	1,799 481 2,427	1,442 554 2,577	433 16 52	1,875 570 2,629
Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	5,936 2,141 684	60 11 15	217 6 5	7 2 1	6,153 2,147 689	67 13 16	6,220 2,160 705	6,450 3,301 736	67 14 16	6,517 3,315 752
Air Transport	416 2,143 241 617	39 339 28 36		$-1 \\ -3 \\ -3$	416 2,146 242 622	39 340 28 39	455 2,486 270 661	422 2,238 248 626	40 357 29 39	462 2,595 277 665
Distributive Trades Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	13,285 1,624	6,880 111	85 16	167 2	13,370 1,640	7,047 113	20,417 1,753	14,921 1,914	7,558 125	22,479 2.039
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,578 1,103	158 281	4 6	17 10	1,582 1,109	175 291	1,757 1,400	1,713 1,369	193 337	1,906 1,706
catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and	3,532 1,461 3,681	2,315 426 3,337	38 4 16	41 14 76	3,570 1,465 3,697	2,356 440 3,413	5,926 1,905 7,110	4,073 1,568 3,952	2,498 466 3,651	6,571 2,034 7,603
Newspapers	306 1,179	252 496	1 10	7 6	307 1,189	259 502	566 1,691	332 1,276	288 533	620 1,809
Public Administration .	15,428 7,637 7,791	3,271 2,106 1,165	186 34 152	243 10 233	15,614 7,671 7,943	3,514 2,116 1,398	19,128 9,787 9,341	16,757 8,335 8,422	3,770 2,318 1,452	20,52 7 10,653 9,874
Professional Services	3,519 120 985	3,839 79 1,240	20 1 16	1,368 64 1,255	3,539 121 1,001	5,207 143 2,495	8,746 264 3,496	3,683 127 1,048	5,542 147 2,697	9,225 274 3,745
Law	95 851 126	95 2,179 35		35	95 852 126	95 2,214 41	190 3,066 167	101 886 133	104 2,326 45	205 3,212 178
Other Professional and Business Services	1,342 14,411	211	2 88	8 1,127	1,344 14,499	219 17,094	1,563 31,593	1,388 15,331	223 18,165	1,611 33,496
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	2,293 2,393 6,796 448	1,121 873 9,112 1,017	14 22 23 2	54 19 988 7	2,307 2,415 6,819 450	1,175 892 10,100 1,024	3,482 3,307 16,919 1,474	2,399 2,563 7,182 487	1,219 901 10,568 1,162	3,618 3,464 17,750 1,649
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	200 248 186 603	287 224 1,096 1,884	- 5 1 8	4 2 2 39	200 253 187 611	291 226 1,098 1,923	491 479 1,285 2,534	229 296 197 634	306 246 1,260 2,119	535 542 1,457 2,753
Other Services	1,244 6,613	353	13	12	1,257 6,613	365 426	1,622 7,039	1,344 6,885	384 460	1,728 7,345
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	15,458	8,994			15,458	8,994	24,452	15,915	9,415	25,330
GRAND TOTAL*	191,452	62,801	2,764	4,372	194,216	67,173	261,389	213,116	74,949	288,065

• The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,153 males and 251 females in Great Britain and 4,483 males and 267 females in the United Kingdom).

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Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 6th July and 3rd August, 1949, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Leburg and National Service in Creat Parior tracks

Employment Exchar of Labour and Natio numbers remaining	unfilled a	ice in Gro t the end	eat Britai of each	n, togeth period.	er with the The figures	Industry	Four wee 6th 1 19		3rd A	eks ended ugust, 949
include placings, et certain Local Autho		ne rout	n Emplo	byment I	sureaux or		Men	Women	Men	Women
	Four wee 6th 3 19		Four wee 3rd A 19	ugust,	Total Number of Placings, 23rd Dec.,	Industries : Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Coal Mining Open Cast Coal Mining	2,825 212 1,279 790 672	1,863 25 15 3 867	2,234 249 940 810 761	2,422 8 15 937
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1948, to 3rd August, 1949 (32 weeks)	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving	390 1,636 749 119	472 902 194 157	333 1,473 575 194	381 866 164 129
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and over Girls under 18	223,829 11,354 91,773 10,526	151,780 55,599 156,653 83,990	188,051 21,373 74,280 21,582	150,346 53,426 152,625 81,498	1,725,287 148,285 730,225 142,216	Linen and Soft Hemp Lace Narrow Fabrics	40 30 46 165	57 33 137 62	25 16 39 151	33 26 95 40
Total	337,482	448,022	305,286	437,895	2,746,013	Textile Finishing, etc. Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Ironfoundries	713 93 2,210	255 	682 65 1,721	203
A Regional analy 3rd August is given Under the Contro is operated under wi for workpeople whice dence over others. for persons aged 18 ending on 6th July, which First Preferen respectively, compar- four-week periods.	in the Ta ol of Eng hich "Fri ch, in the Of the to and ove 1949, ar ce had b ed with 3	ble at the agement irst Prefer e national tals of 31 er filled d ad 3rd Au een accor 3,605 and	e top of t Order a rence " is interest, 5,602 an uring the ugust, 19 ded were 1 33,955 i	he next p system o s given to should t d 262,331 e four-we 49, the n e 34,970 a n the two	age. f priorities vacancies ake prece- t vacancies ek periods umbers to and 29,835, preceding	Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Sheets and Tinplate, etc Iron and Steel Tubes Wire and Wire Manufacture Scrap Merchants, etc., Ship Breaking Ball and Roller Bearings Chalk Pits and Fireclay Mining Silica Bricks and Refractories China and Earthenware Shale Oil Mining, etc Limestone Quarrying Printing and Publishing	1,766 303 251 480 312 409 199 199 8 347 657 8 195 334 157	$ \begin{array}{r} 146 \\ 355 \\ 37 \\ 53 \\ 105 \\ 9 \\ 105 \\ - \\ 33 \\ 453 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 380 \\ 1 \\ \end{array} $	1,294 261 178 408 261 331 131 8 223 493 493 11 188 294 163	108 20 27 102 6 36 33 295 - 295 - 296 -
1949, the figure repre- number of adult vaca 11 per cent. in the pre-	esented again ancies fill	pproxima ed during	tely $11\frac{1}{2}$ g that per	per cent. o riod, com	of the total pared with	Branches of Industries : Electrical Generating Plant required by Electricity Undertakings Machinery and Equipment for Coal	529	72	352	69
were issued, one to and one to a person them to remain with	a person n normal	n normal ly employ	ly emplo	yed in co	oal mining	Mining Plant for Gas Undertakings Railway Carriages and Wagons Atomic Energy Development Construction of Power Stations	266 193 483 95 938	32 — 14 8 5	193 145 371 65 640	12 6 13 8 3
First Preference Indu The Table in the r	next colu					Scottish Hydro-Electric Schemes Domestic Service in Hostels and Canteens	1,911	2 1,969	1,434 231	1,540
of placings in the two in vacancies to which						Way	409 238 62	10 580 15	369 232 43	9 445 7
Changes in Employm Figures in the Tab						Brick-making (certain establishments) Other essential vacancies (not deter- mined on an industry basis)	564 1,519	15 621	898 1,111	11 527
in the principal First separate statistics are	Preferen	ce manufa	acturing	industries		Total First Preference Vacancies	25,039	9,931	20,762	9,073

	1	2.2		Mal	es		nule/T fine A	rahus.			Fem	ales			145			Tot	al		
Industries	-	Net cha	nge	in empl	oym	ent	Total employ-	N. M.	Net ch	ange	e in emp	loyn	nent	Total employ-	Lan	Net cha	ange	in empl	oym	ent	Total employ-
	4	May	20000	June	J	fuly	ment at end of July	and The Part	May		June		July	ment at end of July	Star Star	May	194	June	AL AL	July	ment at end of July
 Principal First Preference Manuf. Industries* Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, Troduction Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving, Sik Manufacturet Iace Cotton Soft Hemp Narrow Fabrics Misc. Textile Industries; Hon and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. (including Steel Foundries) Hon and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. (including Steel Foundries) Hon and Steel Forgings Sheets and Timplate Wire and Wire Manufactures China and Barthenware Printing and Publishing (other than news- papers and periodicals) 	1+1 + 1 1+1 1+1 1	2000 2000 1000 1000 1000 2000 5000 1000 1		200 100 100 100 100 400 200 100 200 100		100 100 100 100 100 300 600 200 100	62,900 46,800 93,900 31,300 17,900 5,100 5,200 6,300 12,900 57,700 19,600 90,800 182,300 27,900 33,600 32,000 27,600 35,700 140,200	1+1 + 111 1 11 + 1	100 200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1+1 1 1111 1 111 4 1	300 200 400 100 	Fight - on the fail of the second	400 300 600 100 200 100 100 100 100 100 200 400	117,000 95,600 116,900 15,100 24,700 8,700 7,200 15,600 8,500 26,300 700 14,500 15,300 5,200 5,900 4,100 9,700 43,500 91,300	1+1 + + 111+ 1 11+1 1+ 1	300 400 200 100 200 100 200 100 300 100 100 100 100 100 100 200	1+1 1111 1 111 11	300 200 600 -		400 400 700 200 100 -200 100 400 600 200 -100 100 200 300	179,900 142,400 210,800 46,400 42,600 13,800 12,400 21,400 21,400 84,000 20,300 105,300 197,600 33,100 39,500 36,100 37,300 79,200 231,500
Total of above	-	900	-	1,300	-	1,200	929,700	-	600	-	1,900	-	2,600	625,800	-	1,500	_	3,200		3,800	1,555,500
Other Manufacturing In- dustries	-	1,400	1	5,000	+	200	4,396,700	+	10,800	+	2,700	+	700	2,031,200	+	9,400		2,300	+	900	6,427,900
Total Manufacturing In- dustries	In	2,300	00	6,300		1,000	5,326,400	+	10,200	+	800	a por	1,900	2,657,000	+	7,900		5,500		2,900	7,983,400

Placings in First Preference Industries

Changes in Employment in certain First Preference Manufacturing Industries

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

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Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1949

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Placings and Vacancies Unfilled—Four weeks ended 3rd August : Regional Analysis

Preforance Indescrises -		en d over		oys er 18	Wo 18 and	men d over	Gi unde	rls er 18	Ţ	otal
Region	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	9,325 8,696 17,019 11,683 15,915 29,072	33,457 10,757 9,535 9,188 17,983 13,663 13,663 13,669 20,036 5,286 11,643 5,129	5,136 920 787 1,500 2,117 1,230 1,675 3,249 1,437 2,616 706	$\begin{array}{r} 13,103\\ 2,763\\ 2,299\\ 2,348\\ 5,725\\ 5,713\\ 5,694\\ 7,603\\ 2,738\\ 3,839\\ 1,601 \end{array}$	21,170 3,496 3,404 3,499 5,595 3,835 6,359 11,787 4,373 7,835 2,927	46,431 9,157 6,243 6,666 13,497 11,783 15,920 26,136 4,237 9,740 2,815	4,974 1,069 861 1,066 2,191 1,384 1,641 3,604 1,721 2,228 843	21,868 3,994 3,076 4,294 7,431 9,493 7,026 12,247 3,692 6,896 1,481	79,887 14,668 14,377 14,761 26,922 18,132 25,590 47,712 19,501 30,064 13,672	114,859 26,671 21,153 22,496 44,636 40,652 42,309 66,022 15,953 32,118 11,026
Great Britain	188,051	150,346	21,373	53,426	74,280	152,625	21,582	81,498	305,286	437,895

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the principal manufacturing industries during the four weeks' principal limitations was published in the October, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE (page 341). per

Industry	me en	ber of Entry per o	100 at	charg Los en	nber of ges and ses per aployed ning of	other 100 at	Industry	me	per of E nts per nployed ning of	100 at	charg Los en	ber of ses and ses per ployed ning of p	other 100 at
Participation of the test	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	15.602 and 261.331 vacancies mains the four-wask periods	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
atment of Non-Metalliferous lining Products other than Coal	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9	Textiles	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.7
ricks and Fireclay Goods	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.5	2.7	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc.	$ \frac{1 \cdot 9}{1 \cdot 6} 2 \cdot 8 $	2.6 2.0 3.4	$2 \cdot 3$ $1 \cdot 9$ $3 \cdot 1$	1·9 1·7 3·0	2·9 1·9 3·7	2.5 1.8 3.4
cluding glazed tiles)	$2 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 1$	3·0 3·0	2·7 2·4	2.6 2.2	3.4	3·0 2·4	Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.3
lass (other than containers) lass Containers ement	3.2	$6 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 1$	3.8	2.9	3·2 3·3 2·7	3.0 1.8	Silk Linen and Soft Hemp	1.8 2.2	2·3 2·0	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 1$	1.6	2·3 3·9	2·1 3·4
ther Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures.	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.6	Jute	3.6 2.2	5·1 2·3	4·4 2·3	4·0 2·4	4·0 3·8	4.0
micals and Allied Trades	1.9	3.8	2.5	1.7	3.2	2.1	Hosiery	1.8 1.7	2.7	2·4 2·4	1.5	2.7	2.4
oke Ovens and By-Product	in la	e alte	Part R	0300	nic Sin	Degree	Carpets	1.8	2.8 2.6 3.8	2.3	1·7 2·2 3·1	3.7 3.6 4.8	2.8
Works	1.4	$ \frac{1 \cdot 9}{2 \cdot 7} 6 \cdot 0 $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	1.9 2.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	Made-up Textiles	3·5 1·8 2·2	2.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	3·1 1·7 3·2	3.3	4.3
harmaceutical Preparations, etc. xplosives and Fireworks aint and Varnish	2.5 2.6 2.0	3.1	2.7	0.6 1.4	2.7.57.9	1.6	Other Textile Industries	4.4	23		52	50	
aint and Varnish	1.8	4.5	3.0	1·7 0·7	3.9	2:7	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.7	3.2	2.2	2.1	3.0	2.4
ther Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	1.8	3.5	2.2	2.6	3.9	2.8	Leather Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods	1.5 2.5	2.5 3.6	1·7 3·1	1·9 2·0	2·9 3·1	2.0
al Manufacture	1.6	2.8	1.7	2.0	3.3	2.2	Fur gut bin. state	2.3	3.0	2.6	4.9	3.4	4.3
last Furnaces	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	Clothing (2.0	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.9	2.7
etc	1·4 2·1	2.0 3.0	1.4	1.4	2.5	1·4 2·7	Tailoring	2.3	2.8 2.5	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.9
cel Sheet Manufacture	$1.5 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.8$	2·8 0·8 4·3		$1.6 \\ 1.0 \\ 2.4$	3.8 1.9 5.5	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2·2 1·9 1·9	2.5 2.5 2.6	2.4	$2 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 3$	3·0 2·4 3·6	2.9
on and Steel Tubes	1.8	2.8	1.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.3	2.5	2·3 2·3 2·4	1.9	2.9	2.2
etc	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.1	3.7	2.5	Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.9	3.4	2.2	1.9	2·8 3·2	2.2
arine Engineering	1.8	1 · 1	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.1	Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.7	5.9	4.0	2.2	4.0	2.9
gricultural Machinery oilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.5 1.5	3.2 2.8	2·6 1·7	2.8 1.6	3·9 2·4	2.9 1.6	Grain Milling	2.0	3.8	2.4	2·0 2·8	3.4	2.
achine Tools	$1.5 \\ 2.0$	2·8 2·2	1.7	2.8	4.7	$3 \cdot 1$ 2 · 0	Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits	3·1 2·5	4·1 5·1	3.5 4.1	2.1	3.9 4.3	3.
extile Machinery and Accessories rdnance and Small Arms	1.7	3·2 2·7 4·3	1.9 1.5 3.5	$2 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 5$	3·4 2·5 3·7	$2 \cdot 3$ 1 \cdot 4 2 \cdot 6	Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose	2.8 3.9	4.6	3.5	2.3	4.6	3.0
onstructional Engineering ther Non-Electrical Engineering	3·4 2·0 1·6	2.8	2·1 1·7	2.1 1.8	3.4	2·3 2·1	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	1.9 3.7 3.6	$5 \cdot 7$ $5 \cdot 5$ $11 \cdot 5$	2.8 4.8 8.8	2·0 2·2 2·1	5·3 3·6 4·2	3.0
lectrical Machinery lectrical Wires and Cables elegraph and Telephone Appa-	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.4	2.5	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting	3.0	8.8	5.4	2.9	4.9	3.
ratus	1.1 2.2	2·2 5·2	1.5 3.6	1·5 1·8	3.9 4.2	2.4 2.9	Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	3.0	5.5	4·0 4·8	2.2	4.8	3.
ireless Valves and Electric Lamps	1.5	2.7	2.2	1.9	4.7	3.5	Tobacco	1.1	2.1	1.7	0.8	2.4	1.3
atteries and Accumulators ther Electrical Goods	$1 \cdot 7$ $2 \cdot 4$	6.0 3.6	3.6 2.9	2.5 2.4	4·9 4·1	3.6 3.1	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.8	4.1	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.8
icles	1.7	3.4	2.0	1.9	3.3	2.0	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2.5	4.1	2.7	2.7	3.7	2.8
lanufacture of Motor Vehicles,	2.1	3.1	2.2	2.0	3.5	2.3	Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting	$3 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 0$	3.9 2.7 4.7	3·2 3·2 2·7	2.6 2.9 3.1	3·2 1·4 3·5	2.8
etc lotor Repairers and Garages lanufacture and Repair of Air-	2.0	3.7	2·2 2·2	2.4	3.2	2.5	Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures.	3.3	4.7	3.6	2.7	3.9	3.1
craft	1.5	3.0	1.7	1.5	2.6	01.7	Manufactures	14	000S		anto 20		Sec.
Accessories	2·1 0·5	4·1 0·8	2·7 0·5	2·5 0·7	4·0 1·4	3·0 0·7	Paper and Printing	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.4	2.6	1.9
ther Locomotive Manufacture ailway Carriages and Wagons	1·9 1·1	2.6 2.0	1.9 1.1	1.6 1.0	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	1.7	Paper and Board Wallpaper	1.8 3.4	2.5 9.8	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	2·2 1·4	3.4 2.1	2.5
arts, Perambulators, etc.	2.6	4.5	3-3	3.4	4.1	3.7	Cardboard Boxes, etc	2·5 1·8	4·3 3·2	3.7 2.7	1·9 1·8	3·2 3·3	2.8
al Goods not elsewhere specified	2.2	3.6	2.7	2.6	4.0	3.1	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	1·9 1·4	2·4 1·8	1.9 1.6	0.9 1.3	$2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 0$	1.1
olts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	1.8	2·9 3·4 2·2	2·2 2·4 1·7	2.5 2.1 2.5	4·2 4·0 3·4	$3 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 7$							2.1
ire and Wire Manufactures	1.6 1.5 2.4	2.4	1.8 3.4	1.9	2.7	2.7 2.1 3.7	Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	2·4 2·0	4·4 3·8	3·2 2·6	2·6 2·7	4·5 4·5	3.4
ollow-ware	2.0	3.5	2.6	2.7	4.5	3·3 3·2	Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms	2.3	4·1 3·1	2.6	2.2	4.5	2.6
ision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.0	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.6	Toys, Games and Sports Requi-	3.3	6·5 4·7	5.3	2.8	4.0	3.6
eientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	and the second			-			Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph	4.1	Part of the	4.4	2.4	7.4	5.4
ments	2·1 2·3	3·2 4·8	2.5	1·9 2·2 3·2	3.2	2·4 2·6	Films Other Manufacturing Industries	5·8 2·6	3·7 4·1	5·3 3·3	4·0 2·4	5·1 4·5	4·2 3·4
wellery, Plate, etc	1·1 3·0	2.7	1·8 3·1	3.2	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	2·8 4·0	All the above Industries	2.0	3.4	2.5	2.1	3.3	2.5

(a) Per 100 males employed.

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Work of Appointments Department

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

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (Telephone number, Temple Bar 8020), but it also has a representa-tive in Scotland at the Glasgow Appointments Office, 450 Sauchie-hall Street, Glasgow, C.3 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161) 7161).

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed

cancies	outstanding at 12th July			4,724	
>>	notified during period			513	
22	filled during period	grand and	(La file al la	170†	
33	cancelled or withdrawn			500	
The state	outstanding at 15th Augu	st		4 567	

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 Appoint-ments Office and at the Regional Appointments Offices in the towns shown in the Table below.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appoint-ments Offices at 15th August, 1949, was 29,673⁺, consisting of 26,479 men and 3,194 women. The number on the registers included 17,085 men and 1,929 women who were in employment, while 9,394 men and 1,265 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 15th August. The following Table shows the numbers of registrations at each of the Offices :—

TOTAL BALLET	100.04	OF		In Emp	oloyment	Unem	ployed
Appoint	iments	s Ome	ce	Men	Women	Men	Women
London	121/12	3	10005	5,010	682	4,628	526
Cambridge		1	Section 7	532	51	345	36
Reading				477	59	291	41
Winchester			12.00	489	21	339	21
Bristol	1000	1570202	1.19	973	108	533	71
Birmingham	Dimper.	and the second	11. 199	1.578	116	524	81
Nottingham				728	66	191	25
Leeds			10000	1,004	104	319	62
Liverpool				1,016	75	352	69
Manchester				1,631	130	400	55
Newcastle-on-J	vne	Al Contrat	32.349	834	71	260	42
Edinburgh	STATISTICS.		COLUMN T	985	194	452	105
Glasgow	1.000		10.100	1,374	209	387	76
Cardiff		01.1	1.10.00	454	43	373	55
Totalt		TREE	and a	17,085	1,929	9,394	1,265

During the period 12th July to 15th August, 1949, there were new registrations by 3,203 men and 648 women, and during the same period the registrations of 3,737 men and 592 women lapsed. The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 12th July and 15th August, 1949.

	and the second	Men§	Won
Vacancia	es outstanding at 11th July .	. 5,488	. 87
,,	notified during period	1,899	55:
,,	cancelled or withdrawn during	g	
Version State	period	. 1,355	-37:
1300 8 h		. 806	19
,,		. 5,226	85
12 12 12 14 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		CHERRY AND AND ALL AND AND A	and the second

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 10th May to 15th August, 1949, were 2,363 for men and 645 for women, which included 118 filled by registered disabled men and 29 filled by registered disabled women.

* This figure includes 940 registrants who were also registered with Appointment

Dfices, 1 Including 66 vacancies filled by ex-Service men. 2 Excluding 408 persons registered for overseas employment only and 4,997 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded. 3 This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept interconcurrence of the second ler men or women.

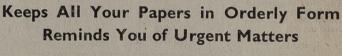


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⁽b) Per 100 females employed.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in July

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

of Fuel and Power from information supplied by the relationar Coal Board. The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 30th July was 721,000, compared with 722,500 for the five weeks ended 2nd July and 725,500 during the four weeks ended 31st July, 1948. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed were 566,700 in July, 657,800 in June and 586,600 in July, 1948; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in July, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with June, 1949, and July, 1948.

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

District	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) o compared with	r decrease (—)* the average for
F Francis	books during 4 weeks ended 30th July, 1949	5 weeks ended 2nd July, 1949	4 weeks ended 31st July, 1948
Northumberland Cumberland Durham South Yorkshire† West Yorkshire North and South Derbyshire† Notts. and Leicestershire North Males North Wales North Staffordshire Cannock Chase South Staffordshire South Staffs., Worcs., and Salop Warwickshire South Wales and Mon Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	42,700 5,800 110,800 99,600 94,1300 44,000 53,900 53,900 53,900 5,1400 8,800 20,600 17,800 5,700 16,000 106,100 7,200 6,100	- 100 - 200 - 100 - 200 - 100 - 200 - 300 - (100 - 300 + 100 	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
England and Wales	637,800	- 1,400	- 5,000
Fife and Clackmannan The Lothians Lanarkshire, etc. Ayrshire, etc.	22,500 12,600 34,700 13,400	 	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & 800 \\ + & 300 \\ - & 1,000 \\ + & 400 \end{array}$
Scotland	83,200	- 100	+ 500
Great Britain	721,000	- 1,500	- 4,500

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of July about 2,470 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,070; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,600. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of 1,700. The average number of shifts‡ worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.97 in July, 4.78 in June and 4.91 in July, 1948. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.29, 5.08 and 5.21, respectively.

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

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

Starte Contraction	July, 1948	June, 1949	July, 1949
Coal Face Workers : Voluntary Involuntary	8·69 5·94	6·97 7·58	7.66 7.68
All Workers : Voluntary Involuntary	6·54 5·14	5·19 6·59	5·76 6·63

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.00 tons in July, compared with 2.98 tons in the previous month and 2.89tons in July, 1948. The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of *all* workers was 1.13 tons in July; for June, 1949, and July, 1948, the figures were 1.14 tons and 1.07 tons, respectively.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots. † The wage-earner figures for these two districts take into account for July, 1949, and will in future take into account an adjustment by the National Coal Board of 200 men at a colliery not in production, who have previously been included in the North Derbyshire figures and are now among the South Yorkshire Wage-earners

These figures are obtained by dividing the total number of man-shifts worked by the number of persons effectively employed.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in April was 0·1 per cent. lower than in March but 2·5 per cent. higher than in April, 1948. Returns received by the Bureau, covering 56 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions, and relating to between 20 and 25 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the first quarter of 1949 was 0·8, the same as in the preceding quarter and in the first quarter of 1948.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 20,300 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of work-people in employment at 1st June in the establishments covered by the returns was $2 \cdot 8$ per cent. higher than at 1st May and $1 \cdot 1$ per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1948. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June was $0 \cdot 8$ per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1948. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June was $0 \cdot 8$ per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1948. Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of

Returns rendered by trade unions with a total membership of over 524,800 showed that the percentage rate of unemployment among their members at the end of March was $3 \cdot 2$, compared with $3 \cdot 4$ at the end of December and $3 \cdot 1$ at the end of March, 1948.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in June is estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have been approximately 43,736,000. This was 0.2 per cent. higher than the figure for May but 2.8 per cent. lower than that for June, 1948. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939=100) showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in June compared with May but a decrease of 8.5 per cent. compared with June, 1948. The United States Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of June was approximately 3,778,000, compared with 3,289,000 at the middle of May and with 2,184,000 at the middle of June. 1948.

June, 1948.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed in Belgium during June was 215,316, com-pared with 212,617 during May and 104,717 during June, 1948. The number of working days lost in June as a result of unemploy-ment was over 4,960,000, compared with nearly 6,160,000 in May and about 2,522,000 in June, 1948.

DENMARK

At the end of July returns received by the Danish Statistical At the end of July returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 14,808, or $2 \cdot 4$ per cent. of a total membership of about 610,000, had been unemployed for seven days or more, compared with $2 \cdot 2$ per cent. (final figure) at the end of the previous month and $1 \cdot 3$ per cent. at the end of July, 1948. In addition, 11,946 members had been unemployed for less than seven days at the end of July, and 3,933 were considered as ineligible for employment on account of age or other reasons. of age or other reasons.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th August was 42,701, compared with 43,011 at 30th July and 44,253 at 28th August, 1948.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of July was 46,400, of whom 33,200 were wholly unemployed, 600 were temporarily stopped and 12,600 were relief workers. At the end of June the number registered was 49,400 (31,800 wholly unemployed) and at the end of July, 1948, it was 27,692 (22,036 wholly unemployed).

SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of about 913,000 showed that 1.9 per cent. of their members were unemployed at 31st May, compared with 2.8 per cent. (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 1.7 per cent. at 31st May, 1948.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of June who were wholly unemployed was 3,879 or 2.6 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 4,706 or 3.1 per thousand at the end of May; in June, 1948, the number wholly unemployed was 1,001 or 0.7 per thousand.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1949

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in August In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £12,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 64,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected maintenance craftsmen in steel work in the iron and steel wire and wire rope industries and work-people employed in hollow-ware manufacture and in asbestos cement and asbestos textile manufacture. Other workpeople who received increases were employed in the glass processing industry and i metal finishing.

For maintenance craftsmen employed in steel melting shops and at steel rolling mills a new consolidated weekly minimum rate was fixed, which replaced the rates previously in operation and resulted in increases in some cases, the amount of increase varying according to district. In the iron and steel wire and wire rope industries there was an increase of 6d. a week for men engaged on productive work. In hollow-ware manufacture new minimum time rates were fixed under the Wares Councils Act giving increases of 1kd an hour to under the Wages Councils Act, giving increases of 14d, an hour to male workers other than learners and 1d, to female workers other than learners. In asbestos cement manufacture the minimum rate: were increased by 1d. an hour for men and by $\frac{3}{4}d$. for women. In asbestos textile manufacture the increase in minimum rates was Id. an hour for men and for women. In the glass processing industry a new sliding scale related to the index of retail prices was adopted, resulting in increases of $\frac{1}{2}d$, an hour for men and of proportionate amounts for other workers. The lower grades of workers employed in the metal finishing industry were given increases in minimum rates men in credes 2 and 2 and 2 and increases in minimum rates, men in grades 2 and 3 receivin $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour, respectively, and women $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Of the total increase of £12,000, about £4,000 was the result of arbitration awards; about £3,500 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £2,500 was the result of arrangements made by Joint

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeopl
Glass Processing	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Aug.	Men, apprentices, womer girls
		64, 9, week es effer ette 03	Antonio de la constant activita de la constant agresia de logan de regela de logan de
Asbestos Cement Manufacture	Great Britain	21 Aug.	Men, women and juveniles
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (cer- tain firms)	1 Aug.	Building tradesmen, coor wheelwrights and w repairers employed in heavy chemical industr
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in May¶	Youths, boys and girls
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain**	Beginning of first pay period following 13 Aug.	Maintenance craftsmen ployed in steel melting : and at steel rolling mil
		Contraction of the	

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Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and the remainder resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Act or from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

Changes in January-August, 1949

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 eight completed months of 1949, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group†			Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
The Disaster Committee of the State	antenin Append	EN BALL		£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing		See .	932,000	161,300
Mining and Quarrying	Mining Dead		51,000	11,200
Treatment of Non-metalliferous other than coal	Mining Prod	ucts	141 000	22 500
Chemicals and Allied Trades			141,000	23,500 36,000
Metal Manufacture	••	1000	175,000	19,400
Engineering, Shipbuilding and El	ectrical Good		29,500	2,100
Vehicles	cernear Good	100 M 200 M 200	26,000	4,900
Metal Goods not elsewhere specif	fied		92,000	17,600
Textiles			560,500	137,200
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	Older Contraction		29,500	6,200
Clothing	Contraction of the second		132,500	23,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco	antesian in second		96,500	17,200
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	and the second		23,500	4,000
Paper and Printing			57,500	15,300
Other Manufacturing Industries			43,500	9,500
Building and Contracting			1,091,000	82,700
Gas, Electricity and Water			100,000	36,400
Transport and Communication			287,500	78,000
Distributive Trades			35,500	7,600
Public Administration			195,500	21,000
Miscellaneous Services	1.1.1		154,000	51,100
Total	and the las		4,415,500	765,300

In the corresponding months of 1948 there was a net increase of $\pounds1,218,800$ in the weekly full-time wages of 4,848,500 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

Particulars of Change

nd	New cost-of-living sliding scale adopted, resulting in increases of $\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour (1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}d$.) on bonus for men 20 years and over and of proportionate amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change : brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers and sand-blasters, London
	area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) 3s, $3\frac{1}{2}d$, an hour, Provincial area 3s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$., bevellers, silverers, siders, plate cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.
	2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process) 2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d.; embossers' assistants and sand-blasters' assistants 2s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 2s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., leaded light cementers and packers 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d.
	general labourers, loaders, sand washers and cleaners up 2s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; women 20 years of age and over 75 per cent. of 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the London area and of 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the Provincial area. [‡]

num rates for men, of ³d, for wo proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum hourly rates after change include : men—Group I areas 2s. 4d., II 2s. 3d., III 2s. 2d. ; women— Is. 7½d., 1s. 7d., 1s. 6¼d.§

Increase of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in standard rates. Rates after change, inclusive of war supplement of $6\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour : chemical plumbers 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, other craftsmen 2s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$.

Increases in minimum weekly rates of 2s. for youths 19 and 20 years of age, and of 1s. for boys and girls 15 to 18. Rates after change: Grade "A" and "B" firms, youths and boys 36s. a week at 15, rising to 86s. at 20, girls 36s. at 15, rising to 67s. at 18.

New consolidated weekly minimum rate fixed, replacing rates previously in operation, and resulting in increases in some cases varying in amount according to district or works. Minimum consolidated rate after change for a 44-hour week ; fully skilled fitters and electricians 90s. 5d. a week, plus a cost-of-living addition of 40s. 2d. and a tonnage bonus calculated in accordance with existing arrangements; existing differentials, payable to various classes of craftsmen, are maintained.

* The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short time or of overtime.
 The industries included in the Table have been classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification recently prepared for use in Government Statistical Departments. The figures for industry groups, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those published in previous years.
 This increase is the result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Glass Processing Industry, whereby wages are to be adjusted in an adjustment made of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and hour for dallt workers for each rise or fall of 3 points.
 Piece-work rates are to be so adjusted as to secure an increase similar to that which would apply to workers on time rates, provided that this need not apply to workers and by firms (other than the metal group) which are constituent firms of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay. The rates quoted are subject to augmentation under the Company's discretionary bonus scheme.
 These increases were agreed in August and made retrospective to the date shown.
 * These increases were agreed of the Industrial Court and applied to the employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association and covered by agreements made with the National Joint Trade Union Craftmen's Committee, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, and the nates in covered by agreements and exist of the adapted in the states of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers'

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Engineering	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot and Neath	9 May*	Plain time-workers employed in engineering shops and foundries	Increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for workers whose rates are calculated on the labourers' basic rate. Rate after change for labourers 100s. 10d. a week, inclusive of special time-workers' bonus.*
L established b d from Gale	Aberdeen and Dundee	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Aug.	Blacksmiths employed in federated engineering estab- lishments	Increases in the weekly basic rates of 1s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. (66s. to 67s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.) in Aberdeen district, and of 6d. (67s. to 67s. 6d.) in Dundee district.
Wire Rope Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay week following 1 Aug.	Male productive workers 21 years or over	Increase of 6d, a week (58s. to 58s. 6d.) in the minimum scheduled rate. Mini- mum rate after change, inclusive of war addition, 92s. a week.
Iron and Steel Wire Manufacture	do.	do.	to interior and the second second	do. do.
Hollow-ware Manufacture	Great Britain	19 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New general minimum time rates fixed, replacing the basic time rates and supplemental time rates previously in operation, and resulting in increases of $1\frac{1}{3}$ d. an hour for men 2l years or over, and for other male workers except learners, of 1d. for female workers other than learners, and of $\frac{1}{3}$ d. to 1d., according to age, for learners; increases in piecework basic time rates of $1\frac{1}{3}$ d. an hour for male workers other than learners, of 1d. for female workers other than learners, and of $\frac{2}{3}$ d. to 1d. for learners. General minimum time rates after change : men 2l years or over in enamel ware section, fusers' helpers working in association with fusers, annealers, scalers 2s. $2\frac{2}{3}$ d. an hour, other male workers except learners 2s. $0\frac{1}{3}$ d., male learners $8\frac{3}{3}$ d. at
11,200 11,200 21,200 36,000	Frontieria 51,000	gniniM and		under 16 years, rising to is. 8 ³ / ₈ d. at 20; female workers other than learners is. 4 ³ / ₈ d., female learners 8 ³ / ₈ d. at under 16, rising to is. 1 ³ / ₈ d. at 17. Piecework basic time rates after change for workers other than learners : males 2s. 2 ³ / ₈ d. an hour, adult females is. 5 ³ / ₈ d. [†]
Metal Finishing	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Aug.	Men and women	Increases in minimum rates for Grade 2 and Grade 3 workers of \$d. and 1\$d. an hour, respectively, for men 21 years and over, and of \$d. and 1\$d. for women 19 years and over; rates for Grade 1 workers remain unchanged. Minimum rates after change : men—Grade 2, London area 2s. 5\$d. an hour, elsewhere 2s. 4d., Grade 3 2s. 3\$d., 2s. 1\$d.; women—Grade 2, London area 1s. 9d., elsewhere 1s. 7\$d., Grade 3 1s. 8d., 1s. 7d.‡
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	Beginning of first full pay period following 25 July§	Enginemen, greasers and fire- men	Increase of 7 [‡] per cent. in minimum weekly rates. Rates after change for day shift workers: enginemen on standing wages 134s. 5d. a week (when working under a head engineer 130s. 7d.), enginemen on ordinary time rates 119s. (when working under a head engineer 115s. 11d.), firemen 115s. 11d., greasers 113s. 1d.
Aught	do.	do.	Mechanics	Increase of 9s. 7d. a week (125s. 5d. to 135s.).
	do.	do.	Roller coverers	Increase of 8s. 6d. a week (109s. to 117s. 6d.).
Martin See of	Bury and District	First full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in manu- facture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used	Increase of 2 per cent. (8 per cent. to 10 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
	Wales	First pay day in July	for mechanical purposes Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4s. a week for adult male workers, of 3s. for women 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include : men 94s. a week, women 19 years and over 60s.
sbestos Textile Manufacture	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 1d. an hour in minimum rates for men and women, and of proportional antiunts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: men 21 years and over 2s. 1 ² / ₅ d. an hour, women 18 years and over 1s. 7d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 1s. a week for men, and of 8d. for women and juveniles. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus : men 95s. 2d. a week, women 18 years and over, felt production processes 72s. 7d., cutting and stitching 65s. 2d.
terated Waters Manufacture	England and Wales	5 Aug.	Workpeople employed as driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates	New minimum rates of remuneration for driver-salesmen and delivery workers, and new general minimum time rates for male and female mates fixed for a 48-hour week, as follows: driver-salesmen (of any age) of mechanically propelled or horse-driven vehicles 104s. a week; delivery workers on mechanically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity of 1 ton or less 62s. at under 18 years, rising to 104s. at 21 or over; delivery workers (of any age) on mechanically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons or one-horse vehicles 104s., over 2 and up to 5 tons or two-horse 110s., over 5 and up to 8 tons 116s., over 8 and up to 12 tons 120s., over 12 tons 124s.; male and female mates—36s. 6d. at under 16 years, rising to 100s. at 21 or over. [†]
Cold Storage	Great Britain	Pay day in week com- mencing 4 July	Male workers 19 years and over, other than clerical and supervisory grades and engineering operating staff	Increases of 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. a week in minimum rates, according to grading of town. Minimum rates after change : 102s. 6d. or 98s. 6d., according to grade of town.

* This increase was agreed upon by the Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Conciliation Board in July, and was made retrospective to 9th May. Payment of the increase is to be made on or after 12th August and is to apply to the workers concerned only for such time as they are on day work.
* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 295 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.
* These increases took effect under Orders workers.
* These increases resulted from an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal. The Tribunal referred back to the parties, for settlement by negotiation, the adjustments to be made in the rates of juvenile workers.
* Sthese increases were agreed in August, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
* These increases do not apply to port cold stores which are at present covered by agreements for or related to the dock industry.

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.

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
947	1000	STOR DY T	S. Synakisky	and the second
June	100	100	100	100
September	101	101	102	101
December	103	103	106	103
948		President Color State	Nacht Subergio	RETERALS 23010
March	105	106	107	105
June.	105	107	108	106
September	106	108	109	106
December	107	109	110	107
949	Surst the marke	A State Real Product of La	Int standardits in	Alter & print
January	107	109	110	108
February	107	109	110	108
March	108	110	111	108
	108	110	111	108
A second second second of the second s	108	111	111	108
May	108	111	111	109
June		111	112	109
July	108 108	ine III	112	109

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DISPUTES IN AUGUST

Of the 102 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in August, 8, directly involving 2,100 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 36, directly involving 1,900 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 1,100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 15, directly involving 1,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 34, directly involving 3,700 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5 directly The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 102. In addition, 6 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during August, in these 108 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 104,000. questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 700 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 100 workers, was in support of The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during August, was about 273,000. workers involved in another dispute.

Of the stoppages of work through industrial disputes known to have been in progress at some time in August, the coal mining industry accounted for 63, involving over 98,000 workers, and resulting in an aggregate loss of about 240,000 working days. The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of stoppages of work in August due to industrial disputes :--

		r of Stopp ress in M		Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of	
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining	1	62 2	63 3	98,400 1,400	240,000 20,000	
ture, etc	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 3	2 2 5	300 200 1,400	3,000 1,000 3,000	
Other Industries and Services	bril 1 H	32	33	2,400	6,000	
Total, August, 1949	6	102	108	104,100	273,000	
Total, July, 1949	13	62	75	24,100	266,000	
Total, August, 1948	6	141	147	34,400	123,000	

Of the total of 273,000 days lost in August, 269,000 were lost by 103,500 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 10,800 were directly involved and 92,700 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 August also included 4,000 days lost by 600 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration

COA

TEX

Of 96 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which *ended* during August, 37, directly involving 1,900 workers, lasted not more than one day; 26, directly involving 3,800 workers, lasted two days; 15, directly involving 2,200 workers, lasted three days; 15, directly involving 2,600 workers, lasted four to six days; and 3, directly involving 100 workers, lasted over six days The number of workers involved in stoppages which began in the period January to August was 358,600, the number of days lost in such stoppages being 1,461,000. In addition, 2,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1949 by 800 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year. involving 100 workers, lasted over six days.

Occupations; and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result	
A TE I PART I A TO A TO A	Directly	Indirectly‡	Began	Ended	The second second second second	increty mixed by a scarcoal time	
AL MINING :	1,020	No alse	4 Aug.	10 Aug.	Strippers' dissatisfaction with alloca- tion of working places, and other grievances regarding working conditions	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Winding enginemen and other colliery workers—Yorkshire and Lanca- shire (various collieries) CTLE:—	550	91,090	20 Aug.§	24 Aug.§	Demand by winding enginemen for a wage rate of 35s. a shift	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials. Dispute referred to the National Arbitration Tribunal.	
Craftsmen and other operatives employed in flax spinning and weaving departments of a firm of linen manufacturers—Bessbrook (one firm)	80	1,200	10 Aug.	met 977 1926 - 770	Against firm's action in refusing to employ certain workers, who had formerly been members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union, unless they rejoined that union	No settlement reported.	
RNITURE MANUFACTURE : Vorkers employed in chair manu- factureHigh Wycombe (one firm) PER, PRINTING, ETC. :	230	-	22 Aug.	24 Aug.	Objection to the employment of unskilled labour in a new depart- ment for the manufacture of utility furniture	Work resumed. Agreement reached providing for certain safeguards for craftsmen in the event of shortage of work.	
Overhaulers, finishers and other workers employed in paper manu- facture—Westfield, Bathgate (one firm)	50 .	190	22 Aug.	27 Aug.	Demand for increased piece rates when engaged on certain sizes of paper	Work resumed at old rates on the advice of trade union officials.	
LWAY TRANSPORT : Decomotive drivers and firemen	1,060		14 Aug.	28 Aug.	In support of a driver and fireman at Grantham who refused to com- plete a lodging turn for which they had been rostered, and objection of Grantham men to lodging turns introduced on 8th August follow- ing agreement between the Rail- way Executive and the two trade unions concerned.	Work resumed. The lodging turn in dispute to be withdrawn at the end of the summer season's working and not re-introduced.	
ler review are provisional and subject	to revision	· those for a	arlier month	have h	onditions of labour are excluded from t gregate number of working days lost exo revised where necessary in accordance	he statistics. Stoppages involving less eeded 100. The figures for the month with the most recent information.	

un The ner number of individuals involved in coal mining and transport industries, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. Was approximately 120,000, while for transport the net numbers were approximately 100,000 in 1949 and 60,000 in 1948. For all industries combined the corresponding period in 1948 in totals were approximately 120,000 and 310,000. If the occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, is the stoppage began on 20th August at a number of Yorkshire collieries. On 22nd August a considerable number of other collieries in Yorkshire and Lancashire Lancashire on 25th August. Il Stoppages occurred on this date and the two following Sundays.

Industrial Disputes

Causes

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1949 AND 1948

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

	Januar	y to Augus	st, 1949	Januar	ry to Augu	st, 1948
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppage: in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Coal Mining Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi-	614	212,800†	660,000	815	154,700†	381,000
cal, etc Engineering Shipbuilding Iron and Steel	10 69 33	900 10,700 7,000	3,000 70,000 43,000	· 19 69 49	2,000 46,900 16,000	9,000 120,000 207,000
and Other Metal Textile Clothing Food, Drink and	71 24 12	14,400 7,100 • 900	49,000 43,000 5,000	74 34 21	34,100 13,700 6,300	515,000 52,000 25,000
Tobacco Woodworking,	9	400	2,000	20	3,600	16,000
Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing,	1000 B	600	11,000	15	700	5,000
etc Building, etc	5 35 58	800 8,300 90,000†	5,000 20,000 523,000	8 20 79	3,500 2,100 62,800†	25,000 8,000 320,000
Commerce, etc. Other Industries and Services	7 34	800 4,700	1,000 28,000	9 48	3,200 7,600	11,000 35,000
Total	989	359,400†	1,463,000	1,280	357,200†	1,729,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING AUGUST

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 16th August, 1949

FIGURES FOR 16th August, 1949 The interim index of retail prices measures, for the United Kingdom, the average changes, month by month, in the prices of the goods and services which entered into working-class expendi-ture before the war, the goods and services covered being those recorded in family budgets collected during 1937-38. The index started from 17th June, 1947 (taken as = 100), and measures the changes in the prices of these goods and services from that date. As some goods and services are much more important than others, the relative changes, since 17th June, 1947, in the price levels of the various items included are combined by the use of "weights". These "weights" represent the proportions in which these items entered into working-class expenditure in 1937-38, adjusted to take account of the broad changes in prices between 1937-38 and mid-June, 1947. The price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate

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

The following Table shows the indices at 16th August, 1949, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index :---

		INDEX	FIGURE FOR		
	GROUP	16th A	UGUST, 1949)	WEIGHT
I.	Food	. 116	(116.0)		348
П.	Rent and rates	. 100	(100.1)		88
Ш.	Clothing	. 119	(118.7)		97
IV.	Fuel and light	. 113	(112.9)		65
	Household durable goods	108	(108.3)	-weiter	71
VI.	Miscellaneous goods	. 113	$(113 \cdot 1)$		35
VII.	Services	. 105	(105.4)		79
VШ.	Drink and tobacco .	. 108	(107.5)		217
	All items	111	(111.2)		1.000

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

On the above basis, and taking the level of prices at 17th June, 1947, as 100, the "all items" index at 16th August was 111, the same figure as at 12th July.

Food The average level of food prices showed a fractional rise during the month although the group index, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 116. The principal increase was in the prices for eggs, the maximum prices having been raised by 1d. each on 25th July. There were also increases in the prices of tomatoes and some kinds of vegetables. These advances were largely offset by a seasonal decline in the prices of potatoes and by reduced prices for apples. There was relatively little change in the prices of the remaining articles of food covered by the index.

Clothing

A number of articles included in the clothing group showed slight increases in price between 12th July and 16th August. On the other hand, there were some price reductions for men's suits and overcoats and for certain other items. The average change for the group taken as a whole was small, and the group index, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 119 at both dates.

Household Durable Goods

In this group the only change of any significance was a fall in the average level of prices for floor coverings of felt base and linoleum. This had little effect on the index for the household durable goods group, which was 108 at both 16th August and 12th July.

Other Groups

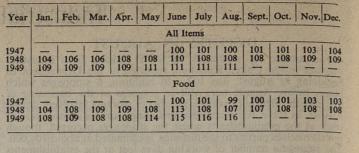
In the five remaining groups, covering rent and rates, fuel and light, miscellaneous goods, services, and drink and tobacco, there were relatively few changes in prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 100, 113, 113, 105 and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

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Industrial Relations Handbook, Supplement No. 2. Index of Retail Prices," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 332 of this GAZETTE.

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

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1949



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 the GAZETTE was prepared.

Country	Base of Index* and Latest Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise(+) of of Index (in Index compare	Figure Points)
00001222 0.000 344	is given	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Previous Month	Year before
107 201 1 1008 880	Europe 1935 = 100	an Countr	ries	
Denmark All Items Food	July	179 180	- 2† Nil†	- Nil
France (Paris) Food	1938 ["] = 100 June	1,715	- 10	+155
celand (Reykjavik) All Items Food	JanMar., 1939=100 July (1st)	326 357	Nil Nil	+ 6 - 2
rish Republic All Items* Food	Mid-Aug., 1947 = 100 Mid-May	99 97	Nil† Nil†	- 1 - 3
Netherlands (Medium and small towns)	1938-39 = 100		simon	anti com
All Items	June (middle) 1947 = 100‡	223 260	+ 2 + 4	+ 16 + 28
Poland (Warsaw) All Items Food	June	112 112	Nil Nil	+ 98 + 158
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1938–June, 1939 = 100		the state	
All Items* Food	June July, 1936 = 100	$\begin{array}{c} 210 \cdot 2 \\ 214 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	- 2.6 - 3.1	+ 10.2 + 11.1
Spain (Large towns) All Items Food	May	471·7 613·9	+ 2.0 + 3.4	+ 20.7 + 15.8
All Items Food	1935 ["] 100 June	170] 181	+ 1† Nil	+ 5 Nil
Switzerland All Items	June, $19\ddot{1}4 = 100$ June (end)	222·0 227·9	+ 0.5 + 1.0	- 1.7
Food	" " Other	Countrie	Stand and	- 1.7
Canada All Items	1935-39 = 100 July (beginning)	162.1	+ 1.6	+ 5.2 + 5.9
Food Ceylon (Colombo) All Items	Nov., 1942 = 100	207·2	+ 4.3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
All Items Food India (Delhi)	May 1944 ^{"=} 100	139	Nil	- 4 + 3
All Items Food	Feb.	127 117	$-1 \\ -1$	+ 2 + 1
Jamaica (Kingston) All Items Food	Aug., 1939 = 100 June	243.95 236.59	- 1.48 - 2.13	- 2.46 - 8.28
Kenya (Nairobi) All Items*	Aug., 1939 = 100 April (end)	183	Nil¶ Nil¶	+ 1 + 2
Food Mexico (Mexico City) All Items*	1934 = 100 May	186 332·0		+ 17.8
Food Peru (Lima)	1934–36"= 100	330.4	+ 2.4 + 2.4	+ 15.9
All Items* Food	June (middle) $19\ddot{3}\ddot{8} = 1\ddot{0}\ddot{0}$	425.80** 481**	+ 6.60 + 12	+ 55.64 + 68
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) All Items	1938 = 100 Mar.	152.0	+ 0.3	+ 7.5 + 2.1
Food Trinidad	1935 = 100	159.1	+ 1.3	+ 2·1 Nil
All Items Food United States	July (beginning) 1935–39 = 100	227 260	Nil Nil	-, 2
All Items Food	June (middle)	169 · 6 204 · 3	+ 0.4 + 1.9	$\begin{array}{c} - & 2 \cdot 1 \\ - & 9 \cdot 8 \end{array}$
	al la man	1. 1.	1	and the start

* The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" figures are based are food, house-rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of the Irish Republic (food, house-rent, clothing, and luel and light), Portugal (food, fuel and light, and certain other household items), Kenya (food, clothing, and household, etc., items), Mexico (food, clothing, fuel and light, and soap), and household, etc., items), Mexico (food, clothing, fuel and light, and soap), and Peru (food, house-rent, clothing, and miscellaneous items).
* The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.
* The index figures are based on free market prices supplied by municipalities, rationing not being taken into consideration.
* The figures for June, 1948, previously published have been revised.
* Miscellaneous items include direct taxation. If direct taxation is excluded, the figure was 166, the same as at the end of the previous quarter and an increase of 2 points compared with the end of June, 1948.
* The index is bi-monthly and comparison is with the previous bi-monthly period.

period. ** Figure supplied by Labour Attaché.

	IVII	DCL	LLA	Sector Sector	dee
			Co	ontents	of
Fatal Industrial Accident Industrial Diseases	s 				Page 329 329
	s 		Theory of the second se	and and a second	

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 August was 137, compared with 143 in July, 1949, and 108 (revised figure) in August, 1948. In the case of seamen employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom, 19 fatal accidents were reported in August, compared with 13 in July, 1949, and 10 in August, 1948.* Detailed figures for separate industries are given below in respect of August, 1949.

Mines and Quarries[†] | Factories—continued

wines and Quarries		ractories-continueu	
Under Coal Mines Acts :		Electrical Stations	
Underground	39	Other Industries	
C C	5	WORKS AND PLACES UN	
36 4 11'C 36'		as 105 107 109 Exercise	NDE
	·:2	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTO	OKIE
Quarries	2	Аст, 1937	
and the set of the set of the set of the set of		Docks, Wharves, Quays	
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	46	and Ships Building Operations	
	8-12	Building Operations	1
		Works of Engineering	
Factories		Construction	
		Warehouses	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		warenouses	
tery and Glass	3	TOTAL TICTORY I CT	7
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	9	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	1
Metal Extracting and	i drains	a hai mainant ann ainmarch annan	087
D C .	3	Railway Service	
Metal Conversion and	3	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	
		Engine Drivers, Motor-	B.
Founding (including			
Rolling Mills and Tube	1 Barris	men	
Making)	6	Firemen	
Engineering, Locomotive		Guards (Passenger)	mo
Building, Boilermaking,		Labourers	Dir.
etc	5	Mechanics	
Railway and Tramway	Jul The State	Permanent Way Men	
Carriages Motor and	ris re-	Porters	
Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-		Shunters	
Other vehicles and All-		Other Grades	
craft Manufacture	4	Contractors' Servants	
Shipbuilding	2	Contractors Servants	00.
Other Metal Trades	A	PLANDER OF CASA MARK AT	
Cotton	1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	1
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1	MARCH MAR 2220 FRIDA AL	1
Other Textile Manufacture	1502 2	Total (excluding Seamen)	13
Textile Printing, Bleaching	19 1 2	the period Administration and	1
and Dyeing		Seamen	
Tanning, Currying, etc	i	Trading Vessels	1
The local of the second s	4	Fishing Vessels	12.00
Food and Drink	4	Fishing vessels	
General Woodwork and		NOT LAW MANAGERS OF CERT	25/2
Furniture	3	TOTAL, SEAMEN	
Paper, Printing, etc	(an our chouse analysiste	-
Rubber Trades	0.1.0	Total (including Seamen)	15
Gas Works	3	PLAN AND DEC MORE PROVINCE Y	ON -
statest action of the statest	ning en	IN ner donaun ; Officers con	
Commission of the State of the	-	interesting I and a	

Industrial Diseases

The Table below shows the numbers of *cases* and *deaths*[‡] in the United Kingdom reported during August under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning)

101, 1920 :		Scheme in April, 1945, up to 515t Au	gust, 1949	· 10123 - 22101	
I. Cases	I. Cases—continued	senarosleines soils on editore at	Carlot Provide State	operate de	Contract Marc
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration	Participation and a second participation of the second	Men	Women	Total
Nil	(Skin Cancer) Pitch 7	and in head a substituted and head and	Annanti	August, 1949	1 Ellerat
Angente a scale wind a maximum	Tar 3	Number of applications for assistance made	2,341	37	2,37
	Oil 4	Number of awards made by-	Har word	APRILLES .	Establish
Other Poisoning	total 14	Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education Other award-making Departments	243 3,810 217	25 1	24 3,83 21
Aniline Poisoning 5	Chrome Ulceration	Total awards	4,270	31	4,30
TOTAL 5	Chromium Plating 3	Number of applications rejected	548	28	5
A CONTRACT CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT.	TOTAL 3	Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	163	10	1
Anthrax	Total, Cases 27	and the second se		e totals, Apr of August,	
Vool 3	II. Deaths	Number of applications for assistance made	188,922	14,613	203,5
Iandling of Horsehair 1 Iandling and Sorting of 1 Hides and Skins 1	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer) Oil 2	Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education Other award-making Departments	41,084 72,168 16,565	1,359 6,151 1,742	42,44 78,3 18,30
TOTAL 5	TOTAL 2	Total awards	129,817	9,252	139,0
*The C 11041	+	Number of applications rejected	34,524	2,719	37,2
tising from the war.	to seamen directly attributable to causes	Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	20,351	2,304	22,6

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

US STATISTICS

this Section

Vocational and Disabled Training Further Education and Training

Vocational and Disabled Training

ier,

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes

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 291). They relate to the four weeks ended 25th July, 1949. The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 783, and 6,214 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 5,442 males and 772 females ; of the total 3,288 were disabled persons. During the period 861 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

The other parts by the feetershow	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during	user Parts	Deartesper	ark sitts
period : Able-bodied	334	65	399
Disabled	352	32	384
Total	686	97	783
Number of persons in training at end of period at :	t For	nt. Malan	
Government Training Centres-	(Bardan ba	CONTRACTOR	
Able-bodied	1,951 1,822	175 96	2,126 1,918
Technical and Commercial Colleges-	1,022	90	1,910
Able-bodied	264	179	443
Disabled	324	138	462
Employers' Establishments—		TERRORS AND ALL OF	
Able-bodied	249	108	357
Disabled	399	9	408
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	433	67	500
Total	5,442	772	6,214
Trainees placed in employment during	and the stat	AND A LEWIS	N (1928)
period : Able-bodied	398	0.9	496
Disabled	398	98 32	496
	333	34	303
Total	731	130	861
The second second is a summer of the second se	and strates the second	a spin the second	

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 25th July, 1949, the number of trainees placed in employment was 82,133, of whom 74,641 were males and 7,492 were females.

Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme up to the end of August; they are in continuation of those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE. The particulars relate to the progress made under the Scheme (a) during August, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to 31st August, 1949.

* This figure includes over 1,500 applicants who had been informed by the Ministry of Education that awards would be made in their case.

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ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Arbitration Awards : National Arbitration Tri			1996 - 1997 1996 - 1997		330	
Civil Service Arbitration Industrial Court	Tribur	nal		 ::	330	
Single Arbitrators, etc.				 A	331	

Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

National Arbitration Tribunal Awards During August the National Arbitration Tribunal issued 17 awards^{*}, Nos. 1304 to 1320. Six of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers. Award No. 1304 (3rd August).—Parties: Tile manufacturer members of the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation who make and maintenance their own tile dies, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in their employment. Claim: That the employers should observe in respect of the tile die fitters the engineering toolroom district rates and conditions and the national toolroom agreement of June, 1940, and that, in so far as the bonus referred to therein could not be applied, they should pay a lieu bonus, not less than the average paid in engineering pay a lieu bonus, not less than the average paid in engineering shop toolrooms in the district. Award: On the footing that the employers put into operation the offer made by the Federation on their behalf on 27th September, 1948, of revised rates for the die fitters concerned, the Tribunal found that the claim had not been

Award No. 1305 (5th August).—Parties: Members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' Oldham District Association, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in their employment. Claim: For payment at premium rates for work done on 3rd January, 1949. Award: The Tribunal found that the

claim had not been established. Award No. 1306 (5th August).—Parties : Members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' Aberdeen and District Associa-tion and Dundee and District Association, and members of the Associated Blacksmiths', Forge and Smithy Workers' Society in their employment. Claim : For the basic rate of blacksmiths to be baseled up to 6% a wask. Award : The Tribunal awarded that the

their employment. Claim: For the basic rate of blacksmiths to be levelled up to 68s. a week. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the basic rate of the blacksmiths concerned should be 67s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. a week in Aberdeen and 67s. 6d. a week in Dundee. Award No. 1309 (12th August).—Parties: Members of the British Film Producers' Association and of the Association of Specialised Film Producers Ltd., and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. Matter in dispute : The dispute arose out of differences between the parties regarding the selection arose out of differences between the parties regarding the selection of electrical workers. Award : The Tribunal found in favour of the contention of the Associations that an employer seeking labour from the Union had the right to nominate a man known to him and thought by him to be suitable, and to require that known to him and submitted by the Union for interview. As regards the contention of the Associations that an employer seeking labour from the Union had the right to accept or reject at his discretion and without giving reasons any applicant submitted by the Union for interview, the Tribunal found that such right should be subject to the provi-tions of an acreement reached at the conference in March 1946

the Tribunal found that such right should be subject to the provi-sions of an agreement reached at the conference in March, 1946, the terms of which are given in the award. *Award No.* 1318 (29th August).—*Parties*: Members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in, their employment. *Claim*: For an increase in the annual holiday and certain other revisions of the existing agreement relating to paid belief and and a Triburgel found that the claim had and at holidays. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not at present been established.

present been established. Award No. 1319 (29th August).—Parties: Members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, and members of the trade unions represented by the National Joint Trade Union Craftsmen's Iron and Steel Committee in their employment. Claim: For an increase in the annual holiday and certain other revisions of the existing agreement relating to paid holidays. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not at present been established

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued two awards, Nos. 807 and 808, each award relating to an individual firm.

* See footnote * in second column on page 331.

Wages Councils Acts Catering Wages Act Agricultural Wages Act ..

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

On 11th August the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued an award, No. 111*, relating to a claim against the Board of Admiralty by the Civil Service Clerical Association for improved salary scales with retrospective effect and the application of the corresponding points principle on assimilation for locally entered clerks in the service of the Admiralty at Malta. The Tribunal awarded that service of the Admiralty at Malta. The Thouhar awarded that (i) the basic scale of annual pay for local clerks, in the service of the Admiralty at Malta, should be : Grade III £160 × £8—£256, Grade II £264 × £9—£300, Grade I £310 × £10—£360; (ii) in addition a flat rate cost-of-living bonus of £26 a year should be addition a flat rate cost-of-fiving bonus of ±26 a year should be payable at all points in the scales; (iii) the "corresponding points" principle should be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of existing staff covered by the claim in accordance with the formula agreed upon by the National Whitley Council for general application; and (iv) the new scales should be effective from 1st April, 1947.

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

Industrial Court Awards

During August the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2228

and for the maintenance of existing differentials in the hourly rates paid to various craftsmen. *Award*: The Court awarded a con-solidated minimum rate for a normal 44-hour week of 90s. 5d. to which should be added a cost-of-living scale addition which at present stands at 40s. 2d. and a tonnage bonus calculated in accordance with arrangements at present existing or as subsequently modified by agreement or award. The existing differentials in the hourly rates paid to various classes of craftsmen were to be maintained.

Award No. 2230 (23rd August).—Parties : Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council, Claim : The Court were asked to determine the scales of salary which should The Court were asked to determine the scales of salary which should apply under the National Health Services to the Chief Adminis-trative Officers of Boards of Governors of Undergraduate Teaching Hospitals in England and Wales, including consideration of the Staff Side claim for additional remuneration whenever the Chief Administrative Officer also holds the post of Finance and/or Supplies Officer. Award: The Court awarded the following salary scale as from 5th July, 1949 :-£1,750 × £50-£1,850 × £75-£2,000 per annum; Officers employed in the Metropolitan Police Area to receive a London weighting allowance of £50 per annum; Officers already in post in July, 1948, to have the option of remaining on the salary scales and other conditions of service which they had before July, 1948, if these were more favourable than those now awarded. awarded.

awarded. Award No. 2231 (24th August).—Parties : Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Pharmaceutical Whitley Council. Claim : The Court were asked to determine salary scales for hospital pharmacists. Award : The Court awarded as from 5th July, 1949, a salary scale of $\pounds 425 \times \pounds 25$ — $\pounds 525$ per annum for pharmacists and that chief pharmacists-in-charge should receive a scale with a maximum of $\pounds 825$ per annum exclusive of certain special allowances. The Court also awarded that the parties should negotiate scales for senior assistant pharmacists, deputy chief pharmacists and chief pharmacists-in-charge and in the event of the parties being unable within a period of two months of the date of the award to reach

* See footnote * in second column on page 331.



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agreement on these scales either party should be at liberty forthwith to report such failure and the Court would after hearing the parties determine the matter in dispute. The Court further awarded that persons holding certain higher qualifications should receive a special allowance of £25 per annum in addition to their salary. The award was without prejudice to any higher salaries at present is correction operation.

in operation. Award No. 2232 (24th August).—Parties: The Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport (Pilot Officers' Panel). Claim: That the conditions of service for pilots serving with companies members of the British Air Charter Association Ltd. should be the same as those laid down by Industrial Court Award No. 2114 or with such modifications of that award as the Court might consider appropriate. Award: The Court found that the terms and conditions of the pilots concerned in the claim ought to comply with the requirement of Section 41 (1)

The Court found that the terms and conditions of the pilots concerned in the claim ought to comply with the requirement of Section 41 (1) of the Civil Aviation Act, 1946, and that their present terms and conditions were in certain respects less favourable than those commonly observed by the three Corporations and were not in compliance with the requirements of that Section of the Act. Having regard to the provisions of Section 41 of the Act, the Court awarded that as from 24th August, 1949, the members of the British Air Charter Association Ltd. should in respect of their pilots observe the terms and conditions for pilot officers set out in *Industrial Court Award No.* 2114.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During August three awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Each award related to an individual undertaking.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945 - 1948

Notices of Proposal

During August notice of intention to submit to the Minister of

During August notice of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals was issued by the following Wages Council :— *Fustian Cutting Wages Council (Great Britain)*.—Proposal F.C. (23), dated 26th August; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates for female workers only. Further information concerning the above proposal may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in question, at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

Wages Regulation Orders

During August the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made to him by the Wages Councils concerned :--*The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order,* 1949 : S.I. 1949 No. 1533 (H.M. (40)), dated 11th August and effective from 3rd October. This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers (other than homeworkers) as from the holiday season commencing 1st May, 1950, and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949 : S.I. 1949 No. 1576 F. (50)), dated 22nd August and effective from 9th September. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work

This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates. The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949: S.I. 1949 No. 1577 (F. (51)), dated 22nd August and effective from 9th September. This Order prescribes the annual holidays and certain customary holidays to be allowed to workers, and fixes payment for such holidays.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposal

During August notice of intention to submit to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance wages regulation proposals was given by the following Wages Councils :-- Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).-Proposal N.I.B. (N.42), relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rate, general minimum piece rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.
 Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).-Proposal N.I.A. (N.33), relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates.
 Terated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).-Proposal N.I.A. (N.33), relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.
 Turther information about either of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council concerned, at Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

Wages Regulation Orders

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

* See footnote * in the next column.

Notices and Orders :

Notice of Proposal

During August notice of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals was issued by the following Wages Board :--*Unlicensed Residential Establishment Wages Board*.--Proposal U.R. (3), dated 30th August, is in substitution for those already published as proposals U.R. (1) and U.R. (2) on 8th February, 1949, relating to the fixing of statutory minimum remuneration to be paid to male and female workers within the scope of the Board ; and to the allowance of holidays and the fixing of holiday remunera-tion for all workers (except extra waiters, extra waitresses and extra head waiters). extra head waiters).

Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Order relating to Overtime in Kent

An Order (No. 1774) was made on 3rd August by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales, with effect from 14th August, 1949, varying the employment which is to be treated as overtime for the purpose of the application of the differential rates of wages for workers employed in agriculture in the administrative county of

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

British Transport.—First Annual Report, Statement of Accounts and Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1948. H.C. 235, Session 1948–49. Price 7s. (7s. 5d.). East Africa.—Annual Report of the East Africa High Commission for its inaugural year, 1948. Colonial No. 245. Colonial Office. Price 9d. (114)

9d. (11d.)

Price 9d. (11d.). Employment and Unemployment.—Tables relating to Employment and Unemployment in Great Britain, 1948. Regional and Industrial Analysis. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 6d.

Analysis. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).—See page 309.
Fire Services.—Report of His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Fire Services (Counties and Boroughs, England and Wales) for the period 1st April to 31st December, 1948. Cmd. 7763. Home Office. Price 4d. (5d.).—See page 311.
National Insurance.—(a) Preliminary Drafts of (i) National Insurance (General Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1949, and (ii) National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949. Price 1d. each (2d.). (b) First report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949.
H.C. 240, Session 1948–1949. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 312.
(c) Selected Decisions given by the Commissioner on (i) Claims for (c) Selected Decisions given by the Commissioner on (i) Claims for Benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, during the periods 16th May to 15th June, 1949. Pamphlet I/7. Price 4d. (5d.). 16th June to 15th July, 1949. Pamphlet I/8. Price 6d. (7d.). (ii) Claims for Unemployment Benefit during the month of July, 1949. Pamphlet U/10. Price 2d. (3d.). Ministry of National Incomes. ational Insurance.

Month of July, 1949. Pamphiet U/10. Price 2d. (3d.). Ministry of National Insurance.
Railway Service.—(a) Railways Conciliation and Salaried Grades. Report of the Board of Conciliation appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to assist in the consideration and settlement of certain problems relating to salaries, wages and conditions of service of the conciliation and salaried grades on the railways. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). (b) Railway Shopmen. Report of the Board of Conciliation appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to assist in the consideration of certain problems relating to wages and conditions of service of railway shopmen with a view to promoting a settlement. Price 6d. (7d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See pages 306 and 307.
International Labour Office.—(i) Seafarers' Conditions in India and Pakistan. International Labour Office Studies and Reports, New Series No. 14. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by Staples Press Ltd., Orchard House, 14 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. Price 2s. 6d. (ii) Vocational Training Monograph No. 2. International Labour Office, Geneva. Price 2s.—See page 312.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service (or the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland) are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of *Statutory Instruments* (or *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*). The price of each Instrument, unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free). *The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) (Constitu-tion) Order*, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1629), made on 30th August by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 307. *The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order*, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1533; Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the

* Copies of official publications including Orders, Regulations, etc., referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 332 or through any bookseller.

price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 11th August; The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1576), dated 22nd August; The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1577; price 3d. net, 4d. post free), dated 22nd August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 331.

The National Service (Naval and Marine Forces) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1423; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 28th July; The National Service (Military Forces) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1446; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 28th July; The National Service (Air Force) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1452; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 28th July; The National Service (Air Force) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1452; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 27th July. These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st September, were made by the Admiralty, the Army Council and the Air Council respectively under the National Service Act, 1948, and relate, inter alia, to the definition of a day's training and to liability to complete interrupted service.

The National Service (Transfer during Part-time Service) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1447), made on 28th July by the Admiralty, the Army Council and the Air Council jointly under the National Service Act, 1948. These Regulations make provision for the transfer of persons performing part-time service, or volunteer service in lieu of part-time service, under the Act from one auxiliary force to another auxiliary force.

The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1518), made on 9th August by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 312.

Under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 312. The Education Authority Bursaries (Scotland) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1489 (S. 106); price 2d. net, 3d. post free), made on 30th July by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946. These Regulations, which replace as from 31st August the Education Authority Bursaries (Scotland) Regulations, 1947, make, inter alia, specific provisions for "apprentices" bursaries " for apprentices attending educational establishments during continuous periods of release from employment, and for "pre-vocational bursaries" for pupils undergoing pre-apprenticeship courses, pre-nursing courses and other courses of a similar type.

The Herring Industry (Grants and Advances) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1404 (S.96)), made on 22nd July by the Secretaries of State concerned with the sea-fishing industry in Scotland and Northern Ireland, and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries,

under the Herring Industry Act, 1944, as amended by the White Fish and Herring Industries Act, 1948.—See page 311.

Fish and Herring industries Act, 1940.—See page 511. The Factories (Certificates of Fitness of Young Persons) Rules (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1949 No. 133; price 3d. net, 4d. post free); The Factories (Certificates of Fitness of Young Persons) (Adaptation) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1949 No. 134); The Factories (Certificates of Fitness of Young Persons) (Prescribed Period) Order (Northern Ireland), 1949 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1949 No. 135). These Orders, which became effective on Ist September, were made on 5th August by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949.

NOTICE

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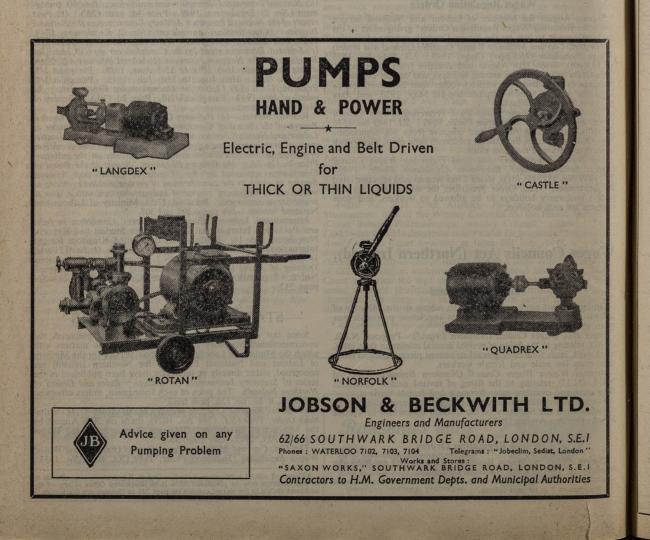
Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone : Colindale 7000.)

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