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

## The Size of Manufacturing Firms

THE purpose of this article is to give an analysis according to size of the number of establishments with more than ten workpeople in manufacturing industries. The criterion of size, for the purpose of the analysis, is the total number of employees on the books of the establishments. The information given in the article is based on returns rendered by employers in accordance with the provisions of the Undertakings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943. The rendering of the returns is compulsory under the Order, and all employers with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries are required to supply information to the Ministry of Labour and National Service on forms that are sent to them every month. Every Employment Exchange has the duty of ensuring that all firms in its area which are within the scope of the requirement are included in the survey and also to take the appropriate steps to obtain the returns if they are not rendered by the specified dates. (It may be mentioned, in passing, that the need for any action beyond a reminder occurs only in a very small number of cases, since the very great majority of employers render the returns regularly and promptly.) It is not possible to say whether every firm with more than ten employees is in fact rendering returns, but if there are any shortages they are almost certainly in the lower size-ranges.

An article on this subject, analysing the returns received in December, 1947, was published in the April, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 126 and 127). Since that date several important changes have been made, and some of them affect comparability between the information given below and that given in the earlier article. In December, 1947, returns were required from firms employing less than eleven workpeople, as well as from the larger firms, in all industries except some of the clothing and food industries, but the smaller firms were omitted from the analysis owing to the practical difficulties of ensuring that all such firms were included in the lists. In July, 1948, however, all firms in that size-range were exempted from the obligation to render returns. (This change does not affect the comparability of the figures for the two dates, and its only effect is that the statement of the scope of the requirement to render returns, as given above, is

different from the corresponding statement in the earlier article.) A more important change occurred in July, 1948, when the introduction of the new Standard Industrial Classification superseded the classification previously in use. As a result of this change the grouping of industries in the analysis below is different from that used in the previous article, and the content of some of the groups has been very considerably changed. Consequently it is not possible to make precise comparisons between the figures for the two dates. Thirdly, the number of firms included in the present analysis is greater than the number in the earlier article ; this is mainly due to the inclusion of motor repair garages in the analysis on this occasion.

The unit in this scheme of employment returns is the individual establishment. In general, separate returns are required in respect of every distinct establishment, and those firms which have more than one establishment are therefore represented more than once in the figures. It is not possible to adhere to this principle with absolute rigidity ; in some cases, for example, all the staff records for a number of establishments are kept at a central office, and where such an arrangement makes it difficult for the employer to render separate returns for the individual establishments a combined return is accepted. Interchangeability of staff is another reason for accepting combined returns. Separate returns are required, however, in respect of different Departments within the same establishment where the products or processes of those Departments belong to different industrial classifications (e.g., the blast furnace and the rolling mills at an iron and steel works).

With regard to central offices serving more than one industrial establishment, the instruction on the forms is that the staffs of such offices should be included in the return for one of the works. This may have the effect of putting the works in question in a higher size-range than the one it would fall into if it had only its due proportion of clerical staff, and the other works administered by the central office may fall into a correspondingly lower category. The number of cases in which this happens, however, is probably small.

The total number of establishments with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain for which returns were received in December, 1949, was 55,129. This total is analysed into nine size-ranges in the following Table, which also shows the numbers employed by the firms in each size-range.

	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees			Females as Percentage of Total
		Males	Females	Total	
11-24 employees	17,114	(000's) 201	(000's) 88	(000's) 289	30
25-49 employees	14,171	325	173	498	35
50-99 employees	10,138	437	273	710	38
100-249 employees	8,134	767	498	1,265	39
250-499 employees	3,190	687	416	1,103	38
500-999 employees	1,439	643	341	984	35
1,000-1,999 employees	601	597	225	822	27
2,000-4,999 employees	282	651	160	811	20
5,000 or more employees	60	364	102	466	22
Total	55,129	4,672	2,276	6,948	33

The Table shows that, of the total of 55,129 establishments with more than ten employees, 41,423 or 75 per cent. had less than

	11-24 Employees		25-99 Employees		100-499 Employees		500-999 Employees		1,000-1,999 Employees		2,000 Employees or more		Total	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Regions														
London and South-Eastern	4,431	75	5,826	282	2,150	440	239	169	121	163	53	195	12,820	1,324
Eastern	813	13	1,061	52	459	95	69	47	34	50	12	47	2,448	304
Southern	730	12	914	46	310	63	46	32	23	33	9	35	2,032	221
South-Western	924	15	1,135	55	375	75	50	34	19	26	14	61	2,517	266
Midland	1,867	32	2,879	145	1,362	281	200	137	109	149	59	237	6,476	981
North-Midland	1,160	20	1,987	100	945	198	118	81	30	43	28	109	4,268	551
East and West Ridings	1,967	33	2,742	140	1,525	305	154	103	68	89	25	87	6,481	757
North-Western	2,458	42	3,870	196	2,292	502	258	172	77	109	72	266	9,027	1,287
Northern	642	11	916	45	450	98	76	52	33	59	25	93	2,152	358
Scotland	1,577	27	2,313	115	1,101	232	159	109	62	80	30	106	5,242	669
Wales	545	9	666	32	355	79	70	48	15	21	10	41	1,666	230
Total, Great Britain	17,114	289	24,309	1,208	11,324	2,368	1,439	984	601	822	342	1,277	55,129	6,948
Development Areas (included in Regions above)														
North-Eastern	464	8	716	35	371	82	71	49	38	53	24	90	1,684	317
South Wales and Mon.	360	6	494	24	302	69	64	44	33	17	10	28	1,243	188
West Cumberland	22	—	46	3	30	7	3	1	1	2	1	3	103	16
South Lancs.	44	1	126	7	67	15	20	14	5	7	6	18	268	62
Merseyside	369	7	489	24	234	49	27	18	13	18	16	62	1,148	178
Wrexham	21	—	26	1	18	3	1	1	1	1	2	6	68	8
Scottish	766	13	1,349	68	697	150	113	78	45	57	27	98	2,997	464
TOTAL, DEVELOPMENT AREAS	2,046	35	3,246	162	1,719	375	299	205	116	155	85	301	7,511	1,233

(a) Number of establishments. (b) Number of employees (in thousands).

Comparison with the corresponding Regional analysis for December, 1947 (in the April, 1948, issue of the GAZETTE), shows that during the period of two years there had been an increase of 32 in the number of establishments with 2,000 or more employees; there were additions to that category in most Regions, Wales having the most striking increase—from 9 to 15—with a corresponding reduction in the 1,000-1,999 category. One of these cases of increase in Wales, however, was the result of the fact that a very large firm now renders separate returns for two Departments (each with more than 2,000 employees) which, under the Standard Industrial Classification, are allocated to different industries, whereas under the Classification in use in 1947 the two Departments were included in the same industry and the firm rendered one combined return only. Most of the other cases in Wales were the result of relatively small increases from just under to a little over 2,000, but one case represented a very substantial expansion at a new establishment in the South Wales Development Area. The Southern Region was the only Region where the number of establishments with 2,000 employees or more fell during the period—9 in December, 1949, compared with 12 in December, 1947. The increases in the lower size-ranges were mainly due to the inclusion of motor repair garages in the analysis for December, 1949.

The figures for the larger Development Areas (South Wales and Monmouthshire, and North-Eastern and Scottish Areas) show that

100 employees, and 15 per cent. had 100-250 employees. Establishments with 250 employees or more thus represented 10 per cent. of the total. The under-100 range accounted for 22 per cent. of the total number of employees, whereas at the other end of the scale the 342 establishments with 2,000 or more employees accounted for 18 per cent. of total employment.

The last column of the Table shows that there were considerable differences between the various size-ranges in the proportions of females among the employees. The proportion rises from 30 per cent. in the 11-24 range to 39 per cent. in the 100-249 range and thereafter falls to 20-22 per cent. in the highest ranges. These differences are largely due to the fact that the majority of the very large firms are in the heavy industries, in which the proportions of females are relatively low, whereas there is a concentration in the middle ranges of firms in those industries (including the textile industries) which employ high proportions of women.

### Regions and Development Areas

The Table below gives an analysis according to size of the total number of establishments with more than ten employees in manufacturing industries in each of the eleven Administrative Regions and in each of the Development Areas.

they account for a very high proportion of the total number of manufacturing establishments in their respective Regions. The principal difference between the Development Areas, taken together, and the country as a whole was that in the former there was a somewhat greater concentration of employment in large units. The 201 establishments with 1,000 or more employees in the Development Areas accounted for 37 per cent. of the total number of employees in those areas, whereas in the country as a whole the 943 establishments in that category accounted for only 30 per cent. of the total number of employees.

### Industrial Analysis

An analysis giving the figures for each of the "orders" of manufacturing industries specified in the Standard Industrial Classification is given in the next Table. Owing to the adoption of the new Industrial Classification in 1948 it is not possible to make precise comparisons with the figures for industry groups at December, 1947, that were published in the April, 1948, issue of the GAZETTE. The main features of the analysis, however, are similar to those at the earlier date; the heavy industries had a high proportion of the very large establishments, whereas in the consumer goods industries establishments of medium size account for a much larger proportion of the total.

Industry Group	11-24 Employees		25-99 Employees		100-499 Employees		500-999 Employees		1,000-1,999 Employees		2,000 Employees or more		Total	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining	549	9	1,231	61	576	120	51	35	21	31	8	22	2,436	278
Products other than coal	643	11	981	49	573	121	89	61	28	36	23	89	2,337	367
Chemicals and Allied Trades	331	6	711	37	519	123	129	89	64	88	47	148	1,801	491
Metal Manufacture	2,442	41	3,381	168	1,827	399	367	255	214	297	107	414	8,338	1,574
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	2,346	38	2,028	93	543	113	102	75	76	108	81	351	5,176	778
Vehicles	1,602	27	2,135	105	849	174	109	74	33	46	3	9	4,731	435
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	447	8	534	25	225	44	20	13	8	10	2	8	1,236	108
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1,022	18	2,718	150	2,276	491	205	133	45	60	20	61	6,286	913
Textiles	346	6	463	23	160	28	7	4	—	—	—	—	976	61
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1,601	28	3,009	151	1,145	224	88	57	23	29	4	12	5,870	501
Clothing	2,507	42	2,629	126	1,023	210	113	78	41	55	18	71	6,331	582
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,448	24	2,032	99	532	97	25	16	—	—	—	—	4,038	239
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1,362	23	1,818	89	762	158	92	65	30	39	14	38	4,078	412
Paper and Printing	468	8	639	32	314	66	42	29	18	23	14	51	1,495	209
Other Manufacturing Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	17,114	289	24,309	1,208	11,324	2,368	1,439	984	601	822	342	1,277	55,129	6,948

(a) Number of establishments. (b) Number of employees (in thousands).

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## 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 202 to 217.

### Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose by 66,000 (27,000 males and 39,000 females) during April, the number at the end of the month being 22,310,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 2,000, manufacturing industries rose by 19,000 and other industries and services rose by 45,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who had not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 48,000 from 23,303,000 to 23,351,000.

### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 328,985 to 314,674 between 17th April and 15th May. There was a fall of 13,978 among males and 333 among females.

### Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in May at 110. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the month resulted

## EMPLOYMENT, PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN THE COTTON AND WOOL INDUSTRIES

Since early in 1948 a Committee consisting of the Parliamentary Secretaries of the interested Departments has been concerned with measures for maintaining an adequate supply of labour for the textile industries, and in securing the most productive use of labour in those industries. The Committee set up Regional Labour (Textile Industries) Committees in the North-West Region and in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in each case under the Chairmanship of the Regional Controller of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, with representatives of the various Government Departments concerned, to deal with local aspects of the problems of the cotton and wool industries. In addition, special Working Parties of Government officials were set up in the South-Western Region to help the West of England wool industry, and in the Southern Region for the Witney blanket industry. A Textile Machinery and Accessories Committee was also set up to deal with difficulties in the supply of machines and components. With the improvement in the labour situation in the cotton and wool industries, the Committee has now been formally dissolved and this article gives some account of its work.

### Recruitment

There has been a steady improvement in the numbers of school leavers entering both industries. In the twelve months from November, 1948, some 5,000 were placed in cotton and 3,000 in wool. School leavers are one of the largest sources of new entrants. Between September, 1947, and April, 1950, the man-power in the cotton industry increased by 41,000 and in the wool industry by 24,000. But there is a heavy wastage from the two industries (*i.e.*, due to those retiring from the industry or leaving it for other reasons) and the actual recruitment into each industry is several times higher than the net increases in total labour force.

The increases in recruitment and those in production have been helped by a number of measures stimulated by the Headquarters and Regional Committees, including the following:—

- National and Regional publicity measures.
- Encouragement to firms to improve amenities in cotton and wool mills.
- Recruitment of foreign workers.
- Provision of day nurseries by Local Authorities and firms.
- Provision of hostels by the Government (through the National Service Hostels Corporation).

Some account of these activities is given in the following paragraphs.

### National and Regional Publicity Measures

A special press advertising campaign has continued throughout the period in all the Lancashire and Yorkshire towns. The slogan of the cotton campaign was "Britain's bread hangs by Lancashire's thread". The wool campaign slogan was "Come on Yorkshire—Let's get spinning, let's get weaving". Other publicity measures in both Lancashire and Yorkshire have included mobile exhibitions, posters and wall newspapers. In addition, local town production drives were held in 13 Lancashire towns.

### Improved Amenities in Cotton and Wool Mills

In 1948 the cotton industry was granted licences for building work costing over £1 million for improved amenities for workers and costing over £3½ million for extensions to productive capacity. In 1949 the figures were £600,000 on amenities and nearly £1½ million on production. In 1950 the rate of expenditure on building work has been maintained for amenities and increased for production purposes. Expenditure in the wool industry on building work was £1.3 million for production purposes and amenities in 1948, and

in an aggregate increase estimated at £8,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 34,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected established grades employed in H.M. Prisons and Borstal Institutions in England and Wales, manual workers in the non-trading services of various Local Authorities in Scotland, and workpeople employed in the flax and hemp industry in Great Britain.

### Retail Prices

At 16th May the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 114, the same figure as at 18th April. The index of food prices rose from 122 to 125, mainly as a result of higher prices for butter and oranges, but this was largely offset by a fall in the index for the drink and tobacco group.

### Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during May in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was over 22,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 51,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 129, and, in addition, 5 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of workers employed in the construction of an oil refinery at Grangemouth.

£1.2 million in 1949, of which about 10 per cent. was for amenities. In 1950 the amount of building work approved has increased substantially and was £870,000 during the first four months.

### Recruitment of Foreign Workers

The cumulative total of foreign workers, including Poles, placed in the cotton industry since recruitment started in 1947 until the end of December, 1949, was 11,197 (including 4,813 in 1948 and 1,423 in 1949). In addition to these, there will be some foreign workers who have transferred from other occupations to the cotton industry. In the wool industry the total was 7,135 (including 2,596 in 1948 and 1,072 in 1949). At the present time Italians are being recruited for the wool industry, and, in smaller numbers, for cotton weaving.

### Building of Day Nurseries by Local Authorities and Firms

Since February, 1948, special attention has been given to the provision of nursery schools, nursery classes and day nursery accommodation in the cotton areas. Local Authorities have provided new day nursery accommodation in the cotton areas for 863 children and in the wool areas for 155. The industries themselves have provided places for 1,612 (cotton) and 278 (wool) respectively. Work is also in progress, or at least plans have been approved, covering accommodation for 1,643 places in cotton, of which 1,384 places will be provided by Local Authorities. For wool, 964 places are planned, of which 928 will be provided by Local Authorities.

### Hostels for Foreign Workers

Accommodation has been provided in Government hostels in Lancashire for 465 women and in employers' hostels for 1,200. In Yorkshire accommodation has been provided in Government hostels for some 2,339 workers, and in employers' hostels for 1,530 women and 470 men.

### Further Measures to Improve Recruitment and Production

Further measures taken to improve recruitment and production include the encouragement of Training Within Industry schemes; an Assisted Travel scheme for certain workers in the cotton industry; discussions with the industry which have led to improvements in particular sections, *e.g.*, increase in the number of overlookers in the weaving section; the recruitment of part-time workers; improvements in the supply of particular accessories, *e.g.*, card clothing; and opening of factories in areas where immobile women are readily available for employment on processes which can be carried out away from the main factory, *e.g.*, burling and mending. In Yorkshire nearly 3,000 women and girls were recruited from the South Yorkshire coal mining areas and travel daily by special buses to employment in textile towns.

### Redeployment

In recent months a major step towards increasing productivity in the weaving section of the cotton industry has been taken by the industry itself, the two sides having reached agreement on a new wages system based on the recommendations of the Cotton Manufacturing Commission under the Chairmanship of Mr. Moelwyn Hughes, K.C. It will be open to firms in the industry to operate the new system as an alternative to the existing "Uniform List".

In the wool industry a course of lectures at Leeds University, which was suggested by the Committee, has proved eminently successful and has stimulated a great deal of favourable interest on both sides of the industry. The two sides are working jointly on mill experiments in conjunction with the Research Association and there is active interest and co-operation in pressing forward with the adoption of work study methods to increase productivity.

The following figures show the main changes in employment, production and exports which have taken place since the Committee was set up:—

### Cotton

	1947, Sept.	1948, Sept.	1949, Sept.	1950, Apr.
Total man-power (thousands)				
Old basis* } Ministry of Labour	259	284	324	331
New basis* } figures				
	1947	1948	1949	1950, Jan.-Apr.
Production:				
Spinning (mn. lb.):				
Cotton	741	902†	918	315
Spun rayon and mixture	47	61†	71	29
Weaving (mn. lin. yds.):				
Cotton	1,623	1,933†	2,005	693
Rayon and mixture cloth	389	507†	587	225
Exports of woven piece goods (mn. sq. yds.):				
Total	533	762‡	904‡	268
To principal hard currency markets§	28	67	52	16

It will be seen from the above figures that annual production of cotton and rayon yarns in 1949 was 26 per cent. higher than in 1947, and that of cotton and rayon cloth 29 per cent. higher; but, in making this comparison, it must be remembered that 1947 was a bad year owing to the fuel crisis in the first quarter. (In 1949, however, yarn production was 4 per cent. higher and cloth production 8 per cent. higher than in 1948, though total man-power (mid-year figure) rose by 4½ per cent.)

### Wool

	1947, Sept.	1948, Sept.	1949, Sept.	1950, Apr.
Total man-power (thousands)				
Old basis* } Ministry of Labour	172	184	217	223
New basis* } figures				
	1947	1948	1949	1950, Jan.-Apr.
Production:				
Worsted yarn (mn. lb.):	164	194	208	75
Woven wool fabrics, excluding blankets (mn. sq. yds.):	359	414	439	151
Exports of woven wool piece goods (mn. sq. yds.):				
Total	81	114	116	40
To principal hard currency markets§	22	35	30	12

These figures show that, from 1947 to 1949, annual production of worsted yarn rose by 27 per cent., and of woven wool fabrics (excluding blankets) by 22 per cent. In 1949, worsted yarn production was 7 per cent. higher and cloth production 6 per cent. higher than in 1948, though total man-power (mid-year figures) rose by less than 3 per cent. Exports of wool cloth were 40 per cent. higher in 1949 than in 1947 and the rate in the first four months of 1950 was 50 per cent. higher.

In the result, there has been a substantial improvement in the general condition of the cotton and wool industries during this period. A substantial increase in labour force and a still greater increase in production have been achieved, and there has been a considerable improvement in the reputation and internal well-being of these industries.

## FOREIGN WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Ministry of Labour and National Service, in agreement with the Home Office, have made arrangements by which certain Austrian and German women, recruited under official schemes for a limited period of employment in this country, may be given an extension of their permits to stay here, provided that (a) they continue to comply with the general conditions on which they volunteered and were accepted for work in Great Britain and (b) such extension is desired both by the worker and by the British Authorities. The women concerned are those recruited under the "Blue Danube" and "North Sea" Schemes, introduced during the first half of 1948 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1948, pages 264 and 265).

Women recruited under the "Blue Danube" Scheme are Austrians admitted to this country, for two years only, for employment in the textile industries. Women recruited under the "North Sea" Scheme are Germans, mostly employed in domestic work and to some extent in work in the main textile industries; these also were admitted to this country for two years only. (Under both Schemes, a limited number of women volunteered for training as nurses, and for these the permitted period was three years.) It is to these two groups of women whose initial permit is valid for two years (three for nursing students) that the new arrangements apply.

The procedure under these arrangements will be as follows: (1) All Austrian and German women who are working in Great

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1949 (pages 40 and 41).

† 53 weeks.

‡ Including processed foreign grey cloth.

§ *i.e.*, Canada, the United States, Switzerland, Belgium and Belgian Possessions.

Britain under the two Schemes should inform the nearest Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, two months before the expiry of their present permit period, whether they wish to remain for a further period. When doing so, they should take or send to the Local Office their Aliens Registration Certificate and their travel document ("Passport", in the case of Austrians; "Temporary Travel Document in lieu of Passport", in the case of Germans). (2) If they do not wish to remain in Great Britain, arrangements will be made for them to return to their homes at the expiry of the initial period of permitted stay. Travel expenses will be paid. (3) If they wish to remain for a further period and their services are still desired, their Aliens Registration Certificate and Passport or Temporary Travel Document will be taken from them temporarily for any necessary official endorsement. They will then be eligible to be repatriated at the expiry of, or during, the extended period of permitted stay. Extension of the initial two-year period of stay, if approved, will normally be for a further two years. (4) Any worker who wishes to go home for a temporary visit must make her own arrangements, with her employer's agreement. The Ministry of Labour and National Service cannot accept any responsibility for arranging such a visit. Where a worker proposes to arrange a visit home within two months before the expiry of her present period of permitted stay, it is desirable that permission to remain in this country should first be received and that her travel document be appropriately endorsed; this will facilitate her getting a return visa and obtaining leave to land on return. (5) Notes for the guidance of foreign workers on holiday travel to Austria and Germany are contained in a leaflet (E.V.W.13), obtainable at any Local Office of the Ministry.

## INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND IN 1949

The fourth annual review of the main developments and trends in the economic affairs of Scotland has been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a White Paper, entitled "Industry and Employment in Scotland 1949" (Cmd. 7937), price 3s. net (3s. 2d. post free). The review relates primarily to the calendar year 1949, but also contains references to some events which occurred in the early part of 1950.

The White Paper opens with a survey of the general economic position in Scotland in 1949, with special reference to population and employment, the distribution of industry, Scottish exports, town and country planning, and the Highlands and Islands. The general survey is followed by a detailed review of production, man-power, etc., in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, coal mining and the other main industries and services of Scotland, and of developments in transport and communications and other basic services, and in education, research and design.

During 1949 Scottish manufactures, particularly machinery and vehicles, continued to make a valuable contribution to the expansion of United Kingdom exports. The value of agricultural output in the crop year 1949 was expected to be higher than in 1948. The programme of reforestation was continued, but, as in previous years, lack of houses in the more remote areas impeded progress. Landings of fish were rather less than in 1948, but those of white fish were still well above the pre-war level. The coal mining industry maintained its output during the year, although production fell short of the 25 million tons that had been hoped for. The output of iron and steel was higher than ever before. Some anxiety was felt about the future of the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries, as the programme of post-war ship conversion and the arrears of ship repairs were virtually completed during the year. Some reduction of the labour force engaged in ship-repairing was necessary, but most of the men discharged were absorbed into kindred industries. The position was being carefully watched by the Government Departments concerned with the object of preventing substantial unemployment.

Employment during the year was generally well maintained, but the continued unemployment of the older and less fit men in parts of the Scottish Development Area remained a stubborn problem. Good progress, however, was made with the provision in these districts of new employment opportunities outside Scotland's traditional heavy industries. The number of persons employed in new industrial projects in all parts of Scotland increased during the year by about 21,000, and it was expected that a further 51,000 new jobs would eventually be provided in projects which had been approved, but were not yet in full production. Employment rose during the year in coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, electrical engineering, tailoring, the cotton, woollen and worsted, hosiery and carpets sections of the textile industry, and the distributive trades, but fell in shipbuilding, iron founding, linen and jute, rubber manufacture, and building and civil engineering.

Except in the third quarter of the year, the general level of unemployment was a little higher than in 1948. Long term unemployment, particularly among the less physically fit and the elderly workers, continued to be a grave problem. In spite, however, of the volume of unemployment, many demands for labour could not be met. There were acute shortages of skilled workers, and of women and girls for resident domestic work and for employment in the textile, clothing and hotel and catering industries. There was also a severe shortage of young persons. The inadequate supply of housing continued to hamper the transfer of workers.

During harvest time emergency assistance was given to farmers on a large scale, including 960 men temporarily employed under the Emergency Harvest Scheme, over 6,000 persons under the Holiday Volunteer Scheme and 56,000 school children who assisted

in gathering the potato crop. In the coal mining industry, 3,000 inexperienced men and 2,000 boys were recruited during the year and 700 ex-miners returned to the industry. The total labour force employed on constructional work for the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board in October, 1949, was 8,835, an increase of about 2,150 compared with the numbers employed at the end of 1948, but by the end of 1949 the figure had dropped to 8,000. Labour turnover continued to be high and the Board experienced difficulty in obtaining skilled labour for certain schemes, but nevertheless all the projects were kept manned during the year.

Industrial development in Scotland during 1949 was considerable; more than 190 new projects were approved and 140 new factories or extensions to factories were completed. By the end of December, 87,300 persons or 21,000 more than at the end of 1948 were employed in industrial projects which had matured since 1937; the majority were in the Development Area. In the course of the year minor adjustments were made to the boundaries of the Development Area in Central Scotland and a new Highland Development Area was established. Considerable progress was made in surveying sites in the new Area for industrial development, and existing buildings were adapted for use by food preserving, boot and shoe repairing and other undertakings. A programme of peat research was started during the year. This programme promises far-reaching benefits to the Highlands and a Scottish Peat Committee was appointed to supervise it.

The Scottish Economic Conference met three times during 1949. Their discussions included, *inter alia*, productivity in industry, the application of scientific developments in agriculture and forestry, progress in the Scottish Development Area, the development of the Highlands, and proposals for the exploitation of Scottish peat deposits.

Appendices to the White Paper contain statistical tables illustrating the resources and production of Scotland, industrial development, the progress of North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board constructional schemes, the production of deep-mined coal in each district of Scotland, shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering, and the work of Scottish ports.

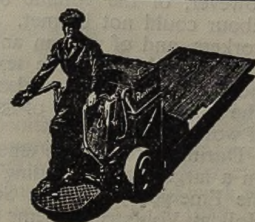
## THE SERVICES AND CIVILIAN LIFE

An article published in the March issue of this GAZETTE (page 88) gave some information about the Advisory Council which the Government were proposing to set up to advise the Minister of Labour and National Service and the Minister of Defence jointly on the best means of securing a relationship between Service and civilian life which would provide, for men and women, the opportunity of a continuous career through the Services and industry. The Advisory Council has now been constituted, under the chairmanship of Sir Godfrey H. Ince, K.C.B., K.B.E., Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Members of the Council are: Admiral Sir Cecil H. J. Harcourt, K.C.B., C.B.E., Principal Personnel Officer of the Admiralty; General Sir James S. Steele, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Principal Personnel Officer of the War Office; Air Marshal Sir Leslie N. Hollinghurst, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., Principal Personnel Officer of the Air Ministry; Sir Maurice Dean, K.C.M.G., C.B., Representative of the Ministry of Defence; Mr. F. Bray, C.B., Representative of the Ministry of Education; Mr. J. Macdonald, Representative of the Scottish Education Department; Sir Harold H. Wiles, K.B.E., C.B. and Dame Mary Smieton, D.B.E., Representatives of the Ministry of Labour and National Service; Messrs. S. Chapman, A. B. Waring, R. M. Lee and N. Hannen, Representatives of Employers, nominated by the National Joint Advisory Council; Messrs. T. Williamson, W. B. Beard, O.B.E., J. A. Birch, and C. J. Geddes, Representatives of Trades Unions, nominated by the National Joint Advisory Council; Messrs. G. Shrosbree, M.B.E., and E. W. Bussey, C.B.E., Representatives of Nationalised Industries, nominated by the National Joint Advisory Council; Sir Samuel Gurney-Dixon and Mr. J. C. Jones, Representatives of the Central Advisory Council on Education in England; Professor A. Beacham, Representative of the Central Advisory Council on Education in Wales; Councillor Ernest Greenhill, O.B.E., Representative of the Advisory Council on Education in Scotland; Mr. C. E. S. Escripp, Representative of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals; Mr. D. Adamson, Representative of the National Youth Employment Council; Mr. John MacLean, C.B.E., Representative of the Appointments Department Advisory Council; and Captain Cunliffe, R.N. and Mr. R. J. Jones, Representatives of the National Association for the Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen. The meetings of the Council are being attended by Mr. R. Eagleson as observer for the Government of Northern Ireland. The Secretary is Mr. W. R. Iley, O.B.E., Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The Advisory Council held its first meeting on 16th May.

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## NATIONAL SERVICE

### Call-up and Deferment of 1929, 1930 and 1931 Classes

In an article in the November, 1949, issue of this GAZETTE (page 378) information was given about the position under the National Service Acts of men born in 1929, 1930 and the first half of 1931. The information was based on returns obtained on 30th September, 1949. Similar information is now available for 31st March, 1950, in respect of the whole of the 1931 class as well as the 1930 and 1929 classes, and a summary of that information is given below.

Men in the classes in question were registered under the National Service Acts at various dates between 7th December, 1946, and 3rd December, 1949. Each man was informed by means of a leaflet issued to him when he registered of the conditions which govern the grant of deferment of call-up to apprentices, learners, etc., to enable them to complete their industrial training before call-up, and to full-time students to enable them to take the Higher School Certificate or a similar examination or to complete a University course of training. Arrangements for deferment of call-up on the ground of industrial need continued to operate in regard to men employed in coal mining and agriculture.

The total numbers of men included in the analysis of 31st March were 297,600 of the 1929 class, 302,200 of the 1930 class and 290,100 of the 1931 class. Large numbers of these classes had already been posted to the Forces, and the remainder had either been medically rejected for service, or were awaiting posting to the Forces, or had had their call-up deferred. The numbers in these various classes were as follows:—

	1929 Class	1930 Class	1931 Class
Posted to H.M. Forces or entered as volunteers .. .. .	201,000	178,200	133,500
Found unfit for service in H.M. Forces .. .. .	32,300	31,500	34,400
Available for H.M. Forces or awaiting medical examination .. .. .	4,000	1,900	13,400
Applications for deferment of call-up under consideration .. .. .	400	200	1,000
Call-up deferred: .. .. .			
Apprentices .. .. .	24,400	49,000	60,100
Agricultural workers .. .. .	16,500	19,000	18,400
Coal mining workers .. .. .	7,300	8,300	8,200
Seamen .. .. .	3,500	4,200	3,700
Boys at school granted deferment to 31st July, 1950 (to take Higher School Certificate, etc.) .. .. .	—	600	6,000
University students, student teachers, etc. .. .. .	5,900	7,600	6,600
All others (including hardship postponements, "approved school" cases, etc.) .. .. .	2,300	1,700	4,800
Total .. .. .	297,600	302,200	290,100

It should be noted that the men whose call-up for the Forces has been deferred have not yet been medically examined, and consequently it is not known how many of them are in fact unfit for service. The figures on the second line of the Table represent the "unfits" among those who have already been medically examined; they represent approximately 13½ per cent. of the total number in that category in the 1929 class, about 15 per cent. of the number in the 1930 class and about 19 per cent. in the 1931 class. The increases in the percentage were due to the introduction, in the second half of 1948, of improved methods of medical examination and classification, which have resulted in a somewhat greater number being found unfit for service in the Forces.

In view of the need for man-power in agriculture and coal mining, it is unlikely under present arrangements that the "deferred" men in those industries will be called up for the Forces so long as they remain in their present employment (men who enter coal mining before an enlistment notice is issued to them have their call-up deferred equally with those who were already in the industry).

The men included in the Table who are shown as having been granted deferment to 31st July, 1950, to take the Higher School Certificate or similar examination, will normally become available for call-up after termination of their deferment on 31st July, unless granted further deferment to continue their studies or to enter into an apprenticeship or other form of training.

The figures relating to the deferment of University students, etc., include men pursuing, or under consideration for, full-time courses for University degrees and qualifications of a similar standard, courses at Teachers' Training Colleges in Scotland, and also medical, dental, etc., and theological and missionary training. The deferment position of students taking University degrees or qualifications of similar standard and medical, dental, etc., or higher technical courses is determined by Joint Recruiting Boards which have been established at all University Centres, and the vast majority (about 18,700) of the men in the above categories were students dealt with by these Boards. Applications for the deferment of students in full-time attendance at technical classes (other than those whose cases are considered by Joint Recruiting Boards) are dealt with by National Service Deferment Boards.

The statistics which were compiled on 31st March included an occupational analysis of the apprentices who had been granted deferment. About 44 per cent. of the total number of apprentices in the deferment class at 31st March were in engineering and metal-working occupations and about 30 per cent. were in building

occupations. The following Table shows the numbers in the principal occupations:—

	1929 Class	1930 Class	1931 Class
<b>Building Occupations:</b>			
Carpenters .. .. .	2,389	6,015	7,020
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc. .. .. .	1,441	3,173	3,890
Bricklayers .. .. .	939	2,324	3,169
Painters and Decorators .. .. .	766	2,256	3,380
Plasterers .. .. .	155	534	684
Other Building Craftsmen .. .. .	325	877	1,235
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding, etc., Occupations:</b>			
Motor Mechanics, Fitters (not electrical), etc. .. .. .	2,415	4,642	5,487
Toolmakers, Precision Fitters, etc. .. .. .	2,634	4,796	5,548
Electrical Engineering Fitters, Erectors, etc. .. .. .	1,647	2,664	2,856
Electricians, Wiremen, etc. .. .. .	1,242	2,751	3,519
Millwrights, Maintenance Fitters (not electrical) .. .. .	547	1,040	1,042
Turners .. .. .	506	843	884
Vehicle Body Builders .. .. .	361	887	1,086
Scientific Instrument Makers and Assemblers .. .. .	286	647	936
Sheet Metal Workers, Tinsmiths .. .. .	286	664	817
Shipwrights .. .. .	311	629	611
Patternmakers .. .. .	285	662	769
Platers .. .. .	287	582	672
Iron and Steel Founders and Moulders .. .. .	183	418	595
Welders, Burners, Cutters .. .. .	135	228	343
<b>Other Occupations:</b>			
Draughtsmen, etc. .. .. .	1,762	2,712	2,804
Men in training for professions and administrative, etc., posts in industry .. .. .	2,606	3,615	3,945
Printers .. .. .	518	949	1,160

Deferment under the provisions regarding apprenticeship is granted initially for a period of 12 months. Renewal of deferment will then be conditional on a report of satisfactory progress, showing that the apprentice is gaining full experience of his trade. If progress is satisfactory, deferment may be renewed for a further twelve months or until the date on which the apprenticeship is due to end, whichever is the shorter period. Comparison with the figures for March, 1949, (given in the June, 1949, issue of this GAZETTE, page 198) shows a considerable reduction in the 1929 class in most of the occupations shown in the Table, and a smaller reduction in the 1930 class. This was mainly due to the fact that many men had completed their apprenticeship and become available for service in the Forces. This reduction in the number of apprenticeship deferments is reflected in an increase in the numbers posted to the Forces, with a corresponding slight increase in the numbers found unfit for service.

### National Service of Sea-going Fishermen

It has been decided by the Minister of Labour and National Service, after consultation with the Admiralty, to suspend the calling-up for national service of *bona fide* sea-going fishermen who join the Royal Naval Reserve (Patrol Service). Such men will be required to serve in the Reserve for two periods of five years each, during which they will have to perform prescribed periods of training. Any who join the Reserve but subsequently leave the fishing industry, or are discharged from the Reserve, will, if under the age of 26, be regarded as available for call-up for whole-time National Service. (A *bona fide* fisherman is a man who gains his livelihood entirely or mainly in sea-going fishing vessels.)

This arrangement is being introduced because of the reduction, announced in the "Statement on Defence, 1950", of the Navy's intake of National Service men. Owing to the curtailment of the number of vacancies available for such men, it is not possible in general to accept for whole-time service in the Royal Navy the 18-year-old sea-going fishermen who become liable each year for service in the Armed Forces under the National Service Acts. Men from the fishing fleets have always played a big part in manning minesweepers and other auxiliary naval craft in time of emergency, and it has therefore been arranged that, provided they are willing to undergo part-time training as reservists, they will not be called up for whole-time service under the National Service Acts.

Full information about the conditions of service in the Royal Naval Reserve (Patrol Service) can be obtained from the Registrar (R.N.R.) at any Mercantile Marine Office.

## ENFORCEMENT OF FACTORIES ACT PROVISIONS

On 23rd May the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) (Amendment) Order, 1950, under the Factories Act, 1937, and the Transfer of Functions (Factories, etc.) Order, 1946.

The new Order amends, as from 1st August, 1950, the principal Order (the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938), which, in relation to certain factories, had the effect of transferring from Local Authorities to the Factory Inspectorate the enforcement of certain provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1938, page 247). The factories to which the principal Order applies are those in which mechanical power is not used and in respect of which special provisions against risk of injury to health are made by any of the Regulations specified in the Schedule to the Order. The new Order amends that Schedule by adding thereto Regulations made, and removing therefrom Regulations revoked, since the coming into operation of the principal Order.

Copies of the amending Order (S.I. 1950 No. 842) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).



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## RECONSTITUTION OF WAGES COUNCILS

Articles published in the March issue of this GAZETTE (page 88) and some earlier issues referred to the reconstitution of certain Wages Councils by Orders made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945. On 8th May the Minister made a further Order under the Act in respect of the Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain). This Order, which came into operation on 15th May, 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 Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 737), can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

## LONDON DOCKS INQUIRY COMMITTEE

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 18th May, the Minister of Labour and National Service announced that the composition of the Committee which is to investigate the labour situation at the London Docks (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 157) would be as follows: Sir Frederick Leggatt, C.B. (Chairman), formerly Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service; Mr. A. M. Holbein, C.B.E., F.C.G.I., Vice-President of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors; Mr. G. H. Bagnall, C.B.E., Chairman of the East and West Ridings Regional Board for Industry, formerly General Secretary of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers; Sir Robert R. Hyde, K.B.E., M.V.O., Founder of the Industrial Welfare Society; and Sir Wilfred Garrett, formerly H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. K. Barnes of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

## INCREASED MECHANISATION IN UNITED KINGDOM PORTS

In November, 1948, the Minister of Transport appointed a Working Party to investigate the possibilities of increased mechanisation in the United Kingdom ports, with special attention to the handling of timber imports. The appointment arose out of specific recommendations made in the Report of the Working Party on the Turn-Round of Shipping (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1948, page 231). The Working Party, of which Mr. P. E. Millbourn, C.M.G., Adviser to the Minister of Transport on Shipping in Port, was constituted Chairman, have issued their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5d. post free).

For the purpose of the investigation, the Working Party visited a number of ports in the United Kingdom and also the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and they give some account of the development and present use of machinery in the work of cargo handling in the ports. They have also produced a film to illustrate certain features of mechanisation at docks and harbours. The Working Party fully confirm the view of the Working Party on the Turn-Round of Shipping that there is an opportunity for increased efficiency in the port industry by an extension in the use of mechanical handling plant. They believe, however, that the full advantages of time to be saved and economies to be gained with the use of machinery in cargo handling generally are not, at the present time, being obtained, and, on this point, they note that there is a major difference of opinion between the two sides of the industry.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### First Report of the Ministry of National Insurance

The first Report of the Ministry of National Insurance has been published as a Command Paper.\* The Report describes the work of the Ministry from its creation on 17th November, 1944, until 4th July, 1949, one year after the coming into operation of the new schemes of social insurance. It deals mainly with the introduction and setting-up of the schemes and gives a brief account of how they have been working in practice.

The national insurance and industrial injuries schemes began to operate on 5th July, 1948. Before that date, the Ministry had to take over the national health insurance functions of the Approved Societies, the functions of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for unemployment assistance and the functions of the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland for non-contributory old-age pensions and supplementary pensions. It had also to undertake responsibility for the payment of allowances under the Family Allowances Act, 1945, which started in August, 1946.

The Report describes the preparations that were made for launching the main schemes, including the necessary legislative

\* Report of the Ministry of National Insurance for the period 17th November, 1944, to 4th July, 1949. Cmd. 7955. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net 3s. 9d. post free.

The employers, it is stated, claim that port operations could be carried out much more economically if the labour involved where machinery is used were on a more realistic basis and if a number of traditional practices which have led to increase in the cost of operations were done away with. They see no case for any immediate and large-scale extension in the use of machinery in the port industry if a similar amount of labour to that used at present on existing machinery, or where the work is performed manually, is to be a condition of its use. On the other hand, the workpeople are not prepared, except in certain instances, to depart from the present arrangements which call for certain labour to be employed where stated tasks are to be performed. They fear that unemployment may increase as the amount of machinery used is extended, and they are therefore prepared to accept the increased use of machinery only on the general understanding that it will not entail a reduction in the number of men employed in a gang or a reduction in the earnings of the men in the gang.

The Working Party are agreed that there is a wide field for the increased employment of mechanical aids in the port industry, if every advantage is taken of the facilities so offered for increasing the rate of work, redeploying man-power, and reducing the physical effort required on cargo-handling operations. They draw attention to the advantages offered by the introduction of the fork-lift truck and palletisation in handling general cargo. It is, however, recognised that considerable reconstruction would be required at many ports before full use could be made of mechanical aids.

The Working Party believe that no successful large-scale development in the use of mechanical equipment is possible until some steps are taken to allay the fears of the workpeople as to the possibility of unemployment in the industry increasing as the use of machinery is extended. They therefore recommend that the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry be requested to take such steps as are necessary to secure the full implementation of the clause of the National Agreement dated 9th December, 1931, which provides for consultation with the men concerned, or their representatives, when mechanical appliances are introduced.

The Working Party further recommend the undertaking of a national survey of the possible effect on the dock labour force as a whole on the assumption that existing mechanical aids are employed to their fullest and most economical extent, with manning scales taking every advantage which such equipment offers. This survey should take account, where possible, of all instances in which mechanical aids might be introduced in the immediate future with advantage. The Working Party believe that only thus will it be possible to judge the extent to which the men's fear of redundancy is a real factor with which the industry has to contend.

The National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry should, it is suggested, be invited by the Minister of Transport to undertake the proposed national survey forthwith by establishing at the ports special local joint committees, with equal representation of port employers and workpeople, to carry out the local surveys and to report the results to the National Joint Council. The special local joint committees should have among their members an engineer, or engineers, qualified to advise on the technical aspects and possibilities of all equipment under discussion. The National Joint Council should be requested to give immediate consideration to the results of the local surveys and, in the light of its findings, to determine the basis for the general introduction and use of mechanical aids.

The Working Party also recommend that, to the extent to which any dock labour is displaced by the proper use of mechanical aids, consideration might well be given to the making of allowances to elderly dockers who are prepared to retire. To the extent to which such retirements, together with normal wastage, are insufficient to provide for any redundancy within the industry which may be caused by the full and more economic use of machinery, a temporary reduction in the degree of recruitment to the industry might be justified.

It is recommended that a study should be made at an early date of the equipment used and the methods of work employed in the major ports of the United States and Canada.

enactments, the establishment of the National Insurance Advisory Committee and the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, the supply of information to the public, the recruitment and training of staff, and central, local and regional office organisation. The Report includes several illustrations of office accommodation and equipment.

In describing the first year's operations, the Report states that the standard of compliance with the contribution requirements of the scheme was generally high.

The new scheme brought a further 4½ million people within the scope of unemployment insurance. In the first year there were 1,270,000 new claims and 1,460,000 renewed claims for benefit, and nearly 13 million payments of benefit, amounting to £20 million, were made by Employment Exchanges. The Ministry of Labour and National Service continued to pay unemployment benefit as agents for the Ministry of National Insurance.

Some 39 million sickness benefit claims were made during the first year, and the average number of new claims was 140,000 a week. The number of persons receiving sickness benefit was at one time as high as 1,100,000, but by midsummer, 1949, it had dropped to 800,000. Maternity benefit was paid for about four-fifths of the confinements during the year. Of the mothers who claimed this benefit, about one in every nine qualified for maternity allowance of 36s. a week for 13 weeks (paid to women who normally work for pay), in addition to maternity grant (£4 for

each child born), and the remainder received attendance allowance (20s. for four weeks after confinement) in addition to the grant.

More than 4,100,000 men over 65 and women over 60 were receiving national insurance retirement and old age pensions at the end of June, 1949, and 60,000 of these were in receipt of increases for dependants. New awards during the preceding twelve months amounted to 380,000. Of 8,000 men and women on average reaching pension age each week, about two-thirds of the men and rather less than one-half of the insured women were going on working. At the end of June, widow's benefit was being received by 452,000 women and allowances were being paid for 10,000 orphan children; the numbers of new awards during the year were 60,000 and 1,500 respectively.

Under the industrial injuries scheme, which, the Report states, marked a complete break from the system of workmen's compensation that had existed for the previous fifty years, injury benefit claims remained fairly constant at about 15,000 a week during the year. The total of disablement benefit claims was rather less than 44,000 in the year but the rate of flow subsequently increased. Death benefit claims were received at the rate of rather less than 200 a month.

Claims to all types of benefit are decided not by the Ministry but by independent statutory authorities, consisting of insurance officers, local tribunals and the National Insurance Commissioner. In the first six months, over 27,000 references and appeals were dealt with by the tribunals; one-third of the appeals were successful. During the year the Commissioner gave decisions in over 1,500 appeals that had been referred to him.

The Report states that the national insurance, industrial injuries and family allowances schemes of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have been co-ordinated to operate as a single scheme and have also been integrated with the corresponding schemes of the Isle of Man. Reciprocal agreements in respect of various branches of the social insurance system have been made with the Irish Republic, New Zealand and France, and further reciprocal agreements are being negotiated.

The Report includes figures relating to the finances of the National Insurance Funds during the nine months ended 31st March, 1949 (see below).

There are numerous appendices to the Report giving statistical and other information with regard to the operation of the national insurance and allied schemes.

### National Insurance Funds, 1948-49

The accounts of the National Insurance Funds for 1948-49, together with the report thereon of the Comptroller and Auditor General have been presented to Parliament and published as a House of Commons Paper.\*

These accounts are the first to be presented for the insurance schemes instituted by the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and show the receipts and payments during the period from 5th July, 1948, the day appointed for the schemes to come into operation, to 31st March, 1949. Subsequent accounts will cover periods of twelve months. In addition to the three main accounts, for the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund and the Industrial Injuries Fund respectively, a fourth account, for the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund, is also included. The Comptroller and Auditor General points out that the apportionment of contribution receipts between the National Insurance Fund and the Industrial Injuries Fund has been made on a provisional basis and is subject to adjustment in later accounts. Payments under several headings are similarly open to subsequent adjustment, and the division of the total paid for certain benefits between the relevant account headings has been estimated.

The National Insurance Act provides that the assets of the former schemes of unemployment insurance, national health insurance and contributory pensions are, so far as they are determined to be of a revenue nature, to become assets of the National Insurance Fund and, so far as they are determined to be of a capital nature, to become assets of the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, and that, out of the Reserve Fund, £100 million is to be paid to the Insurance Fund. Any liabilities to which the assets transferred would have been liable are to be liabilities of the Insurance Fund. The net assets transferred to the Insurance Fund under these provisions were valued at £496,839, in addition to the £100 million transferred from the Reserve Fund. The amount of contributions received by the Insurance Fund during the period was £379,243,722, of which £285,833,808 represented contributions from employers and insured persons, £225,087 was received from the Defence Departments and £93,184,827 was received from the Exchequer. There was also a repayment of £3,923,000 by the Exchequer in respect of special payments of unemployment benefit and administrative expenses under temporary provisions. Income from investments amounted to £17,348,780, of which £15,467,769 was received in the first instance by the Reserve Fund and transferred to the Insurance Fund. There were other receipts amounting to £1,368. The total receipts of the Insurance Fund were thus £501,013,709.

The total expenditure on benefits during the period was £257,222,057, divided as follows†: unemployment benefit £15,235,389; sickness benefit £43,489,141; maternity benefit

\* Accounts, 1948-49. Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, the Industrial Injuries Fund and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund for the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st March, 1949; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. H.C. 61, Session 1950. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10d. post free).

† The division among the various benefits has with certain exceptions been estimated.

£5,900,000; widow's benefit £15,700,000; guardian's allowance £450,000; and retirement pension £176,447,527. A total of £27,790,400 was paid to the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland as contributions to the National Health Service, and £189,520 was paid to the Ministry of Labour and National Service as grants towards the cost of authorised courses of training and as travelling expenses of insured contributors under provisions of the Employment and Training Act, 1948. Administration expenses of the national insurance scheme amounted to £19,120,851, and a further £1,230,422 was paid in respect of periods before 5th July, 1948, for medical, etc., benefits and administration expenses of Approved Societies. Other items of expenditure were repayments in respect of contributions to certain persons who entered into insurance at a late age (£8,897), compensation for displaced employees (£23,444), and other payments (£4,267). The total expenditure was thus £305,589,858 and the balance of the Insurance Fund at 31st March, 1949, was £195,423,851.

The National Insurance (Reserve) Fund received an aggregate of £886,234,934 from the transfer of investments and other capital sums as at 5th July, 1948, and from the sale of property, and £15,467,769 as net income from investments and rents. As was stated above, £100 million was transferred from the Reserve Fund to the Insurance Fund and the net income from investments, etc., was similarly transferred, leaving the balance of the Reserve Fund £786,234,934 at 31st March, 1949.

The receipts of the Industrial Injuries Fund amounted to £24,646,276, comprising £24,521,064 received as contributions (£20,450,064 from employers and insured persons and £4,071,000 from the Exchequer), £98,144 as income from investments, £2,554 as fees in respect of medical examinations carried out under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948, and £24,514 as the value of investments and other assets transferred from the Medical Expenses Fund set up under the Siliocosis and Asbestosis (Medical Arrangements) Scheme, 1931. The total paid as benefit was £5,674,922\*, including injury benefit £5,387,637, disablement benefit £250,285 and death benefit £37,000. Administration expenses amounted to £2,694,458, making the total expenditure for the period £8,369,380. The balance of the Industrial Injuries Fund was £16,276,896 at 31st March, 1949.

The National Insurance and Civil Service (Superannuation) Rules, 1948, provided for the establishment of the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund and for the transfer to it of the assets of the Superannuation Funds in which former employees of Approved Societies and kindred bodies had pension rights. The net amount of the assets thus transferred was £1,405,432. In addition, the Fund received £32,975 from annuities and investments, making an aggregate income of £1,438,407. A total of £15,508 was expended in the payment of the pensions of persons who at 5th July, 1948, were already pensioners of Superannuation Funds whose assets were transferred, and in discharging the liabilities of such Funds, leaving the balance of the Existing Pensioners Fund £1,422,899 at 31st March, 1949.

### Payment of Contributions during Holiday Weeks

The Ministry of National Insurance remind employers that they should stamp an employee's national insurance card as usual for any holiday week for which the employee is paid wages, whatever the amount. This also applies if the employee receives holiday pay of more than 20s. out of funds provided entirely or partly by the employer. In any other holiday week, or any week when the employee stays away from work and is not drawing benefit, he must stamp his own card at the non-employed (Class 3) person's rate.

### Review of Cash Maternity Benefits

The Minister of National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to review the payments for maternity now made under the national insurance scheme. The Committee's terms of reference on this question are: (1) to consider the operation of the present provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Regulations made thereunder, in relation to maternity; and (2) to advise what changes (if any) should be made in those provisions so as to secure that, without adding to the present liability of the National Insurance Fund in respect of maternity, the money available shall be used to the best advantage in helping to meet the monetary needs of women in connection with maternity.

At present the national insurance maternity benefits are: a maternity grant of £4 with an attendance allowance of £1 a week during the four weeks after the baby is born (£8 in all); or, for women normally in employment, a maternity grant of £4 with a maternity allowance of 36s. a week starting six weeks before the week in which the baby is expected and continuing until six weeks after, that is usually for 13 weeks (about £27 in all). The grant and the attendance allowance are paid subject to contribution conditions. The qualifying contributions may have been paid by either the husband or wife. Payment of maternity allowance depends on the woman's record of employment and credits for weeks of unemployment or sickness in the year before the allowance begins.

The Committee will take into consideration any representations which interested organisations and persons wish to submit. Representations should be in writing in the first place and should be sent to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 30 Euston Square, London, N.W.1, before 31st August.

\* See footnote † in previous column.

## Decisions on Questions of Classification and Insurability

The first of a new series of pamphlets\* containing leading decisions of the Minister of National Insurance on questions of classification of insured persons under the National Insurance Act, and insurability of employment under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The procedure for the determination of such questions is laid down in the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1948, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1948 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for June and July, 1948, pages 198 and 229). Decisions by the Minister on these questions are final, subject to certain rights of appeal to the High Court, or in Scotland to the Court of Session, on questions of law.

The decisions included in the pamphlet affect a joint managing director; members of the committee of management of a Friendly Society; a Children's Society secretary; directors of a limited liability company; a nurse supplied by a nursing association; and a research chemist at a University. Further pamphlets in the series will be published from time to time.

## Casual Work in Harvesting and Fruit Gathering

On 11th May the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1950, which came into operation on 29th May and relieve employers of their liability for national insurance contributions for certain casual workers in agriculture and horticulture.

The Regulations mainly concern married women, school children and others not usually working for an employer who lend a hand with various harvesting and fruit gathering jobs. The general Regulation applies to occasional employment in the picking of hops, peas, fruit or beans; the planting or lifting of potatoes; or the harvesting of corn. Its effect is that the employers' liability for national insurance contributions for casual workers engaged in any of these jobs is limited to those who produce satisfactory evidence either that they are ordinarily in wage-earning employment (i.e., Class 1 contributors) or that they ordinarily make a living in agriculture (including horticulture or forestry). Where the employer is not liable for contributions the worker remains liable to pay as a non-employed person (Class 3), or, if he is ordinarily self-employed, as a self-employed person (Class 2). Persons who are normally exempted from contributions (e.g., married women engaged only on their own home duties or persons over pension age at 5th July, 1948) continue to be exempted. In addition to the general Regulation there is a special provision dealing with children under 18 working from school camps sponsored by County Agri-

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 33rd Session of International Labour Conference

The 33rd Session of the International Labour Conference, at which the United Kingdom is represented, opened in Geneva on 7th June. The Delegates representing H.M. Government are Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service and United Kingdom Government Representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office; and Sir Harold Herbert Wiles, K.B.E., C.B., Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The Employers' Representative is Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and the Workers' Representative is Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The Delegates are accompanied by a number of Advisers.

The agenda of the Conference is as follows:—

- I. Director-General's Report.
- II. Financial and budgetary questions.
- III. Information and reports on the application of Conventions and Recommendations.
- IV. Industrial Relations, comprising collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration, and co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organisations (first discussion).
- V. Equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value (first discussion).
- VI. Agricultural labour: general report.
- VII. Minimum wage regulation in agriculture (first discussion).
- VIII. *Pro memoria*. The item "Holidays with pay in agriculture (first discussion)" previously placed on the agenda of this Session, has been transferred to the agenda of the 34th Session (1951) of the Conference.]
- IX. Vocational training of adults, including disabled persons (single discussion).

\* Ministry of National Insurance. *National Insurance Acts. Selected Decisions of the Minister on Questions of Classification and Insurability*. May, 1950. Pamphlet M.1. Price 2d. net (3d. post free).

cultural Executive Committees or by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. National insurance contributions are not payable for any agricultural or horticultural work done by such children. The Regulations do not affect industrial injuries contributions, which continue to be payable for all persons employed under contract of service.

The Regulations now made replace the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1949, made last August for hop-picking only (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1949, page 312). They follow the recommendations of the National Insurance Advisory Committee, to whom the draft Regulations had been referred. The Committee heard evidence on the problem from the Trades Union Congress and the National Farmers' Union, and from the corresponding Scottish organisations. In their Report, they say that they think it essential that publicity should be given to the fact that certain persons are entitled to Class 1 contributions for this work, and that there should be no improper discrimination against the employment of persons for whom Class 1 contributions are payable. The Committee consider that if these conditions are not complied with the Regulations should be reconsidered forthwith.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1950 No. 765) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

## Changes in Classification

On 24th May the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1950, modifying the classification under the national Insurance scheme of certain casual and part-time employments.

The Regulations, which came into operation on 12th June, revoke and replace the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 49). They add to the list of employments which, subject to certain conditions, are disregarded for contribution purposes (a) part-time employment in a play centre set up under the Education Act; (b) employment of a pupil at the school or college where he or she is receiving full-time education; and (c) part-time service in the Royal Observer Corps. Persons in these employments will be liable to pay contributions as non-employed persons (Class 3) if they have no other gainful occupation and are not excepted from contributions. In addition, the Regulations provide that employment as a school meals supervisor for less than eight hours in a week by any one employer is to be treated as self-employment (Class 2). All these employments continue to be insurable under the industrial injuries scheme. The Regulations also modify the rules about week-end employments and clarify certain of the provisions of the principal classification Regulations.

The preliminary draft of the Regulations was submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee, who submitted a Report thereon.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1950 No. 830) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

## Ratification or Acceptance of International Labour Conventions and Recommendations

The Minister of Labour and National Service has presented to Parliament a Command Paper\* setting out the decisions of H.M. Government on certain of the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 32nd Session in 1949, which it is proposed to communicate to the Director-General of the International Labour Office. The French and English texts of these Conventions and Recommendations were presented to Parliament in the Report by the Delegates of the United Kingdom Government to the 32nd Session (Cmd. 7852; see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 50).

The Command Paper states that H.M. Government propose (a) to ratify the Convention (No. 98) concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; (b) to ratify the Convention (No. 94) concerning Labour Clauses in Public Contracts and to accept, with a reservation, the Recommendation (No. 84) which supplements the Convention; and (c) to accept the Recommendation (No. 87) concerning Vocational Guidance.

## Action against Unemployment

At its 110th Session, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided to instruct the Director-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the problem of unemployment for consideration by the International Labour Conference in connection with any discussion on the subject of unemployment which the Conference might undertake (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 91). This report has been published by the International Labour Office, under the title *Action against Unemployment*, as *Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 20*, price 9s. net.

\* International Labour Conference. *Proposed action by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 32nd Session, 1949*. Cmd. 7956. H.M. Stationery Office price 2d. net (3d. post free).

In introducing the report the International Labour Office point out that full employment is now universally accepted as one of the most important of economic objectives and that action to prevent any recurrence of the pre-war mass unemployment has become a first principle of public policy. The International Labour Conference, at its Thirty-Second Session in June and July, 1949, took notice of the increase of unemployment which had appeared in a number of countries in the latter part of 1948 and the early months of 1949 and resolved to request the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider giving instructions for the preparation of a comprehensive report on the problem of unemployment and to consider the desirability of placing the question of unemployment on the agenda of an early Session of the Conference.

The present report, which is the outcome of the decisions of the International Labour Conference, consists of two parts, of which the first discusses the main causes and types of unemployment experienced since the war and presents an analysis of the underlying economic factors in Belgium, the Bizonal Area of Germany, Italy and the United States of America, the four countries in which the problem of post-war unemployment has attracted most attention. The second part of the report is concerned with the action that is being taken, or might be taken, to prevent, alleviate and reduce unemployment, and deals with the following topics: measures to alleviate the effects of unemployment by replacing at least part of the loss of wages suffered by the workers concerned; measures taken or planned by Governments for the purpose of preventing general unemployment arising from a deficiency in aggregate demand; action against unemployment that is localised in particular industries, occupations or places; the special employment problems of the less-developed countries; and the measures taken or planned by Governments in the field of international trade and finance, and the action against unemployment taken or planned by the various international organisations. In a final chapter, the conclusions and policy recommendations of the report are summarised.

The current world employment situation, the report states, has been characterised since the war by four salient features. First, in the majority of industrial countries unemployment during the past few years has been low by comparison with pre-war experience. Secondly, in several industrial countries unemployment registered an appreciable increase during 1949, the dominant cause of which, however, seemed to differ in each case. Thirdly, in many of the underdeveloped countries there exist at present serious phenomena of chronic unemployment and long periods of seasonal unemployment in agriculture which will tend to become worse if no effective measures are taken to counteract them. Finally, even for those industrial countries which have so far experienced high employment, there are certain underlying economic factors which suggest that high employment in the years ahead may be more difficult to achieve than in the past few years. These features of the world employment situation point to the need for a concrete programme of action to combat unemployment in all its forms.

The report recognises three major types of unemployment, distinguished by their causes: (i) unemployment arising from deficiency in aggregate demand, which is often of a cyclical character and has been a main concern of the advanced industrial countries; (ii) unemployment arising from shortage of capital

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Industrial Arbitration in the United States

The issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* for March contains an account of a study, carried out in 1949 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, of the provisions for the reference of disputes to arbitration contained in a sample of collective bargaining agreements in the United States of America. The sample included 1,482 current agreements, 1,036 in manufacturing and 446 in non-manufacturing industries, all of which were in effect during the whole or part of 1949.

#### Extent of Arbitration

The Bureau state that the voluntary submission of disputes to arbitration has become an accepted practice in many United States industries and that it has been in operation in some cases for many years. Arbitration agreements between employers' organisations and trade unions in the printing industry were signed in 1901 and the years immediately following. Boards of arbitration were established in some branches of the clothing industry in 1910. In 1945, at the President's Labor-Management Conference, the labour and management representatives unanimously agreed that arbitration should constitute the final step in a sound procedure for the settling of grievances.

Of the agreements studied in 1949, some provision for arbitration was made in 1,237, or 83 per cent. of the total. Although strictly comparable statistics regarding the prevalence of arbitration provisions in agreements for previous years were not available, there was evidence that the proportion had increased.

Arbitration provisions were contained in between 90 and 100 per cent. of the agreements in the transportation equipment (excluding automobiles), textile, clothing, leather, food, paper, printing and publishing, petroleum and coal products, rubber, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, and in transportation and public utilities. In other manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries the proportion varied from 40 to 89 per cent.

equipment or other complementary resources, which exists primarily in the underdeveloped countries and takes principally the form of underemployment in agriculture; and (iii) frictional unemployment, arising from lack of correspondence between the demand for labour in particular jobs and the number of qualified and available workers, which is likely to occur in any progressive economy even when the two former types of unemployment are eliminated. While each of these types calls for specific lines of action, the report points out that two general conditions must be fulfilled if the challenge of unemployment is to be met: one of these general conditions is the need for adequate unemployment insurance to ensure the maintenance of at least a minimum standard of living for the involuntarily unemployed, and the other is the need for adequate information and administrative machinery for the implementation of full employment policy.

The report states that it is now widely recognised that unemployment of the first type, arising from deficiency in aggregate demand, can be prevented by appropriate public policy, and discusses the two chief lines of action for maintaining total expenditure generated within the country—the stabilisation of the rate of domestic investment and the stabilisation of consumers' demand. As regards the type of unemployment primarily found in underdeveloped countries, the report advocates land settlement and industrial development in order to create employment possibilities for the surplus agricultural labour which is the characteristic feature of this economic condition. In dealing with frictional unemployment, emphasis is placed on programmes to improve the organisation of the employment market in order to adjust the supply of workers to the effective demand for their skill and services.

The measures outlined above, which are primarily national in scope, need to be supplemented by international action. The report indicates four lines of such international action, viz., promotion of world trade, concerted national steps to maintain full employment, international arrangements to ensure the availability of the currencies of major trading nations, and international schemes for the stabilisation of the prices of primary commodities. Such action, the report states, would, if energetically pursued by all nations, go a long way towards preventing the recurrence of mass unemployment arising from deficiency in aggregate demand. To help to solve the unemployment problem in underdeveloped countries one line of international action would be to expand the flow of long-term capital from the advanced industrial countries to the underdeveloped countries for purposes of economic development. A second line of action would be for the advanced industrial countries to put their accumulated technical knowledge and experience at the disposal of the underdeveloped countries. A third line of action would lie in the field of international migration. Finally, it is suggested, international action would not only be essential for the solution of the two major types of unemployment, as indicated above, but could also be useful in reducing frictional unemployment.

Appendices to the report give the text of the Resolution concerning unemployment adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Thirty-Second Session in 1949; notes on the extent of unemployment in 1945-1949 and the experience of countries for which unemployment statistics are available; and a discussion of the comparability and limitations of unemployment statistics.

#### Scope of Arbitration

Most of the agreements specified that any grievances arising out of the application or interpretation of the terms of agreement were within the scope of arbitration; but in about one case in every ten the arbitrator was also permitted to decide issues not covered by the agreement. Some agreements of the latter type gave the arbitrator jurisdiction over all extra-contract issues, but in others his jurisdiction was limited to specified types of dispute, such as disputes arising from demands for general wage changes during the life of the agreement. In a few cases the arbitrator was allowed to decide the terms of a new or revised agreement when negotiations between the parties had failed to do so. About 15 per cent. of the agreements either did not outline the scope of the arbitrator's jurisdiction or stated it in general terms.

In addition to specifying the matters that were within the arbitrator's jurisdiction, over one-third of the agreements included provisions prohibiting the arbitrator from adding to, subtracting from, or otherwise changing the existing agreement, and a few specifically prohibited the arbitration of disputes regarding the terms of a new agreement. About 14 per cent. of the agreements excluded from the arbitrator's jurisdiction questions concerning changes in the general wage level. Other subjects excluded from arbitration by some agreements were individual job rates, production standards or work loads, management rights, trade union security, questions involving trade union laws and constitutions, jurisdictional disputes, safety and health measures, and pension, insurance and other benefit plans.

#### Arbitration Machinery

The arbitration machinery provided by the agreements might be one person or a board of several persons, appointed on either a temporary or a permanent basis, for the currency of the contract or for a specified period. More than half of the agreements containing arbitration clauses provided for a board of arbitrators and about one-third for a single arbitrator. The board usually consisted of members chosen in equal numbers by the parties to the agreement, in most cases with one independent member. Many

employers and trade unions preferred boards to single arbitrators, because their representatives on the boards were able to participate in the discussions and proceedings, which was regarded as specially important in cases involving technical matters.

Single arbitrators or boards might be chosen each time a dispute arose (*ad hoc* arbitration) or for the duration of the agreement or for a designated period (permanent arbitration). While there were some advantages in permanent arbitration, many employers and trade unions had insufficient arbitration work to justify retaining a permanent arbitrator or board. Moreover, the contracting parties might wish to have certain issues submitted to arbitrators with special technical qualifications. The majority of the agreements, therefore, provided for temporary or *ad hoc* arbitration machinery, usually in the form of a board.

On account of the difficulty of selecting arbitrators acceptable to both employers and trade unions, nearly two-thirds of the agreements provided for the use of an impartial agency in making the selection. In some cases the agency was entirely responsible for appointing the arbitrators, but more often it was called in only when the parties were unable to agree in the selection. The services of the agency in some instances were limited to the submission of a list of qualified arbitrators from which the parties made the actual selection. In other cases the agency was empowered to appoint the arbitrator if the parties were unable to make a selection from the list. In about one-third of the agreements the agency designated was the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. This Service, which is a Government agency, maintains a current file of qualified arbitrators from which, on request, a list of five names is submitted for selection, or, in case of disagreement, the Service may itself appoint an arbitrator or make a selection by a method acceptable to the parties concerned. About 18 per cent. of the agreements designated various private agencies, most frequently, the American Arbitration Association, a non-partisan, non-profit organisation. Where arbitration is conducted under the rules of this Association the parties may appoint their arbitrator directly, select him from a list submitted by the Association or have him appointed by the Association. An additional 10 per cent. of the agreements named various State or municipal officials, judges or agencies as authorised to aid in the selection of an arbitrator.

About three-quarters of the agreements provided for arbitration costs to be equally shared by employers and trade unions. Where the arbitration machinery consisted of a tripartite board, the costs of the impartial third party were also shared, each of the other two parties usually assuming responsibility for its own representative on the board. In a few agreements the party which lost the arbitration decisions was required to pay the entire cost, a provision which, it is suggested, was probably intended to discourage the carrying of petty or unfounded cases to arbitration.

### Earnings in the United States Airframe Industry in May and June, 1949

An article on the earnings and conditions of employment of workpeople employed in the manufacture of airframes in the United States of America was published in the January issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. The statistics, which related to May and June, 1949, were collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the course of an enquiry covering about 20 private companies engaged primarily in the manufacture of airframes and employing an aggregate of nearly 150,000 workers. Rather more than half of the total were employed in undertakings on the West Coast and the remainder were divided fairly evenly between the central and eastern regions of the United States.

The Table below shows the average hourly straight-time earnings in May and June, 1949, ascertained by the enquiry for a number of the more important occupations in the airframe industry. Averages are given for the United States as a whole and for the eastern, central and western regions separately; the numbers of workers to whom the general averages relate are also shown.

Occupation and Grade	Number of Workers	Average Hourly Earnings			
		United States	Eastern Region	Central Region	Western Region
Assemblers, Class A	13,472	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.46	\$ 1.55
Assemblers, Class B	13,499	1.31	1.33	1.25	1.34
Engine-Lathe Operators, Class A	470	1.67	1.67	—	1.67
Guards	1,127	1.34	1.30	1.28	1.38
Inspectors, Assembly, Class A	1,126	1.59	1.62	1.52	1.61
Inspectors, Assembly, Class B	508	1.46	1.47	—	1.50
Jig and Fixture Makers	2,475	1.70	1.72	1.67	1.71
Machinists, Production	477	1.72	1.71	1.65	—
Maintenance, Carpenters	503	1.57	1.62	1.48	1.57
Maintenance, Electricians	650	1.73	1.70	1.65	1.77
Maintenance Mechanics	653	1.62	1.64	1.56	1.64
Mechanics, Aircraft	2,632	1.64	1.73	1.54	1.63
Mechanics, Aircraft Masters	809	1.82	—	—	—
Mechanics, Aircraft, Field and Service, Class A	1,160	1.72	1.75	—	1.74
Metal Fixers, Class A	430	1.54	—	1.42	1.58
Milling-Machine Operators, Class A	1,012	1.63	1.62	—	1.62
Painters, Aircraft, Class A	568	1.50	1.53	1.41	1.52
Riveters, Class A	1,488	1.43	—	—	—
Riveters, Class B	1,389	1.24	—	—	—
Sheet-Metal Workers, Production	1,094	1.58	1.60	1.48	1.61
Tool and Die Makers	1,140	1.79	1.77	1.79	1.79
Tool Crib Attendants	1,056	1.32	1.44	1.05	1.32
Truckers, Power	623	1.32	1.27	1.20	1.37
Welders, Hand, Production, Class A	539	1.67	1.69	1.59	1.71

For some of the occupations the Bureau of Labor Statistics have refrained from publishing regional data in order to prevent disclosure of information relating to individual undertakings. Straight-time earnings are earnings during normal working hours, excluding extra payments for overtime and night work.

In a substantial majority of the undertakings investigated, manual workers were covered by collective agreements with trade unions. Incentive methods of payment were rare in the industry, and the remuneration of the workers was generally regulated in accordance with fixed scales providing a range of rates for each occupation. Movement within the ranges was based upon merit or, less frequently, on length of service. The remuneration of supervisory workers was generally related to the rates paid to those under their supervision, usually by differential payments of up to 15 cents an hour above the highest rate for the occupation. Inexperienced workers were usually started at a set rate considerably below the minimum for the lowest classified grade, with periodical increments until the minimum was reached.

In most cases the duration of the normal working week was 40 hours. Second shifts were in operation in nearly all the undertakings and affected about 22 per cent. of all the workers. Half of the undertakings operated third shifts, but the proportion of workers affected was small. The additional payment for second and third shift working was usually between 5 and 10 cents an hour, and on the third shift 8 hours' pay was allowed for 6½ hours' work. Annual holidays with pay, usually of one week, were customary for all workers after one year of service. In addition, from four to eight public holidays with pay were allowed in the year in most of the undertakings.

### Man-Power Supply and Distribution in Norway

The Norwegian Labour Directorate have issued a report on employment in Norway in 1949, together with a man-power budget, forming part of the national economic budget for the year and setting out the estimated supply and distribution of labour in 1950. The report and man-power budget are based principally on statistics furnished by the approved sickness insurance societies, to which, under Norwegian law, employed persons, with certain exceptions, are required to belong.

#### Man-Power in 1949

The Directorate state that employment in Norway during the summer and autumn of 1949 was higher than ever before and that unemployment fell to a very low level. At the end of June the Employment Exchanges recorded 11,000 unfilled vacancies, the real demand being considerably higher, as many employers did not report vacancies to the Exchanges. The shortage of skilled workers was particularly acute.

The estimated number of persons in employment at the end of 1949 was 1,480,800. This figure, which includes self-employed persons, managerial staffs and other non-manual workers, manual workers, and members of the Defence Forces, is 12,700 higher than the corresponding figure at the end of 1948. The increase allowed for in the man-power budget for 1949 was 10,500 only. The unemployed numbered 12,000 at the end of 1949, compared with 10,000 at the end of 1948. The total labour force, employed or unemployed, thus increased by 14,700 during the year, 3,400 of the increase being attributed to the natural growth of the working population and 11,300 to unspecified sources.

The rise of 12,700 in the number employed was accounted for by a net increase of 8,550 in civilian employment and an increase of 4,150 in the Defence Forces. The largest increases in civilian employment occurred in building and works of construction (9,800), the manufacturing, etc., industries (8,600), shipping and allied services (3,900), commerce, hotels and restaurants (1,800), and the liberal professions (1,200). There were decreases of 13,500 in employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing and of 3,500 in domestic service.

#### Man-Power in 1950

In submitting the man-power budget for 1950, the Labour Directorate point out that, during the year, an increased number of industries will be producing goods for a stocked market and that some will be feeling the effects of foreign competition. They believe, however, that any surplus of man-power in such industries will for the most part be absorbed in other industries. The Directorate draw attention to the leading principles laid down by the Government's Economic Committee for employment policy in 1950. These include, *inter alia*, the encouragement of measures for increasing the available labour force and stimulating the employment of women and part-time workers; increased opportunities of technical training for younger workers; the introduction of foreign labour into industries for which suitable Norwegian labour cannot be provided; priority for the undermanned industries and the export industries in the distribution of released man-power; and the promotion of an even flow of employment throughout the year and a more efficient adjustment of employment between seasonal industries.

The Directorate estimate that by the end of 1950 the total number in employment will be 1,481,500, a net increase of 700 only on the total at the end of 1949. There will, however, be considerable changes in the distribution of the labour force. The number in the Defence Forces should fall by 2,500, from 32,100 to 29,600. In building and works of construction it is estimated that 10,900 workers will be released, largely as a result of restrictions imposed by the Norwegian Government at the beginning of the year on the use of building materials. A reduction of 1,500 is expected

in persons in Government and local authority employment, and a further reduction of 300 in domestic service. From this release of man-power, the Directorate look for a much-needed addition of 9,000 to the labour force in agriculture and forestry, an increase of 2,700 in employment in the chemicals, textile and other manufacturing industries, where the long-term plan of economic development provides for an increase of 5 per cent. in output during 1950, and the absorption of 2,900 as seamen by the expansion of the Norwegian merchant fleet.

The Table below shows the distribution of man-power in Norway in the summer of 1949 and the winter of 1949-50, the distribution at corresponding periods as estimated for the 1950 man-power budget, and the estimated changes in distribution during 1950.

Industry or Service	Thousands				Estimated Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Employment during 1950
	Estimated Number Employed		Estimated Number to be Employed		
	Summer, 1949	Winter, 1949-50	Summer, 1950	Winter, 1950-51	
<b>Civilian Employment</b>					
Industry:					
Self-Employed	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	—
Non-Manual Workers	35.4	35.5	35.6	35.7	+ 0.2
Manual Workers—					
Mining, Smelting, etc.	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	+ 0.1
Electro-Metallurgy	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	+ 0.2
Earth and Stone	13.2	12.1	13.6	12.4	+ 0.3
Engineering, Shipbuilding, etc.	78.1	77.6	78.2	77.6	—
Chemicals, etc.	15.0	15.1	15.7	15.7	+ 0.6
Gas and Electricity	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.6	+ 0.2
Woodworking	31.4	29.5	30.0	29.5	—
Wood-Pulp, Cellulose and Paper	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.7	—
Leather and Rubber	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	+ 0.2
Textiles	19.0	20.2	20.2	20.7	+ 0.5
Clothing, Laundry and Cleaning	26.25	27.9	28.0	28.2	+ 0.3
Food (incl. Canning)	33.95	32.7	34.6	32.7	—
Printing and Book-binding	10.35	10.7	10.6	10.8	+ 0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>272.15</b>	<b>270.8</b>	<b>276.6</b>	<b>273.3</b>	<b>+ 2.5</b>
<b>All Industrial Workers</b>	<b>355.55</b>	<b>354.3</b>	<b>360.2</b>	<b>357.0</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	519.7	467.0	524.2	476.0	+ 9.0
Building and Works of Construction	118.6	113.6	114.3	102.7	-10.9
Commerce, Hotels, Restaurants, etc.	195.2	196.2	196.0	196.8	+ 0.6
Shipping and Allied Services	40.6	41.7	44.1	44.6	+ 2.9
Land and Air Transport	85.8	83.0	86.3	83.2	+ 0.2
Liberal Professions	79.3	79.1	80.0	79.6	+ 0.5
Domestic Service	72.0	71.8	70.5	71.5	- 0.3
Public Administration	43.4	42.0	41.7	40.5	- 1.5
<b>Total, Civilian Employment</b>	<b>1,510.15</b>	<b>1,448.7</b>	<b>1,517.3</b>	<b>1,451.9</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>
Defence Forces	32.25	32.1	31.2	29.6	- 2.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,542.4</b>	<b>1,480.8</b>	<b>1,548.5</b>	<b>1,481.5</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>

### Rates of Wages in Italy

The Italian Central Statistical Institute publish in the monthly journal *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica* particulars of the rates of wages of industrial workers as fixed by agreement in each of the provinces of Italy. The figures are based upon data collected by the Local Labour Offices and represent the gross minimum rates of wages for unmarried workers, for a day of eight hours, inclusive of wage supplements regularly received and prior to the deduction of statutory dues for which the workers are liable. In the case of married workers the rates are augmented by family allowances at the rate of 59 lire a day for a wife and 95 lire a day for each dependent child.

The Table below shows, for the principal industrial groups and classes of worker, the ranges of the gross minimum daily rates of wages in the provinces of Italy as fixed by agreement at the end of February, 1950. The number of provinces represented by the ranges of rates varies; general averages for the whole country cannot be given.

Industry Group	Men				Women
	Highly Skilled	Skilled	Specialised Labourers	Labourers	
	Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire	
Metallic and Non-Metallic					
Mineral Mining	790-1,227	713-1,190	641-1,171	639-1,116	574-914
Fuel Mining	849-1,155	796-1,113	730-1,082	714-1,044	600-910
Marble, Stone, Gravel, etc., Quarrying	812-1,214	644-1,158	617-1,123	547-1,102	574-875
Lime, Cement, etc., Grinding and Burning	671-1,156	632-1,086	597-1,055	570-1,022	549-869
Brick Making	786-1,156	724-1,087	699-1,056	657-1,018	549-876
Chemicals	815-1,163	752-1,093	723-1,061	690-1,022	582-892
Engineering, etc.	820-1,218	769-1,144	723-1,109	682-1,058	589-932
Textiles	819-1,267	771-1,109	733-1,086	642-1,070	579-1,133
Leather, Boots and Shoes	802-1,165	738-1,097	710-1,061	679-1,022	547-893
Food	739-1,166	686-1,094	667-1,062	582-1,023	507-887
Woodworking	739-1,158	679-1,087	625-1,055	535-1,025	546-887
Printing	818-1,524	681-1,235	650-1,200	535-1,045	559-929
Building	738-1,317	724-1,232	700-1,192	653-1,146	—
Electricity Supply	836-1,546	772-1,429	743-1,310	710-1,243	—

### Wage Rates and Working Hours in Dublin in 1949

Rates of wages and hours of work in a number of non-agricultural occupations are ascertained annually by the Managers of Local Employment Offices in the Irish Republic, for their respective districts, by enquiry from employers' associations, trade unions or individual employers and workers. Particulars of the rates and working times thus ascertained in 1949 and some earlier years, for selected occupations in the larger town districts throughout the country, have been published in a volume entitled "Some Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work in 1949", which has been compiled by the Central Statistics Office of the Republic. The data relating to Dublin which are given in the volume are stated to be considerably more detailed and accurate than those relating to other districts.

The Table below shows for a number of occupations in Dublin the rates of wages and normal weekly hours of work (exclusive of mealtimes and overtime) at the beginning of 1949, as ascertained by the Managers of Local Employment Offices.

Industry and Occupation	Wage Rate	Weekly Working Hours
<b>Bacon Factories</b>	Week	
Skilled Men, Class I	120s.	48
Skilled Men, Class II	113s.	48
<b>Bookbinding, Stationery, etc.</b>		
Book Finishers	150s. 6d.	42½
Book Binders, Paper Cutters, etc.	148s. 6d.	42½
<b>Boot and Shoe Manufacture</b>		
Men (21 and over)	112s.	44
Women (20 and over)	72s.	44
<b>Building</b>	Hour	
Plumbers	3s. 3d.*	44
Carpenters, Bricklayers, Plasterers	3s. 2½d.†	44
Labourers	2s. 7d.	44
<b>Coachbuilding</b>		
Body Builders, Smiths, Painters, etc.	3s. 3d.	47
Helpers	2s. 8½d.	47
<b>Engineering</b>	Week	
Motor Mechanics	148s. 10d.	47
Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Electricians, Fitters and Turners, Moulders, Shipwrights, etc.	143s.	44
Labourers	110s.	44
<b>Furniture Manufacture</b>	Hour	
Cabinet Makers, Chair Makers, French Polishers, Upholsterers, etc.	3s. 3d.	44
French Polishers (Female) and Upholsteresses	1s. 7½d.	44
<b>Hosiery Manufacture</b>		
Men	1s. 11½d.	45
Women (Full Rate)	1s. 2½d.	45
<b>Printing</b>	Week	
Linotype and Monotype Operators (day work)—		
Jobbing	153s. 6d.	42½
Newspapers	163s.	41½
Compositors and Machine Minders (day work)—		
Jobbing	148s. 6d.	42½
Newspapers	155s. 6d.	41½
<b>Soap Manufacture</b>		
Soap Workers, Male	114s.	43½
Soap Workers, Female	69s.	43½
<b>Spirit Trade</b>		
Assistants, Senior	121s.	48
Assistants, Junior	92s. 6d.	48
<b>Woodcutting</b>	Hour	
Machinists, General Shops	3s. 2d.	44
Machinists, Saw Mills	3s. 1d.	47
Sawyers	2s. 11d.	47
<b>Woollen Manufacture</b>	Week	
Time-workers		
Male (according to class)	80s.-112s.	48
Female (according to class)	55s.-61s.	48

The volume also contains index figures of the weekly rates of wages in the industries, transport and services groups in the Dublin district, which have been calculated by the Central Statistics Office from the data collected in Local Employment Offices, the base period of comparison being January, 1939 (= 100). The following are the index figures at the beginning of each of the years 1945 to 1949 for each of these groups and for all the groups taken together:—

	Index Figure (January, 1939 = 100)			
	Industries	Transport	Services	All Groups
1945 (beginning)	118.0	132.3	122.4	121.6
1946	123.0	134.7	125.3	125.7
1947	144.9	143.1	138.3	143.4
1948	157.3	165.2	156.2	158.7
1949	169.7	180.1	170.6	171.9

It will be seen from these figures that the average weekly wage rates of workers employed in industries, transport and services in Dublin at the beginning of 1949 were about 8 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous year and nearly 72 per cent. above the level of January, 1939.

\* Plus 4s. a week tool money  
† Plus 6d. a day tool money.

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# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment in Great Britain in April

### GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population\* increased during April by 48,000 (11,000 men and 37,000 women). The increase was due to school-leavers entering the employment field during the month and to normal seasonal influences.

The size of the Forces was reduced during April by 9,000 to a total of 704,000. The number of ex-Service men and women on release leave at the end of April was estimated at 15,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment on 15th May, 1950, was 314,700, compared with 329,000 at 17th April. The May figure represented about 1.5 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes, compared with 1.6 per cent. in April.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds), increased during April by 66,000 (27,000 men and 39,000 women).

The number employed in the basic industries increased by 2,000 during the month, a rise of 3,000 in transport and communication being partly offset by a decrease of 1,300 in the number of wage earners on colliery books.

During April the numbers employed in the manufacturing industries increased by 19,000 (11,000 men and 8,000 women). There were increases of 5,000 in clothing; of 3,000 in each of the following groups—metals, engineering and vehicles, textiles, and food, drink and tobacco; and of 5,000 in the "other manufactures" group.

There was an increase of 6,000 in the number employed in building and contracting.

There were seasonal increases of 19,000 both in the distributive trades and in professional, financial and miscellaneous services during the month.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Mid-1948	End-1948	End-March, 1950	End-April, 1950	Change during April, 1950
<b>Total Working Population*</b>					
Men . . . . .	16,057	16,069	16,074	16,085	+11
Women . . . . .	7,089	7,116	7,229	7,266	+37
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>23,146</b>	<b>23,185</b>	<b>23,303</b>	<b>23,351</b>	<b>+48</b>
<b>H.M. Forces and Women's Services</b>					
Men . . . . .	807	774	688	679	-9
Women . . . . .	39	34	25	25	—
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>-9</b>
<b>Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment . . . . .</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>+3</b>
<b>Registered Unemployed Persons in Civil Employment</b>					
Men . . . . .	14,945	15,019	15,136	15,163	+27
Women . . . . .	6,981	6,992	7,108	7,147	+39
<b>Total in Civil Employment . . . . .</b>	<b>21,926</b>	<b>22,011</b>	<b>22,244</b>	<b>22,310</b>	<b>+66</b>

\* The total working population in this series of man-power statistics represents the total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain or register themselves as available for such work. The figure includes the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, the registered unemployed, private indoor domestic servants, and gainfully occupied persons over pensionable age (men 65, women 60). Part-time workers are counted as full units.

† The total man-power in the main textile industry groups at end-April, 1950, was: Cotton—331,000. Wool—223,000. Other textiles—473,000.

‡ End of month estimate.

### ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	Mid-1948	End-1948	End-March, 1950	End-April, 1950	Change during April, 1950
<b>Basic Industries</b>					
Coal Mining . . . . .	787	788	765	764	-1
Total Man-power (Wage-earners on Colliery Books) . . . . .	(725)	(726)	(703)	(702)	(-1)
Other Mining and Quarrying . . . . .	82	82	82	82	—
Gas, Electricity and Water . . . . .	296	301	323	323	—
Transport and Communication . . . . .	1,814	1,803	1,801	1,804	+3
Agriculture . . . . .	1,227	1,230	1,215	1,215	—
Fishing . . . . .	41	41	41	41	—
<b>Total, Basic Industries . . . . .</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>4,229</b>	<b>+2</b>
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>					
Chemicals and Allied Trades . . . . .	426	433	449	449	—
Metals, Engineering and Vehicles . . . . .	3,904	3,921	3,932	3,935	+3
Textiles . . . . .	948	971	1,024	1,027	+3
Clothing . . . . .	700	716	765	770	+5
Food, Drink and Tobacco . . . . .	725	738	752	755	+3
Other Manufactures . . . . .	1,411	1,422	1,480	1,485	+5
<b>Total, Manufacturing Industries . . . . .</b>	<b>8,114</b>	<b>8,201</b>	<b>8,402</b>	<b>8,421</b>	<b>+19</b>
<b>Building and Contracting</b>					
Distributive Trades . . . . .	1,497	1,480	1,482	1,488	+6
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services . . . . .	2,689	2,739	2,802	2,821	+19
Public Administration—National Government Service . . . . .	3,925	3,876	3,889	3,908	+19
Local Government Service . . . . .	688	694	660	659	-1
Local Government Service . . . . .	766	776	782	784	+2
<b>Total in Civil Employment . . . . .</b>	<b>21,926</b>	<b>22,011</b>	<b>22,244</b>	<b>22,310</b>	<b>+66</b>

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

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

# NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males			Females			Total		
	Mid-1948	March, 1950	April, 1950	Mid-1948	March, 1950	April, 1950	Mid-1948	March, 1950	April, 1950
<b>Mining, etc.</b>									
Coal Mining . . . . .	775.5	753.2	751.9	11.5	11.5	11.5	787.0	764.7	763.4
<b>Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal . . . . .</b>	<b>229.1</b>	<b>236.2</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>306.9</b>	<b>316.8</b>	<b>318.2</b>
Bricks and Fireclay Goods . . . . .	69.3	72.9	73.3	7.4	7.6	7.6	76.7	80.5	80.9
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) . . . . .	34.2	36.4	36.5	42.1	43.8	44.2	76.3	80.2	80.7
Glass (other than containers) . . . . .	29.6	31.1	31.3	11.6	12.3	12.4	41.2	43.4	43.7
Glass Containers . . . . .	19.9	20.5	20.4	5.6	5.9	5.9	25.5	26.4	26.3
Cement . . . . .	12.9	13.4	13.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	14.3	14.6	14.6
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures . . . . .	63.2	61.9	62.2	9.7	9.8	9.8	72.9	71.7	72.0
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades . . . . .</b>	<b>294.8</b>	<b>312.1</b>	<b>312.8</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>420.9</b>	<b>443.7</b>	<b>444.0</b>
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works . . . . .	16.8	16.6	16.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	17.3	17.2	17.1
Chemicals and Dyes . . . . .	143.4	149.0	149.7	52.1	53.2	53.1	195.5	202.2	202.8
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery . . . . .	12.6	13.9	13.9	18.2	20.2	20.1	30.8	34.1	34.0
Explosives and Fireworks . . . . .	21.6	22.8	22.7	12.2	14.3	14.2	33.8	37.1	36.9
Paint and Varnish . . . . .	25.9	27.1	27.2	11.1	11.0	11.1	37.0	38.1	38.3
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches . . . . .	27.2	28.7	28.9	19.7	19.1	19.1	46.9	47.8	48.0
Mineral Oil Refining . . . . .	24.7	29.8	29.8	6.0	6.6	6.6	30.7	36.4	36.2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. . . . .	22.6	24.1	24.0	6.3	6.7	6.7	28.9	30.8	30.7
<b>Metal Manufacture . . . . .</b>	<b>438.4</b>	<b>444.1</b>	<b>444.6</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>496.0</b>	<b>499.7</b>	<b>500.0</b>
Blast Furnaces . . . . .	19.3	19.6	19.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	20.0	20.3	20.4
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified . . . . .	178.8	182.3	182.6	15.9	14.9	14.7	194.7	197.2	197.3
Iron Foundries . . . . .	91.1	92.4	92.6	15.3	14.8	14.9	106.4	107.2	107.5
Tinplate Manufacture . . . . .	14.3	14.8	14.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	17.0	17.4	17.4
Steel Sheet Manufacture . . . . .	17.3	18.0	18.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	18.5	19.1	19.2
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) . . . . .	33.0	34.9	35.1	6.3	6.2	6.2	39.3	41.1	41.3
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. . . . .	84.6	82.1	81.7	15.5	15.3	15.2	100.1	97.4	96.9
<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods . . . . .</b>	<b>1,445.0</b>	<b>1,443.8</b>	<b>1,444.8</b>	<b>375.2</b>	<b>366.6</b>	<b>367.2</b>	<b>1,820.2</b>	<b>1,810.4</b>	<b>1,812.0</b>
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing . . . . .	218.0	193.9	191.8	7.9	7.4	7.5	225.9	201.3	199.3
Marine Engineering . . . . .	74.5	70.4	70.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	78.0	74.0	73.6
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) . . . . .	35.3	35.3	35.7	5.1	5.0	4.9	40.4	40.3	40.6
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant . . . . .	15.8	17.0	17.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	17.5	18.6	18.8
Machine Tools . . . . .	63.0	60.9	61.0	13.7	12.9	12.9	76.7	73.8	73.9
Stationary Engines . . . . .	20.1	22.4	22.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	23.3	25.5	25.6
Textile Machinery and Accessories . . . . .	57.5	58.1	58.0	9.7	10.1	10.1	67.2	68.2	68.1
Ordnance and Small Arms . . . . .	33.1	35.0	34.4	8.1	9.2	9.0	41.2	44.2	43.4
Constructional Engineering . . . . .	64.7	65.2	65.7	6.4	5.5	5.5	71.1	70.7	71.2
Other Non-Electrical Engineering . . . . .	547.3	563.3	565.6	117.5	117.3	117.8	664.8	680.6	683.4
Electrical Machinery . . . . .	118.2	120.9	121.3	46.7	41.1	41.3	164.9	162.0	162.6
Electrical Wires and Cables . . . . .	38.2	36.7	36.4	24.0	21.5	21.4	62.2	58.2	57.8
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus . . . . .	27.8	28.4	28.4	16.6	16.0	16.0	44.4	44.4	44.4
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones . . . . .	36.0	39.8	40.4	31.2	36.4	36.6	67.2	76.2	77.0
Batteries and Accumulators . . . . .	16.7	16.2	16.3	19.9	17.6	17.6	36.6	33.8	33.9
Other Electrical Goods . . . . .	10.7	11.2	11.1	8.6	8.2	8.1	19.3	19.4	19.2
Other Electrical Goods . . . . .	68.1	69.1	69.0	51.4	50.1	50.2	119.5	119.2	119.2
<b>Vehicles . . . . .</b>	<b>760.2</b>	<b>786.2</b>	<b>787.5</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>878.9</b>	<b>907.7</b>	<b>909.0</b>
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles . . . . .	243.8	263.4	264.9	41.6	43.0	43.1	285.4	306.4	308.0
Motor Repairs and Garages . . . . .	182.8	177.9	178.5	23.0	23.7	23.7	205.8	201.6	202.2
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft . . . . .	120.6	128.1	127.1	21.0	21.8	21.6	141.6	149.9	148.7
Aircraft . . . . .	52.1	56.3	56.8	20.5	21.0	21.2	72.6	77.3	78.0
Railway Locomotive Shops . . . . .	56.2	53.4	53.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	59.1	56.0	55.8
Other Locomotive Manufacture . . . . .	23.3	23.9	23.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	25.5	26.2	26.2
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams . . . . .	72.9	75.3	75.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	76.6	79.0	79.0
Carts, Perambulators, etc. . . . .	8.5	7.9	7.8	3.8	3.4	3.3	12.3	11.3	11.1
<b>Metal Goods not elsewhere specified . . . . .</b>	<b>313.4</b>	<b>312.2</b>	<b>312.2</b>	<b>178.0</b>	<b>177.7</b>	<b>177.3</b>	<b>491.4</b>	<b>489.9</b>	<b>489.5</b>
Tools and Cutlery . . . . .	32.6	31.5	31.5	20.6	20.5	20.6	53.2	52.0	52.1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. . . . .	21.4	22.0	22.0	19.2	18.7	18.8	40.6	40.7	40.8</



Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

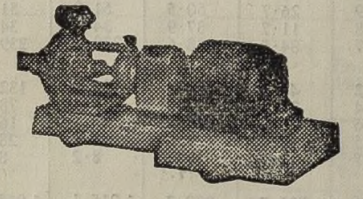
Industry	(Thousands)						Total		
	Males			Females			Mid-1948	March, 1950	April, 1950
	Mid-1948	March, 1950	April, 1950	Mid-1948	March, 1950	April, 1950			
<b>Manufactures of Wood and Cork</b>	218.9	236.3	235.9	51.1	54.5	54.1	270.0	290.8	290.0
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	76.2	76.5	76.5	10.7	10.3	10.2	86.9	86.8	86.7
Furniture and Upholstery	92.3	106.2	105.2	25.3	29.0	28.6	117.6	135.2	133.8
Shop and Office Fitting	15.7	17.6	18.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	18.8	20.8	21.3
Wooden Containers and Baskets	19.0	19.2	19.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	25.2	25.3	25.4
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.7	16.8	16.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	21.5	22.7	22.8
<b>Paper and Printing</b>	291.1	313.3	315.6	172.7	185.7	187.3	463.8	499.0	502.9
Paper and Board	54.8	57.2	57.5	18.3	19.0	19.2	73.1	76.2	76.7
Wallpaper	3.5	4.8	4.9	1.2	2.2	2.1	4.7	7.0	7.0
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	12.6	14.7	16.9	21.4	23.2	23.3	36.4	40.0	40.2
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	15.0	16.8	14.9	23.7	27.3	27.8	36.3	42.0	42.7
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	68.5	75.6	76.2	18.0	19.2	19.4	86.5	94.8	95.6
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	136.7	144.2	145.2	90.1	94.8	95.5	226.8	239.0	240.7
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries</b>	141.0	139.8	139.5	101.0	103.3	102.9	242.0	243.1	242.4
Rubber	64.2	65.6	65.8	32.7	34.6	34.7	96.9	100.2	100.5
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	10.2	11.8	11.8	2.3	2.6	2.6	12.5	14.4	14.4
Brushes and Brooms	9.2	9.0	9.0	3.3	2.6	2.6	18.5	16.9	16.8
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10.8	11.4	11.5	16.1	19.0	19.1	26.9	30.4	30.6
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.5	4.6	4.5	6.1	6.2	6.2	10.6	10.8	10.7
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	8.0	4.3	3.9	2.5	1.5	1.4	10.5	5.8	5.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	34.1	33.1	33.0	32.0	31.5	31.1	66.1	64.6	64.1
<b>Building and Contracting</b>	1,298.0	1,281.8	1,287.8	39.0	39.2	39.2	1,337.0	1,321.0	1,327.0
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,236.7	1,218.7	1,224.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	1,269.4	1,251.4	1,257.4
Electric Wiring and Contracting	61.3	63.1	63.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	67.6	69.6	69.6
<b>Gas, Electricity and Water</b>	271.2	294.7	294.9	24.4	28.5	28.6	323.2	323.5	323.5
Gas	117.9	124.4	124.4	9.5	10.6	10.6	127.4	135.0	135.0
Electricity	126.7	142.9	143.1	13.5	16.5	16.6	140.2	159.4	159.7
Water	26.6	27.4	27.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	28.0	28.8	28.8
<b>Transport and Communication</b>	255.8	256.9	257.4	44.4	43.4	43.6	300.2	300.3	301.0
Tramway and Omnibus Service	28.6	24.6	25.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	30.9	26.8	27.6
Other Road Passenger Transport	181.8	191.1	191.4	11.8	13.2	13.4	193.6	204.3	204.8
Goods Transport by Road									
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	1,145.3	1,193.3	1,197.3	992.0	1,057.4	1,072.4	2,137.3	2,250.7	2,269.7
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	103.4	108.6	107.5	27.3	28.8	28.8	130.7	137.4	136.3
Dealing in Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	72.9	75.2	75.2	24.7	26.0	25.9	97.6	101.2	101.1
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	101.4	106.0	106.9	46.9	49.1	49.7	148.3	155.1	156.6
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	370.6	378.9	381.3	299.3	318.3	322.6	669.9	697.2	703.9
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	147.7	155.2	155.6	95.2	103.3	104.0	242.9	258.5	259.6
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	326.2	345.2	346.1	162.9	178.1	178.1	341.3	358.8	358.8
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	23.1	24.2	24.7	35.7	35.8	36.7	58.8	60.0	61.4
<b>Miscellaneous Services</b>	66.2	64.0	63.7	73.0	72.9	73.2	139.2	136.9	136.9
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	47.6	37.3	39.2	43.2	36.2	37.5	90.8	73.5	76.7
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	227.5	212.8	216.2	507.5	464.8	464.8	669.8	681.0	681.0
Catering, Hotels, etc.	32.0	33.2	33.4	119.2	118.4	118.4	151.2	151.6	152.3
Laundries	11.9	11.5	11.6	29.6	27.8	28.4	41.5	39.3	40.0
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.									

# PUMPS


## HAND & POWER

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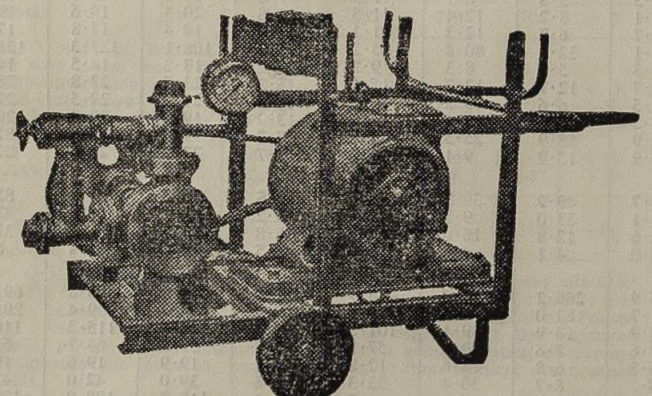
for THICK OR THIN LIQUIDS



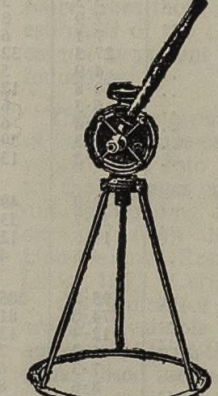
"LANGDEX"



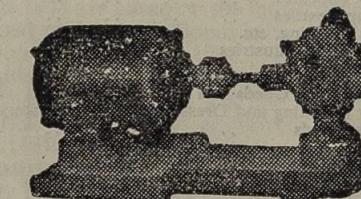
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# Unemployment at 15th May, 1950

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 17th April and 15th May, 1950, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
17th April	223,929	11,034	85,181	8,841	328,985
15th May	213,910	7,075	87,622	6,067	314,674

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

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th May represented 1.5 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes. The corresponding percentage at 17th April was 1.6.

The analysis of the figures for 15th May is as follows:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	49,604	47,791	109,593	206,988	6,922	213,910
Boys under 18	3,087	2,355	1,400	6,842	233	7,075
Women 18 and over	27,278	24,030	32,472	83,780	3,842	87,622
Girls under 18	2,901	1,814	1,101	5,816	251	6,067
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,870</b>	<b>75,990</b>	<b>144,566</b>	<b>303,426</b>	<b>11,248</b>	<b>314,674</b>

The total of 314,674 includes 46,356 married women.

The changes between 17th April and 15th May in each administrative Region were as follows:—

Region		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London & South-Eastern	17th April	20,695	15,323	19,805	55,823	972	56,795
	15th May	21,311	14,805	17,552	53,668	2,156	55,824
Eastern	Inc. or Dec.	+ 616	- 518	- 2,253	- 1,184	+ 1,184	- 971
	17th April	3,978	3,782	6,025	13,785	150	13,935
Southern	15th May	3,609	3,691	5,191	12,491	214	12,705
	Inc. or Dec.	- 369	+ 91	- 834	- 1,294	+ 64	- 1,230
South-Western	17th April	4,180	3,677	5,972	13,829	49	13,878
	15th May	3,815	3,741	5,224	12,780	77	12,857
Midland	Inc. or Dec.	- 365	+ 64	- 748	- 1,049	+ 28	- 1,021
	17th April	4,068	4,236	8,005	16,309	184	16,493
North-Midland	15th May	3,962	3,717	7,491	15,170	135	15,305
	Inc. or Dec.	- 106	- 519	- 514	- 1,139	- 49	- 1,188
Northern	17th April	3,995	2,313	3,253	9,561	463	10,024
	15th May	4,447	2,214	2,958	9,619	309	9,928
Scotland	Inc. or Dec.	+ 452	- 99	- 295	+ 58	- 154	- 96
	17th April	2,451	1,891	3,569	7,911	390	8,301
Wales	15th May	2,792	2,160	3,057	8,009	445	8,454
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 341	+ 269	- 512	+ 98	+ 55	+ 153
East & West Ridings	17th April	4,757	4,162	7,153	16,072	900	16,972
	15th May	5,086	3,874	6,424	15,384	978	16,362
North-Western	Inc. or Dec.	+ 329	- 288	- 729	- 688	+ 78	- 610
	17th April	13,256	11,897	23,120	48,273	985	49,258
Northern	15th May	13,001	11,574	22,096	46,671	1,157	47,828
	Inc. or Dec.	- 255	- 323	- 1,024	- 1,602	+ 172	- 1,430
Scotland	17th April	7,752	9,738	19,418	36,908	969	37,877
	15th May	7,447	8,649	18,772	34,868	850	35,718
Wales	Inc. or Dec.	- 305	- 1,089	- 646	- 2,040	- 119	- 2,159
	17th April	12,933	15,793	37,101	65,827	3,889	69,716
Northern Ireland	15th May	12,055	14,428	34,796	61,279	3,833	65,112
	Inc. or Dec.	- 878	- 1,365	- 2,305	- 4,548	- 56	- 4,604
Great Britain	17th April	5,703	7,327	21,853	34,883	853	35,736
	15th May	5,345	7,137	21,005	33,487	1,094	34,581
Northern Ireland	Inc. or Dec.	- 358	- 190	- 848	- 1,396	+ 241	- 1,155
	17th April	83,768	80,139	155,274	319,181	9,804	328,985
United Kingdom	15th May	82,870	75,990	144,566	303,426	11,248	314,674
	Inc. or Dec.	- 898	- 4,149	- 10,708	- 15,755	+ 1,444	- 14,311

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th May, 1950, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th May, 1950			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern	38,216	17,608	55,824	1.2	0.9	1.1
Eastern	8,764	3,941	12,705	1.2	1.1	1.2
Southern	7,777	5,080	12,857	1.2	1.6	1.3
South-Western	10,596	4,709	15,305	1.4	1.4	1.4
Midland	7,053	2,875	9,928	0.5	0.4	0.5
North-Midland	5,933	2,521	8,454	0.6	0.6	0.6
East and West Ridings	11,970	4,392	16,362	1.0	0.7	0.9
North-Western	32,548	15,280	47,828	1.7	1.4	1.6
Northern	25,515	10,203	35,718	2.8	2.9	2.9
Scotland	48,464	16,648	65,112	3.4	2.3	3.0
Wales	24,149	10,432	34,581	3.5	4.4	3.7
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>220,985</b>	<b>93,689</b>	<b>314,674</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>

The heaviest rates of unemployment were in the Northern Region, Scotland and Wales. These three areas accounted for 43 per cent. of the number of unemployed persons on the registers.

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 15th May, 195

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed\* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region at 15th May, 1950, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 17th April, 1950.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 15th May, 1950				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 17th April, 1950
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern (Administrative County)	36,945	16,539	2,340	55,824	- 971
London (Administrative County)	18,184	6,456	485	25,125	+ 1,095
Acton	121	106	7	234	- 12
Brentford and Chiswick	249	90	15	354	- 2
Brighton and Hove	1,635	833	48	2,516	- 3
Chatham	735	880	105	1,720	+ 21
Croydon	604	307	35	946	- 168
Dagenham	407	263	82	752	- 25
Ealing	313	165	22	500	- 34
East Ham	365	99	16	480	+ 18
Enfield	378	95	26	499	+ 120
Harrow and Wembley	509	306	69	884	- 64
Hayes and Harlington	110	88	12	210	+ 20
Hendon	439	157	44	640	+ 51
Hilford	419	160	30	609	+ 59
Leyton and Walthamstow	720	261	46	1,027	+ 86
Tottenham	572	238	40	850	+ 67
West Ham	827	403	40	1,270	+ 67
Willesden	376	90	33	499	- 68
Eastern	8,532	3,684	489	12,705	- 1,230
Bedford	113	35	10	158	- 41
Cambridge	198	8	8	214	+ 28
Ipwich	284	158	33	475	- 13
Luton	107	18	10	135	- 61
Norwich	695	101	8	804	- 77
Southend-on-Sea	826	375	31	1,232	- 33
Watford	111	131	22	264	...
Southern	4,718	2,857	633	8,208	- 1,021
Bournemouth	743	358	63	1,164	- 70
Oxford	83	138	7	228	- 34
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	2,255	1,955	158	4,368	- 267
Reading	519	165	35	719	- 11
Slough	167	115	28	310	+ 33
Southampton	1,055	471	76	1,582	- 260
South-Western	10,327	4,437	541	15,305	- 1,188
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	3,182	705	112	3,999	- 69
Exeter	282	181	20	483	- 39
Gloucester	100	115	15	230	- 7
Plymouth	1,214	975	118	2,307	- 194
Swindon	133	75	19	227	+ 3
Midland	6,895	2,681	352	9,928	- 96
Birmingham	1,746	546	78	2,370	+ 15
Burton-on-Trent	36	49	8	93	+ 9
Coventry	683	237	28	948	- 27
Oldbury	46	28	1	75	+ 17
Smethwick	81	26	1	108	+ 20
Stoke-on-Trent	825	73	19	917	- 58
Walsall	278	95	14	387	- 33
West Bromwich	52	19	7	78	- 16
Wolverhampton	475	167	18	660	+ 13
Worcester	193	111	6	310	+ 1
North-Midland	5,632	2,184	638	8,454	+ 153
Chesterfield	189	123	7	319	- 3
Derby	131	29	6	166	- 47
Grimsby	1,844	365	185	2,394	+ 465
Leicester	241	57	10	308	- 31
Lincoln	179	31	8	218	- 6
Mansfield	192	53	11	256	- 34
Northampton	104	77	4	185	+ 21
Nottingham	818	180	62	1,060	- 43
Peterborough	59	182	12	253	+ 108
Scunthorpe	40	101	136	277	- 220
East and West Ridings	11,706	4,139	517	16,362	- 610
Barnsley	401	53	17	471	- 14
Bradford	613	35	24	672	- 32
Dewsbury	96	8	1	105	- 25
Doncaster	260	242	14	516	- 50
Halifax	63	21	—	84	+ 17
Huddersfield	83	37	—	120	- 9
Hull	3,874	985	106	4,965	- 224
Leeds	1,913	368	35	2,316	- 58
Rotherham	169	462	27	658	+ 168
Sheffield	1,278	455	36	1,769	+ 49
Wakefield	128	58	11	197	- 9
York	302	175	14	491	- 101
North-Western	31,387	14,705	1,736	47,828	- 1,430
Accrington	72	11	4	87	- 14
Ashton-under-Lyne	189	46	1	236	+ 3
Barrow	271	495	32	798	- 30
Birkenhead	1,296	687	57	2,040	- 469
Blackburn	102	32	7	141	- 5
Blackpool	1,673	949	31	2,653	+ 26
Bolton	419	139	14	572	+ 70
Burnley	226	40	4	270	+ 14
Bury	89	65	—	154	+ 35
Crewe	82	100	10	192	+ 16
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	14,383	5,470	912	20,765	- 763
Manchester (inc. Salford)	2,818	1,135	115	4,068	+ 16
Oldham (inc. Fallsword and Royton)	393	101	10	504	- 21
Preston	436	142	16	594	- 46
Rochdale	143	64	3	210	+ 3
St. Helens	643	617	24	1,284	+ 37
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	737	185	15	937	+ 5
Stockport	360	244	21	625	- 37
Wallasey	838	652	47	1,537	- 5
Warrington	285	290	29	604	- 26
Wigan	847	276	15	1,138	+ 26

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

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 15th May, 1950				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 17th April, 1950
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
Northern	24,662	9,358	1,698	35,718	- 2,159
Carlisle	157	145	19	321	- 60
Darlington	198	203	21	422	+ 65
Gateshead	1,659	394	68	2,121	- 38
Hartlepool	885	357	46	1,288	- 90
Jarrow and Hebburn	1,079	640	41	1,760	- 174
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	696	560	77	1,333	- 175
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	4,456	1,536	210	6,202	- 500
South Shields	2,202	504	112	2,818	- 140
Stockton-on-Tees	501	549	74	1,124	- 132
Sunderland	2,910	928	119	3,957	- 71
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	568	261	22	851	- 118
Scotland	46,930	15,827	2,355	65,112	- 4,604
Aberdeen	1,892	450	104	2,446	- 153
Clydebank	435	143	30	608	+ 14
Dundee	1,690	720	24	2,434	- 98
Edinburgh	3,548	642	122	4,312	- 194
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	16,230	4,498	617	21,345	- 1,294
Greenock	1,372	990	155	2,517	- 161
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,499	592	84	2,175	- 116
Paisley	429	30	1,207	+ 59	
Wales	23,388	9,350	1,843	34,581	- 1,155
Cardiff	2,521	607	82	3,210	- 210
Merthyr Tydfil	1,336	442	137	1,915	- 8
Newport	685	450	53	1,188	- 121
Rhondda	2,330	778	179	3,287	- 98
Swansea	1,425	638	61	2,124	- 15
Northern Ireland	19,666	5,592	1,262	26,520	- 1,816
Belfast	7,284	2,787	155	10,226	- 547
Londonderry	2,750	209	245	3,204	- 238

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1950

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

	Great Britain					United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939 .. .. .	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324
1940 .. .. .	468,777	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054	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	294	518	63,608	77,929
1945 .. .. .	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977
1946 .. .. .	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164
1947 .. .. .	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323
1948 .. .. .	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570	331,323
1949 .. .. .	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965	337,997
1950 .. .. .						
14th March	245,809	86,393	4,924	3,280	340,406	375,260
31st March	194,204	61,867	5,008	2,564	263,643	291,146
12th Sept.	195,986	66,261	3,391	2,228	267,866	293,850
5th Dec.	234,073	88,802	4,680	2,781	330,336	360,728
1950 .. .. .						
16th Jan.	258,033	105,916	4,738	3,579	372,266	403,883
13th Feb.	259,816	102,778	6,298	3,890	372,782	403,358
13th March	241,218	97,406	5,737	2,922	347,283	377,504
17th April	228,931	90,250	6,032	3,772	328,985	357,321
15th May	213,830	89,596	7,155	4,093	314,674	341,194

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 17th April, 1950 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 936,196, compared with 935,992 at 16th January, 1950.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 15th May, 1950, was 64,267, of whom 59,810 were males and 4,457 were females. The total included 32,951 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 31,316 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment:			
Ex-Service .. .. .	28,547	329	28,876
Others .. .. .	22,416	3,604	26,020
Total .. .. .	50,963	3,933	54,896
Classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions:			
Ex-Service .. .. .	4,063	12	4,075
Others .. .. .	4,784	512	5,296
Total .. .. .	8,847	524	9,371
Grand Total .. .. .	59,810	4,457	64,267

The number of registered disabled persons placed in employment during the period 1st February, 1950, to 29th April, 1950, was 43,393 including 39,212 men, 3,626 women and 555 young persons. Of the total 173 were placed in designated employment (passenger electric lift attendants and car park attendants).

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 15th May, 1950, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the

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

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

Industry	Great Britain									
	Wholly unemployed (including									

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	592	306	53	58	645	364	1,009	667	378	1,045
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	283	100	9	3	292	103	395	308	112	420
Leather Goods	164	140	13	21	177	161	338	183	165	348
Fur	145	66	31	34	176	100	276	176	101	277
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>3,646</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>4,467</b>	<b>4,951</b>	<b>9,418</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>5,318</b>	<b>10,206</b>
Tailoring	2,302	1,820	454	588	2,756	2,408	5,164	2,825	2,496	5,321
Dressmaking	199	904	13	438	212	1,342	1,554	214	1,368	1,582
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	44	286	1	20	45	306	351	67	477	544
Hats, Caps and Millinery	66	63	55	59	122	122	243	129	129	258
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	74	229	85	43	159	272	431	173	343	516
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	378	312	201	157	579	469	1,048	600	471	1,071
Repair of Boots and Shoes	578	32	17	—	595	32	627	702	34	736
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco</b>	<b>6,413</b>	<b>6,667</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>7,162</b>	<b>13,653</b>	<b>7,062</b>	<b>8,112</b>	<b>15,174</b>
Grain Milling	305	87	2	—	307	87	394	391	3	439
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,766	1,194	9	10	1,775	1,204	2,979	1,931	1,261	3,192
Biscuits	189	370	3	9	192	379	571	200	391	591
Meat and Meat Products	251	216	21	9	272	225	497	298	242	540
Milk Products	375	206	—	6	375	212	587	426	223	649
Sugar and Glucose	329	161	—	—	329	161	490	343	171	514
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	447	250	—	20	467	270	737	472	271	743
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	425	1,640	13	188	438	1,828	2,266	867	2,432	2,999
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	1,125	1,420	25	192	1,150	1,612	2,762	1,193	1,682	2,875
Brewing and Malting	484	278	2	2	486	280	766	501	285	786
Wholesale Bottling	103	105	2	6	105	111	216	127	112	239
Other Drink Industries	493	289	—	7	493	296	789	533	329	862
Tobacco	314	254	1	46	315	300	615	336	421	757
<b>Manufactures of Wood and Cork</b>	<b>4,143</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>5,211</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>6,178</b>	<b>5,561</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>6,552</b>
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,304	225	19	14	1,323	239	1,562	1,486	242	1,728
Furniture and Upholstery	2,035	365	1,027	140	3,062	505	3,567	3,139	518	3,657
Shop and Office Fitting	167	22	—	—	167	22	189	178	22	200
Wooden Containers and Baskets	399	120	22	4	421	124	545	459	126	585
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	238	60	—	17	238	77	315	299	83	382
<b>Paper and Printing</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>3,040</b>
Paper and Board	433	219	7	—	440	219	659	542	264	806
Wallpaper	13	18	—	—	13	18	31	13	18	31
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	153	236	1	2	154	238	392	163	244	407
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	71	164	1	3	72	167	239	72	173	245
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	291	66	3	2	294	68	362	308	75	383
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	633	478	2	20	635	498	1,133	650	518	1,168
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>4,283</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>4,488</b>
Rubber	650	434	28	29	678	463	1,141	693	464	1,157
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	133	25	—	—	133	25	158	140	16	166
Brushes and Brooms	107	108	5	5	112	113	225	119	120	239
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	236	478	2	12	238	490	728	260	518	778
Miscellaneous Stationery Goods	70	86	—	—	70	86	156	75	87	162
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	359	58	1	2	360	60	420	361	60	421
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	672	700	7	76	679	776	1,455	778	787	1,565
<b>Building and Contracting</b>	<b>35,244</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35,397</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>35,693</b>	<b>39,557</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>39,869</b>
Building	22,369	175	105	4	22,474	179	22,653	25,511	190	25,701
Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,505	51	9	—	1,514	51	1,565	1,573	56	1,629
Civil Engineering Contracting	11,370	65	39	1	11,409	66	11,475	12,473	66	12,539
<b>Gas, Electricity and Water Supply</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>2,207</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>2,325</b>
Gas	986	37	2	—	988	37	1,025	1,033	38	1,071
Electricity	741	70	7	—	748	70	818	892	75	967
Water	248	5	3	—	251	5	256	282	5	287
<b>Transport and Communication</b>	<b>21,861</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22,110</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>23,885</b>	<b>24,410</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>26,221</b>
Railways	2,753	305	5	—	2,758	306	3,064	2,946	317	3,263
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,513	579	10	6	1,523	585	2,108	1,659	591	2,250
Other Road Passenger Transport	596	22	3	—	599	22	621	711	22	733
Goods Transport by Road	2,499	77	20	1	2,519	78	2,597	2,792	80	2,872
Sea Transport	7,707	96	166	5	7,873	101	7,974	8,288	106	8,394
Port, River and Canal Transport	2,135	24	19	1	2,154	25	2,179	2,138	27	2,165
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	816	12	7	—	823	12	835	873	14	887
Air Transport	228	33	—	—	228	33	228	235	35	270
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,700	512	7	7	2,707	519	3,226	2,823	523	3,346
Other Transport and Communication	319	39	5	1	324	40	364	376	42	418
Storage	595	53	6	1	601	54	655	611	54	665
<b>Distributive Trades</b>	<b>15,694</b>	<b>11,122</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>15,817</b>	<b>11,268</b>	<b>27,085</b>	<b>17,602</b>	<b>11,968</b>	<b>29,570</b>
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	1,952	204	10	5	1,962	209	2,171	2,260	229	2,489
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,793	242	12	4	1,805	246	2,051	1,939	264	2,203
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,523	447	17	10	1,540	457	1,997	1,812	264	2,318
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	4,042	3,592	31	47	4,073	3,639	7,712	4,723	3,843	8,566
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,806	684	23	14	1,829	698	2,527	1,942	725	2,667
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	4,249	5,518	27	60	4,276	5,578	9,854	4,561	5,920	10,481
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	329	435	3	6	332	441	773	365	481	846
<b>Insurance, Banking and Finance</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>2,091</b>
<b>Public Administration</b>	<b>17,181</b>	<b>4,719</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17,314</b>	<b>4,756</b>	<b>22,070</b>	<b>18,556</b>	<b>5,019</b>	<b>23,575</b>
National Government Service	8,415	3,079	28	8	8,443	3,087	11,530	9,150	3,308	12,458
Local Government Service	8,766	1,640	105	29	8,871	1,669	10,540	9,406	1,711	11,117
<b>Professional Services</b>	<b>3,688</b>	<b>5,291</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3,704</b>	<b>5,325</b>	<b>9,029</b>	<b>3,851</b>	<b>5,575</b>	<b>9,426</b>
Accountancy	140	95	1	—	141	95	236	146	102	248
Education	785	1,303	5	14	790	1,317	2,107	820	1,386	2,206
Law	111	137	—	3	111	140	251	115	148	263
Medical and Dental Services	1,217	3,406	3	14	1,220	3,420	4,640	1,281	3,579	4,860
Religion	160	44	1	1	161	45	206	168	48	216
Other Professional and Business Services	1,275	306	6	2	1,281	308	1,589	1,321	312	1,633
<b>Miscellaneous Services</b>	<b>19,803</b>	<b>26,674</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>19,970</b>	<b>27,199</b>	<b>47,169</b>	<b>21,008</b>	<b>28,421</b>	<b>49,429</b>
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	3,428	2,082	39	70	3,467	2,152	5,619	3,581	2,204	5,785
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	3,084	1,286	55	36	3,139	1,322	4,461	3,335	1,355	4,690
Catering, Hotels, etc.	9,743	15,720	36	295	9,779	16,015	25,794	10,302	16,551	26,853
Laundries	519	1,594	6	6	522	1,600	2,122	541	1,710	2,251
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	197	404	2	8	199	412	611	211	430	641
Hairdressing and Manicure	301	518	8	24	309	542	851	348	564	912
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	260	1,590	1	4	261	1,594	1,855	267	1,774	2,041
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	751	2,977	8	80	759	3,057	3,816	792	3,295	4,087
Other Services	1,520	503	15	2	1,535	505	2,040	1,631	538	2,169
<b>Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>6,626</b>	<b>6,414</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>6,858</b>
<b>Other Persons not Classified by Industry</b>	<b>10,363</b>	<b>6,631</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10,363</b>	<b>6,631</b>	<b>16,994</b>	<b>10,848</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>17,886</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL*</b>	<b>213,830</b>	<b>89,596</b>	<b>7,155</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>220,985</b>	<b>93,689</b>	<b>314,674</b>	<b>241,533</b>	<b>99,661</b>	<b>341,194</b>

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,485 males and 401 females in Great Britain and 4,870 males and 407 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

Placings and Vacancies Unfilled—Four weeks ended 10th May: Regional Analysis

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	32,372	27,237	5,023	12,898	17,860	33,141	4,267	17,841	59,522	91,117
Eastern .. .. .	5,970	9,063	934	2,587	2,879	6,943	912	3,340	10,695	21,933
Southern .. .. .	6,098	8,985	892	1,768	2,935	4,711	861	1,863	10,786	17,327
South-Western .. .. .	5,815	7,187	919	1,951	3,048	5,039	993	3,373	10,775	17,550
Midland .. .. .	10,338	19,945	1,642	5,069	4,610	11,805	1,236	8,674	11,289	37,152
North-Midland .. .. .	6,090	12,985	1,145	6,088	4,610	11,805	1,236	8,674	11,289	37,152
East and West Ridings .. .. .	9,201	11,801	1,629	5,495	4,408	11,260	1,585	7,566	16,823	36,122
North-Western .. .. .	16,864	17,659	3,015	7,743	8,533	22,688	2,593	11,917	31,005	60,007
Northern .. .. .	7,372	4,771	1,885	1,820	3,263	2,679	2,014	1,982	14,534	11,252
Scotland .. .. .	11,839	8,522	2,116	3,080	6,443	6,664	1,869	5,419	22,267	23,685
Wales .. .. .	6,117	5,321	1,132	1,046	2,568	2,382	1,269	756	11,086	9,505
Great Britain .. .. .	118,076	133,476	20,332	49,545	59,365	116,717	19,142	68,521	216,915	368,259

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the principal manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 25th March, 1950, analysed according to industry

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

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period			Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)		M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.1	4.1	3.3	3.1	4.1	3.3	Textiles .. .. .	2.6	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.6	3.2
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.0	5.0	3.2	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2.4	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.9	3.5
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	2.6	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	Cotton Weaving, etc.	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.7
Glass (other than containers)	1.9	4.5	2.6	2.1	3.9	2.6	Woolen and Worsted	2.8	4.1	3.5	3.0	4.6	3.9
Glass Containers	3.1	4.5	3.4	3.1	5.3	3.5	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.4	3.8	2.8
Cement	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	9.2	2.4	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	2.4	2.8	2.6	1.9	2.5	2.2
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	4.1	5.5	4.3	3.8	4.9	3.9	Linen and Soft Hemp	2.2	3.9	3.2	3.6	5.1	4.5
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.0	4.0	2.6	Jute	4.3	5.4	4.9	4.0	4.5	4.3
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.2	5.3	1.3	Rope, Twine and Net	2.3	3.2	2.8	3.0	5.0	4.2
Chemicals and Dyes	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.0	4.2	2.5	Hosiery	2.3	3.0	2.8	1.8	2.9	2.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.0	3.7	3.0	2.1	4.0	3.2	Lace	2.3	3.3	2.9	2.1	3.3	2.8
Explosives and Fireworks	1.6	3.7	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.2	Carpets	2.3	3.0	2.6	1.9	3.1	2.5
Paint and Varnish	2.0	3.0	2.3	2.0	3.9	2.6	Narrow Fabrics	2.4	3.5	3.2	2.1	3.7	3.2
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.2	4.2	3.0	Made-up Textiles	2.7	5.1	4.4	2.9	5.0	4.4
Mineral Oil Refining	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.0	Textile Finishing, etc.	2.5	3.9	2.9	2.2	3.1	2.4
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.3	3.8	2.6	2.6	5.7	3.2	Other Textile Industries	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0
Metal Manufacture	2.1	3.4	2.2	2.2	4.2	2.4	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.5	5.4	3.5	2.4	3.9	2.9
Blast Furnaces	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.3	4.5	1.4	Leather Tanning and Dressing	2.1	3.6	2.4	2.4	4.0	2.7
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.7	3.8	1.8	Leather Goods	3.5	6.4	5.3	2.4	3.8	3.3
Iron Foundries	3.0	3.9	3.1	3.2	5.5	3.5	Fur	3.5	5.0	4.2	2.8	4.6	3.6
Temple Manufacture	1.4	4.0	1.8	2.1	6.2	2.7	Clothing	2.4	3.7	3.3	2.5	3.9	3.5
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.5	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	Tailoring	3.2	3.9	3.8	2.7	4.1	3.8
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.3	3.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	Dressmaking	3.2	3.8	3.7	2.8	4.1	4.0
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.9	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.5	2.7	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	1.8	3.6	3.4	1.6	3.1	2.9
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.6	4.2	2.7	2.8	4.5	3.0	Hats, Caps and Millinery	2.0	3.7	3.0	1.7	3.5	2.8
Marine Engineering	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.9	3.8	2.9	Other Dress Industries	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.9	3.6	3.3
Agricultural Machinery	3.7	3.2	3.6	2.4	3.4	2.5	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.8	3.3	2.5	2.5	3.7	3.1
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.9	6.9	2.4	Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.4	5.6	3.0	3.1	5.7	3.6
Machine Tools	2.5	4.0	2.7	2.8	4.9	3.1	Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.7	4.6	3.5	2.7	5.4	3.8
Stationary Engines	2.1	3.4	2.2	2.3	3.7	2.4	Grain Milling	2.3	4.1	2.6	2.7	5.3	3.2
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.1	3.4	2.3	2.7	3.6	2.9	Bread and Flour Confectionery	3.5	5.8	4.3	3.4	4.4	3.8
Ordnance and Small Arms	0.6	1.1	0.7	2.0	3.9	2.4	Biscuits	3.1	6.1	5.0	2.5	5.1	4.2
Constructional Engineering	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.5	Meat and Meat Products	3.5	5.1	4.2	2.9	6.0	4.2
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.6	4.2	2.8	2.4	4.2	2.7	Milk Products	5.7	8.8	6.7	2.5	4.6	3.1
Electrical Machinery	1.9	3.4	2.2	2.1	3.5	2.4	Sugar and Glucose	2.7	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.9	3.1
Electrical Wires and Cables	2.0	4.0	2.7	2.5	5.1	3.4	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	2.1	4.0	3.2	2.4	4.5	3.7
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.0	2.8	1.7	1.6	5.0	2.9	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	2.0	3.9	3.2	3.9	8.9	7.2
Wireless Apparatus	4.3	7.0	5.6	2.8	5.3	4.0	Other Food Industries	3.3	4.5	3.7	4.0	7.6	5.3
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	3.0	4.4	3.7	2.8	3.6	3.2	Brewing and Malting	1.5	5.0	2.1	1.7	4.8	2.3
Batteries and Accumulators	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.4	5.1	3.5	Wholesale Bottling	2.5	3.7	2.9	2.8	6.0	4.0
Other Electrical Goods	2.8	5.2	3.8	3.5	5.4	4.3	Other Drink Industries	2.8	6.1	3.9	2.3	4.3	3.0
Vehicles	2.1	3.6	2.3	2.3	4.3	2.6	Tobacco	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	4.0	2.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles etc.	2.6	3.5	2.7	2.4	4.2	2.7	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.8	4.1	3.1	3.5	4.9	3.7
Motor Repairs and Garages	4.5	3.2	4.3	3.9	3.0	3.7	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2.6	4.2	2.8	3.3	5.2	3.5
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.4	2.5	1.5	2.2	4.1	2.5	Furniture and Upholstery	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.5	4.9	3.8
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	3.8	5.3	4.2	3.3	5.1	3.8	Shop and Office Fitting	3.1	4.1	3.2	4.0	6.3	4.3
Railway Locomotive Shops	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.1	5.9	1.2	Wooden Containers and Baskets	2.5	3.5	2.7	3.7	4.4	3.9
Other Locomotive Manufacture	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.1	4.0	2.3	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3.9	6.2	4.6	2.9	4.9	3.5
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.0	2.6	1.1	1.4	3.5	1.5	Paper and Printing	1.8	3.1	2.3	1.5	3.2	2.1
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	3.4	2.8	3.2	5.0	4.4	4.8	Paper and Board	2.6	3.7	2.8	2.1	3.6	2.5
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.9	5.0	3.7	3.3	5.0	3.9	Wallpaper	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.2	5.1	3.1
Tools and Cutlery	2.2	5.1	3.3	2.9	4.7	3.6	Cardboard Boxes, etc.	3.2	4.5	4.1	2.6	4.5	3.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	2.7	5.1	3.7	2.4	5.1	3.6	Printing of Newspapers, etc.	2.4	3.7	3.2	2.0	3.4	2.9
Iron and Steel Forgings	2.6	3.9	2.8	2.5	3.6	2.7	Other Printing, etc.	1.3	2.7	1.5	0.9	3.0	1.2
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.1	3.9	2.6	2.3	4.0	2.7	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.5	5.3	4.2	3.2	5.1	4.0
Hollow-ware	2.7	5.2	4.0	3.7	5.3	4.5	Rubber	3.5	5.5	4.2	2.8	4.6	3.4
Brass Manufactures	3.0	5.6	4.0	3.8	5.7	4.3	Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	2.9	4.7	3.2	3.8	5.3	4.1
Other Metal Industries	3.3	5.0	3.9	3.7	4.9	4.1	Brushes and Brooms	2.5	3.7	3.1	2.5	4.6	3.6
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.5	4.0	3.0	2.3	4.8	3.2	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	3.4	6.8	5.5	3.2	5.0	4.3
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.5	4.3	3.1	2.5	5.2	3.4	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	3.9	6.2	5.3	4.2	6.0	5.2
Watches and Clocks	2.9	3.6	3.3	1.2	3.5	2.4	Production of Cinematograph Films	4.9	2.5	4.4	3.9	5.8	4.3
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.9	3.4	2.6	2.3	4.0	3.0	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.6	5.5	4.5
Musical Instruments	6.5	3.5	2.7	8.3	3.7	3.7	All the above Industries	2.4	3.9	2.9	2.5	4.2	3.1

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

Work of Appointments Department

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

Technical and Scientific Register

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 15th May, 1950 was 5,303\* ; this figure included 3,566 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, 580 students provisionally enrolled, and 1,157 registrants who were unemployed. Among the unemployed were 456 ex-Service men and women.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 18th April and 15th May (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 18th April	4,446
notified during period	360
filled during period	284†
cancelled or withdrawn	334
unfilled at 15th May	4,188

Appointments Register

Certain work hitherto done by Appointments Offices has been transferred to the Employment Exchanges in order to allow the former to concentrate on the placing of the higher grades of professional and managerial staff. The Managers of Employment Exchanges have also been given the responsibility of making contacts with employers with a view to securing vacancies of all kinds—administrative, managerial, executive, technical, clerical and manual. The Managers are in close touch with the Appointments Office in their Region and will be able to assist employers to fill any vacancy for the higher grades as well as those for clerical and manual workers, and it is hoped by this means to increase the use made by employers of the employment services available at the Exchanges and the Appointments Offices.

It was also decided, as from 1st May, to restrict the functions of the Appointments Offices at Cambridge and Reading by transferring to the London Appointments Office the responsibility for maintaining the registration of applicants of Appointments Register standard for the filling of vacancies of corresponding standard and for the administration of Business Training Schemes in respect of the Eastern and Southern Regions. Employers in the Eastern and Southern Regions should notify vacancies of Appointments Register standard to their appropriate Local Office ; arrangements have been made for such vacancies to be filled from the Appointments Register.

Figures for the period 14th March to 17th April, which were not available for the May issue of this GAZETTE, have been included in the statistics shown below, which cover the period 14th March to 15th May.

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in April

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 29th April was 702,000, compared with 704,100 for the five weeks ended 1st April and 725,800 during the four weeks ended 30th April, 1949.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 643,500 in April, 641,500 in March and 662,700 in April, 1949; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in April, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with March, 1950, and April, 1949.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 29th April, 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 1st April, 1950	4 weeks ended 30th April, 1949
Northumberland .. .. .	43,000	+ 100	+ 300
Cumberland .. .. .	5,600	— 100	— 200
Durham .. .. .	109,000	— 200	— 2,300
South and West Yorkshire ..	136,300	— 500	— 5,200
North Derbyshire .. .. .	36,600	— 100	— 1,400
Nottinghamshire .. .. .	45,100	+ 100	— 900
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire .. .. .	14,700	— .. .	— 300
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	49,600	— 300	— 2,400
North Wales .. .. .	8,500	— .. .	— 300
North Staffordshire .. .. .	19,300	— 200	— 1,400
Cannock Chase .. .. .	16,600	— 100	— 1,500
South Staffordshire, Worcester- shire and Shropshire .. .. .	5,500	— .. .	— 200
Warwickshire .. .. .	15,400	— 100	— 600
South Wales and Monmouth- shire .. .. .	102,400	— 800	— 5,000
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset .. .. .	6,400	— .. .	— 800
Kent .. .. .	6,000	— .. .	— 200
England and Wales .. .. .	620,000	— 2,200	— 22,400
Fife and Clackmannan .. .. .	23,100	+ 100	+ 700
The Lothians .. .. .	12,400	— .. .	+ 200
Central West .. .. .	17,400	— .. .	— 1,800
Central East .. .. .	13,500	— .. .	— 300
Ayrshire, etc. .. .. .	13,600	— .. .	— 200
Scotland .. .. .	82,000	+ 100	— 1,400
Great Britain .. .. .	702,000	— 2,100	— 23,800

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of April about 5,080 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 6,180; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,100. During the five weeks of March there was a net decrease of 3,000.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.65 in April, 5.03 in March and 4.63 in April, 1949. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 4.95, 5.37 and 4.92.

With regard to absenteeism in the coal mining industry, separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for March and April, 1950, and April, 1949, which are given in the next Table, represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

### Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

	April, 1950	March, 1950	April, 1949
Coal Face Workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	6.38	6.66	7.05
Involuntary .. .. .	7.73	8.40	7.96
All Workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	4.70	4.98	5.29
Involuntary .. .. .	6.81	7.52	7.04

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.07 tons in April, compared with 3.12 tons in the previous month and 2.97 tons in April, 1949.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.17 tons in April; for March, 1950 and April, 1949, the figures were 1.20 tons and 1.14 tons, respectively.

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

## Employment Overseas

### AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in January, 1950, was 0.5 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 2.8 per cent. higher than in January, 1949.

### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from nearly 21,100 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st March, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.3 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.2 per cent. lower than at 1st March, 1949. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st March was 0.5 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 1.6 per cent. lower than at 1st March, 1949.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in March is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 42,323,000. This was 1.5 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month but 1.4 per cent. lower than for March, 1949. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939=100) showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in March, compared with the previous month and a decrease of 3.0 per cent. compared with March, 1949.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of March was approximately 4,123,000, compared with 4,684,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,167,000 at the middle of March, 1949.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of April was 182,202, of whom 61,638 were wholly unemployed in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 185,386 and 58,857 at the beginning of the previous month and 127,253 and 35,141 at the beginning of April, 1949.

### GERMANY

In the British and United States Zones (not including Berlin) the number unemployed at the end of April was 1,688,544, compared with 1,749,263 at the end of the previous month and 1,194,741 at the end of April, 1949. In the French Zone the number unemployed at the end of April was 94,833, compared with 102,616 at the end of the previous month, and 37,640 at the end of April, 1949.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th May was 54,601, compared with 64,744 at 22nd April and 62,337 at 28th May, 1949.

### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of April was 90,779, of whom 59,133 were wholly unemployed, 3,172 were temporarily stopped and 28,474 were relief workers. At the end of the previous month the number registered was 91,642 (57,562 wholly unemployed) and at the end of April, 1949, it was 61,400 (36,900 wholly unemployed).

### NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 14,933 at the end of March, compared with 15,686 at the end of the previous month and 12,746 at the end of March, 1949.

### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 162,654 at the end of February, compared with 160,756 at the end of the previous month and 155,060 at the end of February, 1949.

### SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of about 977,000 showed that 3.8 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of February, compared with 4.0 per cent. (final figure) at the end of the previous month and 4.0 per cent. at the end of February, 1949.

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of March who were wholly unemployed was 10,840 or 7.2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 20,440 or 13.6 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 7,261 or 4.8 per thousand at the end of March, 1949.

## WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in May

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during May resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £8,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 34,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected established grades employed in H.M. Prisons and Borstal Institutions in England and Wales, manual workers in Local Authorities' non-trading services in Scotland, and workpeople employed in the flax and hemp industry in Great Britain. Others receiving increases were employed in linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods manufacture, and bedding and mattress manufacture. There were also small increases due to the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices for workers in the iron and steel industry in a few districts, for iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland, and for workers employed in the manufacture of pressed felt in the Rossendale Valley.

For established officers in H.M. Prisons and Borstal Institutions in England and Wales new scales of pay were adopted as a result of an award of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal which resulted in increases varying from 20s. to 29s. a week for men, and from 17s. to 25s. for women, according to rank and length of service. Manual workers in Local Authorities' non-trading services in Scotland received increases in some areas of 1s. to 4s. a week, as a result of a rearrangement of wage groups in two groups instead of four as hitherto. In the flax and hemp industry in Great Britain, statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 4s. a week for men and 3s. 6d. for women, and in linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods manufacture by 3s. 9d. a week for men and women.

Of the total increase of £8,000, about £5,000 was the result of arbitration awards; about £2,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Act; and most of the remainder resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, or from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

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

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	West Cumberland	29 May	Limestone quarrymen .. .. .	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.) for boys.‡
	Cumberland .. .. .	do.	Iron-ore miners .. .. .	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d.) for boys.
	Derbyshire and District	28 May	Limestone and roadstone quarrymen	New standard rates of wages for day workers adopted, resulting, in some cases, in increases varying from ½d. to 1½d. an hour. Minimum rate after change for labourers, barers, dirt tippers and platelayers' labourers, 2s. 2d. an hour, plus 4s. a week good timekeeping bonus.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.	Sunday preceding first pay day in June	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 1.4d. to 7s. 2.6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.9d. (5s. 3.9d. to 5s. 4.8d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.6d. (3s. 6.6d. to 3s. 7.2d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland ..	Pay period beginning 29 May	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.4d. a shift (7s. 1.4d. to 7s. 2.8d.) for men, by 1.05d. (5s. 4.05d. to 5s. 5.1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. (3s. 6.7d. to 3s. 7.4d.) for boys under 18.
Flax and Hemp Manufacture	Great Britain .. .. .	1 May	Timeworkers .. .. .	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. a week for male workers 21 years or over, of 3s. 6d. for female workers 18 years or over, of 1s. 7d. to 3s. 8d., according to age or period of employment, for younger male workers, and of 1s. 8d. to 3s. 5d. for younger female workers. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 years or over—tenters 110s. 10d. a week, under-tenters (after 3 years' experience after age of 21) 98s. 1d., dressers, mounters, card-cutters and hacklers (hand dressers) 104s. 6d., hemp-rollers on non-reciprocating machines and hemp-breakers 106s. 8d., day shift spinners 92s. 8d., night shift spinners 94s. 1d., weavers (after 6 months' experience after age of 21) 98s. 1d., other workers (except apprentices and improvers to tenting or dressing) 90s. 5d.; female workers 18 years or over—spinners, card-cutters, weavers, winders, reelers and warpers 65s. 3d., other workers (except learners) 59s. 4d.§
			Pieceworkers .. .. .	Increases in piecework basis time rates of 4s. a week for male hose-pipe weavers and of 3s. 6d. for female workers; increases in pieceworkers' guaranteed time rates of 4s. a week for male weavers 21 years or over, of 3s. 6d. for women 18 years or over, and of 2s. 1d. to 2s. 11d., according to age, for girls. Rates after change include: piecework basis time rates—male hose-pipe weavers 103s. 8d. a week, female workers 66s. 4d.; guaranteed time rates—male weavers (after 6 months' experience after age of 21) 98s. 1d., female workers (except learners) 18 years or over 59s. 4d.§

\* 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.  
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
‡ War bonus, previously granted, of 4s. 1d. for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 2s. 0½d. for boys, remained unchanged.  
§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 184 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in May	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 96s. 2d. a week; women 18 years and over, felt production processes 73s. 3d., cutting and stitching 65s. 10d.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Great Britain	24 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3s. 9d. a week (or 1d. an hour) in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over and women 18 or over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 3s. 9d. a week (or 1d. an hour) in piece-work basis time rate for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 93s. a week (2s. 0-8d. an hour), youths and boys 31s. 7½d. (8-63d.) under 16 years, rising to 78s. 0½d. (1s. 8-8½d.) at 20; women 18 years or over, except late entrants, 61s. 6d. (1s. 4-4d.), girls 29s. 3¼d. (7-99d.) at under 16, rising to 47s. 1¼d. (1s. 0-56d.) at 17, late entrants 40s. 3¼d. (10-74d.) during first three months of employment, rising to 52s. 9¼d. (1s. 2-07d.) during the fourth three months; piecework basis time rate for female workers of all ages: 66s. 9d. (1s. 5-8d.)†
Baking	Leeds	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 May	Certain classes of male workers, other than night workers	Increases in minimum rates of 1¼d. an hour for foremen bakers and foremen confectioners, of 1d. for ovenmen, of 1d. for second hands, doughmakers and confectionery mixers, of ¾d. for single hands, of ¾d. for first hands and of ¾d. or 1d., according to age, for other workers under 21. Minimum rates after change include: foremen bakers and foremen confectioners 2s. 6¼d. an hour, first hands and single hands 2s. 4¼d., second hands, doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 2s. 4d., confectioners and table hands 2s. 2¼d., stokers 2s. 1d., other men 21 years and over 2s. 0½d. (charge hands despatch department 1¼d. extra).
			Certain classes of female workers	Increases in minimum rates of 1d. an hour for forewomen, of ¾d. for charge hands and single hands, of ¾d. for confectioners aged 19 years and under 21, and of ¾d. for other workers under 21; decrease of ¼d. an hour for other workers 21 and over (except confectioners). Minimum rates after change include: forewomen 1s. 10¼d. an hour, charge hands (other than despatch department) 1s. 9d., single hands 1s. 8½d., confectioners 21 years and over 1s. 7¼d., 20 and under 21 1s. 4d., 19 and under 20 1s. 3d., other female workers 21 and over 1s. 5¼d. (charge hands despatch department 1d. extra).
Bedding and Mattress Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first pay week following 17 May	Men, women and juveniles	New cost-of-living bonus adopted of 8½d. an hour, in place of interim cost-of-living bonuses previously in operation, resulting in an increase of ¼d. an hour for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles; weekly remuneration of timeworkers and workers on systems of payment by results advanced by increase in normal weekly hours from 44 to 45. Current minimum time rates after change for London and the Provinces, respectively, include: journeymen 21 years and over 2s. 11d., 2s. 9d., labourers, porters, etc. 2s. 5¼d., 2s. 4d.; journeywomen 19 years and over 1s. 11¼d., 1s. 10d., women labourers, porters, and other women on non-productive work 1s. 7¼d., 1s. 6¼d.‡
Printing	England and Wales (except London)	Pay day in week commencing 26 Dec., 1949§	Male juveniles employed in the production of provincial newspapers	Revised rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases of 6d. to 3s. a week; further increases in some cases resulted from the upgrading of certain towns for wages purposes. Day rates after change: grade 1 towns—workers entering the trade at 16 years 36s. 6d. a week, rising at six-monthly intervals to 70s. 6d. in 5th year, at 17 years 41s. 6d. to 70s. in 4th year, at 18 46s. to 69s. in 3rd year, at 19 50s. 6d. to 68s. in 2nd year, at 20 59s. 6d. in 1st six months, 68s. in 2nd six months; grade 2 towns 1s. 6d. a week less than the rates for grade 1; grade 3 towns 3s. less; grade 4 towns 6d. less (5s. less in the 8th six months for those entering at 17). Night work rates are 3s. a week higher than day rates.
Prison Service	England and Wales	Beginning of first pay period following 12 May	Established subordinate grades employed in H.M. Prisons and Borstal Institutions	New scales of pay adopted, resulting in increases of amounts varying, according to rank and length of service, from 20s. to 29s. a week for men and from 17s. to 25s. for women. Weekly rates after change: chief officers, class I—men 200s., rising by yearly increments of 6s. a week to 218s., women 175s. by 6s. to 193s., chief officers, class II—men 180s. by 6s. to 192s., women 160s. by 5s. to 170s., principal officers—men 160s. by 6s. to 174s., women 139s. by 4s. 6d. to 150s., officers—men, 118s. by 4s. 6d. to 149s. 6d., after 15 years' service 154s., after 20 years' service 158s. 6d., women 103s. by 3s. 9d. to 129s. 3d., after 15 years' service 133s., after 20 years' service 136s. 9d., engineers—class I 180s. by 5s. to 190s., class II 165s., by 5s. to 180s., foremen of works 190s. by 6s. to 202s.¶
Fire Service	England and Wales	28 Apr.	Whole-time officers and other ranks (male and female) employed by Fire Brigades	New consolidated scales or rates of pay adopted, replacing for the men the former basic scales of pay, supplementary allowances and compensatory grants previously paid, and resulting, in some cases, in increases of amounts varying according to rank, length of service and rent allowances actually paid. Rates after change include: males—firemen 19 years or over, 131s. a week during first two years of service, then rising by yearly increments of 3s. a week to 152s. after 8 years' service, and by two further increments of 4s. after 10 and 15 years' service to a maximum of 160s.; leading firemen, 150s. during first year of service after promotion, rising to 168s. after 6 years' service; sub-officers 173s. during first year of service after promotion, rising to 188s. after 5 years' service; females—firewomen 20 years or over, £245 a year during the first year of service after appointment, rising by yearly increments of £10 to £285 after four years' service; leading firewomen £300; senior leading firewomen £340. All these rates are increased by 10s. a week or £26 a year for members of Brigades stationed in the Metropolitan Police district or the City Police area.¶
Local Authority Services	Scotland	May**	Manual workers employed in non-trading services, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Reduction of local authority wage groups from four to two, resulting in increases varying from 1s. to 4s. a week for adult male workers employed by authorities transferred to a higher group. Rates after change, including war increase, for the basic grade of able-bodied adult male manual labourers: Group 1 (cities, burghs and counties) 100s. a week, Group 2 (cities and burghs) 97s., (counties) 96s.**
Coal Distribution	Lancashire and Cheshire (including part of Derbyshire)	First pay day following 1 Apr.	Transport and other workers	Increases of 3s. a week in minimum rates for horse carters, and of 5s. for adult drivers of mechanical vehicles of up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity, and for carriers-off, mates, fillers, loaders, yardmen and dropmen. Minimum rates after change: one-horse carters, grades 1 and 2 areas 97s. a week; drivers of mechanical vehicles of up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity, grade 1 areas 101s., grade 2 areas 97s. (the rates for drivers of larger vehicles remain unchanged and are in accordance with the rates paid under the current Road Haulage Wages Council Order, R.H.34); carriers-off, mates, fillers, loaders, yardmen and dropmen 21 years and over, grade 1 areas 98s., grade 2 areas 94s.; coal bag salesmen to receive 4s. a week above minimum rates.

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
 † These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 220 of this GAZETTE.  
 ‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."  
 § The revised rates were agreed in April between the Newspaper Society and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants and were made retrospective to the date shown.  
 ¶ The new scales of pay were the result of an award of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal, which also provides that the "corresponding points" principle shall be applied on the assimilation to the new scales of existing staff covered by the award in accordance with the formula agreed upon by the National Whitley Council. In general this means that staff will receive the same number of increments above the minimum of the new scales as they were receiving above the minimum of the old scales, subject to the maximum of the new scales not being exceeded.  
 \*\* These scales or rates of pay, together with scales or rates of pay for station officers, assistant divisional officers, divisional officers, assistant group officers and group officers, were the result of an award of the Industrial Court dated 1st January, 1950, and were subsequently set out in Regulations made under the Fire Services Act, 1947. See page 222 of this GAZETTE.  
 \*\*\* This change took effect as the result of a decision of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Services (Scotland) (Manual Workers in Non-trading Departments). It was agreed that where occupational or duty differentials were being paid these should continue, and that increases in wages as a result of the re-grouping should take effect as from the first full pay week after the beginning of the financial year. The grouping of Local Authorities after the revision is: Group I, cities and burghs—Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, Motherwell, Clydebank, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Falkirk, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline, Perth, Airdrie, Dumfries, Stirling, Inverness, Fort Glasgow, Renfrew, Johnstone, Barrhead, Grangemouth, Gourcock, Hamilton, Prestwick, Coatbridge, Buchhaven, Musselburgh, Alloa, Cowdenbeath, Irvine, Kirkintilloch, Bo'ness, Lochgelly, Dunoon, Kilsyth, Dalkeith, Leven, Largs, Denny, Burntisland, Milngavie, counties—Dunbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Stirling, Fife, East Lothian, Midlothian, West Lothian, Clackmannan, Perth, Kinross; Group II, all other authorities not included in Group I.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Meat Distribution	Certain districts in Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay period following 15 May	Journeymen butchers	Increase of 7s. 6d. a week (101s. to 108s. 6d.) in minimum rate.
Bedding and Mattress Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first pay week following 17 May	Men, women and juveniles	Normal working week increased from 44 to 45 hours.*

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MAY

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

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.

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

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

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

# EMPLOYERS





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## Industrial Disputes

### DISPUTES IN MAY

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 129. In addition, 5 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during May, in these 134 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at over 22,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during May, was about 51,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	1	78	79	10,300	21,000
Engineering ..	2	8	10	3,200	4,000
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	—	2	2	1,000	2,000
Building and Contracting ..	—	11	11	3,500	12,000
Transport, etc. ..	—	5	5	1,400	3,000
All remaining industries and services ..	2	25	27	3,000	9,000
<b>Total, May, 1950 ..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>51,000</b>
<i>Total, April, 1950 ..</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>35,500</i>	<i>159,000</i>
<i>Total, May, 1949 ..</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>76,700</i>	<i>355,000</i>

Of the total of 51,000 days lost in May, 47,000 were lost by 22,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 20,100 were directly involved and 2,100 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in May also included 4,000 days lost by 200 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Duration

Of 116 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during May, 52, directly involving 3,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 23, directly involving 4,700 workers, lasted two days; 17, directly involving 3,400 workers, lasted three days; 15, directly involving 3,900 workers, lasted four to six days; and 9, directly involving 800 workers, lasted over six days.

### Causes

Of the 129 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in May, 9, directly involving 800 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 46, directly involving 5,000 workers, on other wage questions; 7, directly involving 1,000 workers, on questions as to working hours; 23, directly involving 6,800 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; 37, directly involving 3,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 1,100 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 1,800 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

### DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1950 AND 1949

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

Industry Group	January to May, 1950			January to May, 1949		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2	3,200	39,000	4	95,700	383,000
Coal Mining	407	50,800	110,000	414	50,800	110,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	1	§		1	§	
Treatment of Non-metallic Minerals	3	100	1,000	5	400	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2	900	6,000	4	500	2,000
Metal Manufacturing	15	5,100	34,000	31	9,700	38,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	24	7,100	31,000	24	5,600	41,000
Engineering	32	6,300	19,000	30	4,200	29,000
Vehicles	23	12,800	58,000	23	4,400	36,000
Other Metal Industries	9	800	4,000	17	1,100	4,000
Textiles	5	400	1,000	19	5,400	21,000
Leather, etc.	1	100	1,000	2	100	
Clothing	3	100		8	700	5,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3	200	1,000	7	300	2,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	16	1,600	10,000	5	1,100	1,000
Paper and Printing	3	200		3	500	3,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	3	1,100	2,000	6	500	2,000
Building and Contracting	39	7,500	25,000	22	5,600	19,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	2	900	11,000	1	100	
Transport, etc.	30	22,500	131,000	46	68,000	143,000
Distributive Trades	6	1,300	2,000	5	200	1,000
Other Services	8	600	7,000	4	500	1,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>123,600</b>	<b>493,000</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>204,600</b>	<b>732,000</b>

The number of days lost in the period January to May through stoppages which began in that period was 479,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 122,700. In addition, 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1950 by 900 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING MAY

Industry, Occupations‡ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly¶	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Nonington (one colliery)	1,430	—	10 May	11 May	In support of a small number of men who had been given notice for leaving the pit in protest against alleged abnormal working conditions and wages grievances	Dismissal notices withdrawn, the trade union representatives agreeing to implement fully the terms of an agreement.
Strippers and other colliery workers—Whitburn (one colliery)	1,020	—	17 May	23 May	Dissatisfaction with proposed allocation of places	Work resumed to permit of negotiations.
RUBBER MANUFACTURE:— Mill room and other process workers employed in rubber manufacture—Inchinnan (one firm)	80	920	11 May	15 May	Demand for an increase in wage rates following the introduction of a new mixing process giving increased output	Work resumed on the advice of a trade union official, pending negotiations.
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Steel erectors, welders, riveters and other workers employed on the construction of an oil refinery—Grangemouth (various firms)	500	—	8 May**	18 May**	Alleged failure of the employers to observe the seniority rule and to consult trade union representatives in selecting certain workers, including two shop stewards, for dismissal as redundant	Work resumed under conditions existing prior to the stoppage.
Building trade operatives employed on the construction of an oil refinery—Grangemouth (various firms)	1,760	—	12 May	17 May	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute	

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

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

‡ Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1950 was approximately 40,000 and in the corresponding period in 1949 was approximately 90,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 110,000 and 190,000.

§ Less than 50. || Less than 500.

¶ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

\*\* Only about 120 workers were involved on 8th May. Work was resumed on 11th May, but a further stoppage began on 12th May involving about 500 workers.

## U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 16th MAY, 1950

At 16th May the retail prices index was 114 (17th June, 1947=100), the same figure as at 18th April. The index of food prices rose from 122 to 125, mainly as a result of higher prices for butter and oranges, but this was largely offset by a fall in the index for the drink and tobacco group.

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

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

The following Table shows the indices at 16th May, 1950, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index:—

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 16th MAY, 1950	WEIGHT
I. Food ..	125 (124.5)	348
II. Rent and rates ..	101 (101.3)	88
III. Clothing ..	119 (118.7)	97
IV. Fuel and light ..	116 (116.4)	65
V. Household durable goods ..	111 (111.0)	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods ..	113 (112.9)	35
VII. Services ..	108 (107.9)	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco ..	104 (104.0)	217
<b>All items ..</b>	<b>114 (114.2)</b>	<b>1,000</b>

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

### Food

At 16th May the index for food prices was 125. Because the figures are rounded to the nearest whole number, this appears as an increase of 3 points as compared with the index at 18th April, but the average rise in the level of food prices was approximately 2 per cent. The rise was mainly the result of higher prices for butter and oranges. The average price of butter rose by about 22 per cent. following an increase of 4d. per lb. in the maximum permitted price on 23rd April, while the average price of oranges rose by nearly 90 per cent. following the removal of price control as from 7th May. The effect of these increases was partly offset by a fall of about 15 per cent. in the index for fish prices and by reductions in the average prices for tomatoes and green vegetables.

### Clothing

For a number of articles of clothing, including nursery squares, cotton piece goods, knitting wool, and sanitary towels, small increases in prices were reported between 18th April and 16th May. The rise in the average level of prices for the group as a whole was small, but sufficient to raise the index figure for the group, when expressed to the nearest whole number, from 118 at 18th April to 119 at 16th May.

### Fuel and Light

In the fuel and light group the principal change was an increase in the price of coal in many areas, as a result of higher rail freight charges which came into operation on 15th May. The average rise in coal prices was nearly 3 per cent. This increase was partly offset by a fall in the index for electricity charges on account of special rebates allowed in many areas to offset higher charges made in the winter of 1948-49: these rebates lowered the index for electricity charges by about 7 per cent. There was also a reduction in the average price of candles, following a reduction, as from 24th April, of ½d. per lb. in the maximum permitted price. As a result of these changes the index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by about 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the figure at 16th May was 116, compared with 115 at 18th April.

### Household Durable Goods

In the group covering household durable goods further increases were reported in the prices of drapery and soft furnishings, including sheets, blankets, towels and curtain cloth, but for the group as a whole the rise in the average level of prices was less than one-half of 1 per cent. Expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 16th May was 111, the same figure as at 18th April.

\* 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.

### Miscellaneous Goods

There was a reduction of about 3 per cent. in the average price of household hard soap, following a reduction, as from 23rd April, of ½d. per lb. in the maximum permitted retail price, but for the other items included in the group for miscellaneous goods there was little change in the level of prices. For the group as a whole, the fall in the average level of prices was slight, and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 16th May was 113, the same figure as at 18th April.

### Services

In the group covering charges for various services, the principal change was an increase of 9d. per gallon in the average price of petrol, following the increase in duty announced in the Budget speech on 18th April. For the services group as a whole the average level of charges rose by rather more than 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 16th May was 108, compared with 107 at 18th April.

### Drink and Tobacco

As a result of a change in the Customs and Excise duties, which operated from 19th April, brewers were able to provide for a general increase in the average strength of beer without a corresponding increase in the price. The effect of this change in quality was to lower the index for beer prices. There was little change in the prices of the other items included in this group. For the drink and tobacco group as a whole the index figure fell by a little more than 3 per cent.; expressed to the nearest whole number, the group index was 104 at 16th May, compared with 108 at 18th April.

### Rent and Rates

In the remaining group, covering rent and rates, there was little net change during the month under review and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 101, the same as at a month earlier.

### FIGURES FOR 1947-50

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

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

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 222 of this GAZETTE.

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise(+) or Fall(-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1936-38=100			
All Items* ..	Mar., 1950	371	- 2	- 11
Food ..	" "	347	- 5	- 19
Denmark	1935=100			
All Items ..	Apr., 1950	187	+ 4†	+ 6
Food ..	" "	201	+ 8†	+ 21
Italy (Large towns)	1938=1			
All Items ..	Mar., 1950	46.82	- 0.65	- 2.98
Food ..	" "	56.72	- 1.06	- 5.22
Netherlands (Medium and small towns)	1938-39=100			
All Items ..	Apr., 1950 (middle)	237	Nil	+ 19
Food ..	" "	273	- 1	+ 25
Sweden	1935=100			
All Items ..	Mar., 1950	170†	Nil†	+ 1
Food ..	" "	183	+ 1†	+ 2
Other Countries				
Canada	1935-39=100			
All Items ..	Apr., 1950 (beginning)	164.0	+ 0.3	+ 4.7
Food ..	" "	204.5	+ 0.5	+ 6.0
New Zealand	1st Qr., 1949=1,000			
All Items ..	Dec., 1949‡	1,018	+ 4†	—
Food ..	" "	1,047	+ 10†	—
United States	1937-39=100			
All Items ..	Mar., 1950 (middle)	167.0	+ 0.5	- 2.5
Food ..	" "	196.0	+ 1.2	- 5.6

\* 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 Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items).

† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

‡ Miscellaneous items include direct taxation. If direct taxation is excluded, the figure was 167, an increase of one point compared with the previous quarter and with March, 1949.

§ Consumer's price index (new series).

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in May was 103, compared with 114 (revised figure) in the previous month, and 167 (revised figure) in May, 1949. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom 16 fatal accidents were reported in May, compared with 10 in the previous month, and 17 in May, 1949. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below in respect of May, 1950.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Acts : Underground .. 24 Surface .. 3	Electrical Stations .. 2 Other Industries .. 3
Metalliferous Mines .. 1	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Quarries .. 5	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships .. 2
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES .. 33	Building Operations .. 6 Works of Engineering Construction .. 2 Warehouses .. .. .
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 54
	Railway Service
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot- tery and Glass .. 2	Brakemen, Goods Guards .. 1
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining .. 3	Engine Drivers, Motor- men .. 1
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) .. 9	Firemen .. .. .
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. 2	Guards (Passenger) .. .. .
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air- craft Manufacture .. 1	Labourers .. .. .
Shipbuilding .. 7	Mechanics .. .. .
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	Permanent Way Men .. 7
Cotton .. .. .	Porters .. .. .
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing .. 1	Shunters .. .. .
Tanning, Currying, etc. .. 1	Other Grades .. .. 4
Food and Drink .. 1	Contractors' Servants .. .. .
General Woodwork and Furniture .. 2	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. 16
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. .	TOTAL (excluding Seamen) .. 103
Gas Works .. 5	Seamen
	Trading Vessels .. .. 15
	Fishing Vessels .. .. 1
	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 16
	TOTAL (including Seamen) .. 119

## Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in : Other Contact with Molten lead .. 1 Pottery .. .. .	Pitch .. .. 12 Tar .. .. 4 Oil .. .. 2
Electric Accumulator Works .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. 18
TOTAL .. .. 1	Chrome Ulceration
Other Poisoning	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 3 Chromium Plating .. 5 Other Industries .. .. .
Aniline Poisoning .. 2	TOTAL .. .. 8
Compressed Air Illness .. 10	TOTAL, Cases .. 41
TOTAL .. .. 12	II. Deaths
Anthrax	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins .. 2	Oil .. .. 1
Other Industries .. .. .	TOTAL .. .. 1
TOTAL .. .. 2	

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 27th May, 1950, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 29th April, 1950, and the 4 weeks ended 28th May, 1949.  
† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

## Further Education and Training

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

	Men	Women	Total
	May, 1950		
Number of applications for assistance made	424	16	440
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	82	3	85
Ministry of Education .. .. .	362	1	363
Other award-making Departments .. .. .	41	1	42
Total awards .. .. .	485	5	490
Number of applications rejected .. .. .	274	9	283
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn .. .. .	49	4	53
	Cumulative totals April, 1943, to end of May, 1950		
Number of applications for assistance made	199,197	15,134	214,331
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	43,171	1,303	44,474
Ministry of Education .. .. .	77,066	6,158	83,224
Other award-making Departments .. .. .	17,643	1,835	19,478
Total awards .. .. .	137,880	9,296	147,176
Number of applications rejected .. .. .	36,204	3,086	39,290
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn .. .. .	21,834	2,687	24,521
Cases under consideration at end of period .. .. .	3,279	65	3,344

## Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below continue those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see last month's issue, page 183). They relate to the four weeks ended 1st May, 1950.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :			
Able-bodied .. .. .	284	74	358
Disabled .. .. .	503	80	583
Total .. .. .	787	154	941
Number of persons in training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	1,518	187	1,705
Disabled .. .. .	1,423	87	1,510
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	368	166	534
Disabled .. .. .	416	225	641
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	244	40	284
Disabled .. .. .	439	15	454
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations .. .. .	410	62	472
Total .. .. .	4,818	782	5,600
Trainees placed in employment during period :			
Able-bodied .. .. .	265	54	319
Disabled .. .. .	271	31	302
Total .. .. .	536	85	621

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the number of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 29th May, the number in attendance at the end of that period and the number who completed courses during the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period .. .. .	526	32	558
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period .. .. .	1,058	62	1,120
Persons who completed courses during period .. .. .	441	15	456

Since the Units were established by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 29th May, 1950, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 14,522.

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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## Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

### National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During May the National Arbitration Tribunal issued twenty awards, Nos. 1437 to 1456.\* Three of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employees.

**Award No. 1437 (1st May).**—Parties : Members of the Manchester District Engineering Employers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in their employment. Claim : For the skilled engineering rate to be paid on the five classes of machines covered by a district engineering agreement dated 14th July, 1919. Award : The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

**Award No. 1439 (9th May).**—Parties : Members of the Skippers' Association of Scotland, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. Claim : For an additional week's annual holiday with pay. Award : The Tribunal found in favour of the claim with effect from 1951 onwards.

**Award No. 1453 (24th May).**—Parties : Employers represented on the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Council for the Health Services (Great Britain), and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim : That an additional rate of 2d. an hour be paid to all ancillary grades who have the care or charge of mental patients. Award : The Tribunal awarded an additional payment of 1d. an hour in respect of the hours during which the workers concerned have the care of patients.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued seven awards, Nos. 851 to 857, two of which are summarised below.

**Award No. 851 (4th May).**—Parties : Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, and slaughtermen employed in abattoirs. Claim : For the payment of the fall-back wage to slaughtermen during absence due to sickness or accident if fully covered by certificate. Award : The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 856 (15th May).**—Parties : Member firms of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association, and certain employees of the firms. Claim : For the present minimum weekly rate of wages to be increased from £5 1s. to £6 1s. on and from Saturday, 4th March, 1950. Award : The Tribunal awarded that, as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 15th May, 1950, the minimum rate of wages of the workers covered by the claim should be increased from £5 1s. to £5 8s. 6d. a week.

## Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

On 11th May the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued Award No. 119\* relating to a claim against the Ministry of Transport by the Civil Service Union for conditioned hours of 48 a week and paid overtime for District Officers, Station Officers and Coastguards of H.M. Coastguard Force. The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established but recommended the parties to consider jointly as a matter of urgency what practical steps could be taken to reduce the calls made on the time of the Coastguard by watchkeeping and telephone duty.

On 12th May the Tribunal issued Award No. 120\* relating to a claim against the Prison Commissioners by the Prison Officers' Association for improved scales of pay for staff employed in H.M. Prisons and Borstal Institutions. The Tribunal awarded the following scales of pay for the established grades (the "corresponding points" principle to be applied in the assimilation of existing staff in accordance with the formula agreed upon by the National Whitley Council) :—

	Men	Women
Officers: .. .. .	118s. by 4s. 6d. to 149s. 6d. after 15 years 154s. 20 "	103s. by 3s. 9d. to 129s. 3d. after 15 years 133s. 20 "
Principal Officers .. .. .	160s. by 6s. to 174s.	139s. by 4s. 6d. to 150s.
Chief Officers II .. .. .	180s. by 6s. to 192s.	160s. by 5s. to 170s.
Engineers, Class II .. .. .	200s. by 6s. to 218s.	175s. by 6s. to 193s.
Engineers, Class I .. .. .	165s. by 5s. to 180s.	
Foremen of Works .. .. .	180s. by 5s. to 190s.	
	190s. by 6s. to 202s.	

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 222.

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During May the Industrial Court issued six awards, Nos. 2257 to 2262. Three of these are summarised below.

**Award No. 2259 (19th May).**—Parties : Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), Professional and Technical Council "B". Claim : For revised salary scales for assistants in dispensing employed in hospitals or by local authorities within the National Health Service. Award : The Court awarded the following scales with effect from 5th July, 1949 :—

(a) For those holding certain qualifications :	(b) For those without qualifications :
Age	Age
18 .. .. £165	16 .. .. £110
19 .. .. £190	17 .. .. £125
20 .. .. £220	18 .. .. £150
21 .. .. £250	19 .. .. £175
22 and over .. £305 by £10 to £385	20 .. .. £205
	21 .. .. £235
	22 and over .. £290 by £10 to £370

(c) London weighting for staff at hospitals in the Metropolitan area of £10 per annum for ages 16 to 20, £20 for ages 21 to 25 and £30 for ages 26 and over.

**Award No. 2260 (23rd May).**—Parties : Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. Claim : For the allowance of 12s. a week paid to Grade 1 fitters and electricians employed on outdoor machinery services work to be applied pro rata to all classes of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers employed on that work. Award : The Court were of opinion that Grade 1 bricklayers, carpenters and smiths when so employed should receive some allowance over their normal rate and recommended the parties to assess the skill, adaptability and qualifications required of each of these craftsmen and their responsibilities when so employed and to determine by agreement the amount of the allowances to be paid to them in relation to the allowance of 12s. a week paid to Grade 1 fitters and electricians. In the event of the parties failing to reach agreement within a period of six weeks from the date of the award, either party were to be at liberty to report such failure to the Court, which would then after hearing the parties determine the matter. With these exceptions the Court found against the claim.

**Award No. 2261 (31st May).**—Parties : The Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and the National Sawmilling Association. Claim : For the variation of an agreement in respect of rates of pay, overtime and holidays. Award : The Court awarded for qualified adult woodcutting machinists and sawyers an increase of 1d. an hour where the district rate is 2s. 7½d., and ½d. an hour where the district rate is 2s. 8d. With these exceptions the Court found against the claim.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During May there were no appointments of Single Arbitrators or ad hoc Boards of Arbitration under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

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## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposal

During May notices of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils:—

**Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal R.B.C.(5), dated 12th May; relating to the fixing of statutory minimum remuneration for certain specified transport workers, and the revision of the provisions for overtime and guaranteed weekly remuneration.

**Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal D.(96), dated 19th May; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates for certain workers and certain revised piece rates.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During May the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposal made to him by the Wages Council concerned.

**The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 756 (H.L.(36)),** dated 10th May and effective from 24th May. This Order prescribes the general

minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and overtime rates.—See page 214.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposal

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

**Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposals N.I. Bk. (N.113), N.I.Bk. (N. 114) and N.I.Bk. (N. 115), dated 12th May; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates for female workers.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

During May the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposal made by the Wages Council concerned:—

**The Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1950 (N.I.H.M. (20)),** dated 8th May and effective from 30th May. This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for all such holidays.

## Legal Cases Affecting Labour

### Factories Act, 1937—Whether a Repair Shop in which substantial, as well as small, Running Repairs were carried out was a Factory

The plaintiff was employed as an electrician by a transport undertaking and suffered injuries as a result of a fall into a repair pit. There was a shed in which tram-cars were housed at night, and also a repair shop in which there were a number of parallel bays under each of which was an inspection pit. Across one end of the pit was a gangway and steps led down into each pit. Every fourth pit protruded into the gangway across approximately half its width. Certain employees of the defendants were engaged in removing grease stains from the gangway. In order to remove the stains they set fire to a sawdust mixture which gave off a heavy smoke. One of the entrances to the pit was obscured by this smoke when the plaintiff was walking along, and he thereby fell into the pit and suffered injuries. He brought an action for personal injuries and claimed compensation on the grounds that the shop was a factory within the meaning of the definition contained in the Factories Act, and that the defendants had failed in their duty to fence the pit as required by that Act. The defendants denied that the shop was a factory and alleged that the accident was caused by the negligence of the plaintiff himself.

The word "factory" is defined under Section 151 (1) of the Factories Act, 1937, as "any premises in which the construction,

re-construction or repair of locomotives, vehicles . . . is carried on as ancillary to a transport undertaking . . . not being any premises used for the purpose of housing locomotives or vehicles where only cleaning, washing, running repairs or minor adjustments are carried out".

The case came before Lord Chief Justice Goddard, who decided in favour of the plaintiff. His Lordship said that he had to decide whether the premises were a factory and, in view of the evidence which had been given to the Court that from time to time very badly damaged tram-cars were brought to the repair shop for repair, he did not think that, by any fair construction, such repairs could be called "running repairs". For that reason he decided that the depot was a factory within the meaning of the definition and, therefore, there was a statutory duty upon the defendants to provide secure fencing.

In his opinion the accident had been caused partly by the plaintiff's negligence in failing to take proper care, in that he passed through the smoke while it was obscuring the floor of the gangway, but there remained a duty on the defendants to provide a fence. He, therefore, apportioned the blame as to three-fifths to the plaintiff and as to two-fifths to the defendants.—*Griffin v. London Transport Executive*. King's Bench Division, 3rd March, 1950.

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

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Case No. C.U. 190/50 (1st May)

Section 13(2) (a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946: Whether claimant, who had been dismissed after being fined £5 for stealing piece of sacking, valued at 1s. 4d. belonging to his employer, lost his employment through industrial misconduct; Claimant, whose record with employer had been satisfactory, took sacking openly, having seen other employees do same: He thought it was worthless: Findings of Tribunal implied that claimant had been guilty of misconduct but Tribunal considered circumstances were such that no disqualification for benefit should be imposed. Commissioner points out that, misconduct having been proved to their satisfaction, Tribunal's decision not to disqualify claimant was contrary to express requirements of Section 13(2) (a)—object of that Section is not to punish the man but to protect insurance funds: Further that conviction by Courts is not in itself reason for reducing period of disqualification. Taking all circumstances of particular case into account, Commissioner limits period of disqualification to two weeks.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 222.

† Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in pamphlets in the following series: Series "U"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "P"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "S"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "G"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "I"—decisions on all benefits and on all other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 222.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 222.

he was doing involved a risk of dismissal. From the evidence recorded and apparently accepted by the tribunal it seems that in this case the material circumstances are that the claimant had worked to the satisfaction of his employers for two years, that the sacking which he stole was only valued at 1s. 4d., that the claimant thought the sacking was of no value and took it quite openly and that two days before half-a-dozen employees walked out with similar pieces of sacking because it was raining and nobody objected. A representative of British Railways said "When employees of British Railways are convicted of larceny in a Civil (sic) Court, we have no option but to dismiss." An employee of a public authority on the scale of British Railways ought to know that any pilfering involves a risk of dismissal. On the other hand the piece of sacking in question was only valued at 1s. 4d. and the local tribunal, who had the advantage of seeing the claimant, apparently took the view that he believed that the piece of sacking was worthless and that no objection would be made to his carrying it off. I think therefore that the period of disqualification should be limited to two weeks. The appeal is allowed."

### Case No. C.U. 201/50 (9th May)

Section 23(2) of the National Insurance Act, 1946: Whether claimant was entitled to increase of unemployment benefit for his 10-year old brother as "child of the woman for time being residing with him." Claimant, single man of 23, his mother and child all lived in same house, of which mother was apparently tenant: He was main support of home: Tribunal decided that claimant was residing with his mother and not vice versa. Citing previous decisions under Unemployment Insurance Acts Commissioner rules that definitions given by Umpire to expressions "living with" and "residing with" in Unemployment Insurance Acts are equally applicable to phrase "residing with" in National Insurance Act. As claimant is main support of home in which he and his mother live he must be held to have her residing with him: Question who is tenant or owner of house in which they live is not material. Claim allowed.

"My decision is that from and including 4th January, 1950, increase of unemployment benefit is payable in respect of P.D.

"The right of the claimant to receive an increase in his weekly rate of unemployment benefit in respect of his brother P. (aged ten years) depends upon whether his mother with whom the claimant and his brother live can be said to be 'any woman for the time being residing with him' (the claimant) (see Section 23(2) of the National Insurance Act, 1946). The local tribunal dismissed the claimant's appeal on the ground that he 'is residing with mother and in the view of the tribunal claimant's mother is not residing with him within the meaning of Section 23(2) of the National Insurance Act, 1946.' I think that the tribunal took too narrow a view of the meaning of the phrase 'residing with' and had regard to the fact that the claimant is a single man only twenty-three years of age, whereas his mother who, I assume, is the tenant of the house in which she and the child reside, is for many purposes the head of the household.

"For the purposes of a claim for increase of benefit it matters not whether a claimant is residing with the alleged dependant or whether the alleged dependant is residing with him. The phrase 'residing with' was used in Section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935, in connection with increase of benefit in respect of adult dependants, and in earlier enactments relating to dependants sometimes the phrase 'residing with' was used and sometimes 'living with'.

"In reference to those phrases, it was held by the Umpire that the two expressions were to be given a similar interpretation, and that the expression 'living with,' when applied to husband and wife or to widowed mother and son, imports that the parties generally have a common abode under the same roof which constitutes their joint home (cf. Case No. 4619/30 reported in U.I. Code 8B at page 49), and that a claimant can be said to have his mother 'living with' him, if he is the main support of the home in which they habitually reside together (cf. Case No. 1141/28 (reported)). In Case No. 1160/28 (reported) the Umpire held that 'an applicant can be said to have his mother living with him if he is the main support of the home in which they habitually reside together.'

"In my opinion the definitions given by the Umpire to the phrases 'residing with' and 'living with' in the Unemployment Insurance Acts are equally applicable to the phrase 'residing with' in the National Insurance Acts, and, as in this case the claimant is the main support of the home in which he and his mother live, he is to be held to have her residing with him, and the question who is the tenant or owner of the house in which they live is not material. The appeal of the claimant is allowed."

### Case No. C.I. 159/50 (25th May)

Section 7 (1) of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether claimant suffered personal injury by accident arising out of and in course of her employment: Claimant, trainee nurse at day nursery, was found to have infantile paralysis about week after child in her care had been sent home with that disease. Commissioner notes that victims of infantile paralysis are liable to infect others for few days before and few days after appearance of symptoms and that disease can be caught by contact on single occasion: He therefore decides that claimant has suffered personal injury by accident: Further that accident arose in course of her employment because (a) degree of probability that claimant was infected by child in question is so high, (b) infantile paralysis is not common disease: Accident held to arise out of claimant's employment because risk to which claimant was exposed in caring for child far exceeded that to which other persons are exposed. Date of accident fixed as earliest probable date of infection: Claim allowed.

"My decision is that the claimant suffered personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of her employment, within the meaning of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, on 14th October, 1949.

"The claimant was employed as a trainee nurse at a day nursery. She had charge of five young children and her duties involved feeding, washing and generally looking after them. On 17th October, 1949, one of these children was observed to be limping and was sent home. The child was found to be suffering from poliomyelitis, that is to say, infantile paralysis. On 22nd October, 1949, the claimant complained of headache, and on 24th October, 1949, was found to have developed the same disease.

"The first question to be considered is whether the development of such a disease in such circumstances is an injury caused by accident within the meaning of the above-named Act. It appears that this disease is spread by infected persons, and that they are liable to infect others for a few days before the onset of symptoms and for about three days after, about seven days in all. It is agreed that contact with an infected person on one occasion is enough. Applying the principles laid down in Decision No. C.I. 83/50 (reported\*) it seems to me right to hold, therefore, that this was an injury caused by accident within the meaning of that Act.

"The second question, which it is convenient to consider, is whether this accident arose in the course of the claimant's employment. An event, or a cause and effect, cannot be said to be proved if it remains a matter of mere speculation whether it was so or not, but, if the degree of probability that it was so is so high that in the ordinary affairs of life we should accept that it was so, the fact that there is a possibility that it was not so does not prevent it from being treated as being proved that it was so. The medical assessor, who advised the local appeal tribunal in this case, stated that the incubation period for this disease was from two to seven days. The nature of the claimant's duties brought her into particularly close contact with the infected person, and she developed the disease at a time wholly consistent with the probabilities of the case, if she caught it from that person. The degree of probability that she did so become infected herself is so high that I think that it ought to be accepted that this contact was the cause of her infection, notwithstanding the fact that in October, 1949, more persons than usual were suffering from the complaint in question in the country at large. This disease is not an ailment or an infection of a common kind within the doctrine laid down in Decision No. C.I. 36/50 (reported). Accordingly, I find as a fact that the claimant's injury was caused by accident arising in the course of her employment.

"The third question is whether the accident arose out of her employment. This depends upon whether it can be shown that by reason of the nature of her employment (including its reasonable incidents) the claimant ran a greater risk of the infection in question while engaged in her employment than that run by persons not so engaged. (See Decision No. C.I. 36/50 (reported) referred to above.) The claimant by reason of the nature of her employment was brought into close contact with a child suffering from a disease which is not a 'common ailment'. She thus ran a far greater risk of the infection in question while engaged in her employment than that run by persons not so engaged. I do not think it is necessary for her success to prove that all nurses at day nurseries normally run a greater risk of infection from this disease than other persons. She seems to me to have shown that her contraction of the disease in question arose out of her employment, if it is once conceded that she caught the disease from the child whom she was attending, and whom it was her duty to attend.

"It remains to determine on what day the accident happened, because the injury benefit has to be calculated from a particular day. As to this, having regard to the period during which persons suffering from that disease are a danger, the child in question may be presumed not to have been a danger before 14th October, 1949. Following Decision No. C.I. 46/49 (reported), therefore, I fix the date as 14th October, 1949, being the earliest probable date of infection. I dismiss the insurance officer's appeal."

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

**The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 737),** made on 8th May by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 196.

**The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 756; price 3d. net, 4d. post free),** made on 10th May by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 220.

**The Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) (Amendment) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 842),** made on 23rd May by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937, and the Transfer of Functions (Factories, etc., Acts) Order, 1946.—See page 195.

**The Coal Mines (Certificates of Competency) General Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 743).** These Regulations were made on 9th May by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, as amended by the Coal Industry Act, 1949. They amend, as from 24th May, the Coal Mines Act, 1911 (which applies to mines of stratified ironstone, shale or fireclay as well as to coal mines), by providing that there may be certificates of competency limited to mines of a specified class or description.

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for April, pages 150 and 151.

† See footnote \* in first column on page 222.

*The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 765), dated 11th May; The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 830; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 24th May. These Regulations were made by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 198.*

*The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 831), made on 23rd May by the Minister of Health under the National Assistance Act, 1948. These Regulations amend, as from 12th June, 1950, the principal Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1948, page 256) by increasing the minimum amount which a person accompanied by a child is required to pay, in respect of the child, for accommodation provided in premises managed by local authorities under the provisions of the Act.*

*The Fire Services (Ranks and Conditions of Service) (No. 2) Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 686; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), made on 26th April by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs under the Fire Services Act, 1947.—See page 214.*

*The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) (Constitution) Order, 1950 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1950 No. 62). This Order was made on 4th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945, and brings the constitution of the Council into conformity with the provisions relating to the constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act.*

*The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 67). These Regulations were made on 4th April by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for April (page 126).*

#### 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.)

*Colonial Territories.—The Colonial Territories, 1949–50. Cmd. 7958. Colonial Office. Price 4s. (4s. 2d.)*

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*International Labour Conference.—Proposed Action by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 32nd Session, 1949. Cmd. 7956. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 198.*

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

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**National Insurance Funds.**—*Accounts of the National Insurance Fund, National Insurance (Reserve) Fund, Industrial Injuries Fund, and the National Insurance (Existing Pensioners) Fund, 1948–49, together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.* H.C. 61, Session, 1950. Price 9d. (10d.).—See page 197.

**Scotland.**—(i) *Industry and Employment in Scotland, 1949.* Cmd. 7937. Scottish Home Department. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).—See page 193. (ii) *First Report of the Scottish Local Government Manpower Committee.* Cmd. 7951. Scottish Office. Price 9d. (10d.).

**Unemployment.**—*Action against Unemployment.* International Labour Office Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 20. (Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by Staples Press, Ltd., London). Price 9s.—See page 198.

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