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POLITICAL AND

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## Earnings and Hours in April, 1950

N April, 1950, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars • of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE, together with some comparative figures for October, 1938 (see the issues for November and December, 1940; March, November and December, 1941; June and December, 1942; June, 1943; February and August, 1944; February and August, 1945; February, July and October, 1946; April and October, 1947; April and October, 1948; March and September, 1949; and March, 1950). In comparing the results of the April, 1950, enquiry with those for earlier dates it should be noted that owing to changes in the industrial classification of firms the figures for individual industries and for groups of industries in April, 1950, are not strictly comparable with those for dates prior to October, strictly comparable with those for dates prior to October, 1948

In the enquiry of April, 1950, forms were sent to all em-ployers who had supplied information in response to the previous enquiry made in October, 1949, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in April, 1950, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings : men, 21 years and over ; youths and boys under 21 years ; women, 18 years and over ; and girls under 18 years. As in the case of the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage earners who were at work during the were to include all wage-earners who were at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. In cases where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial

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The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours

employed as part-time workers for not more than 50 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers. The employers were also asked to state whether they operated for all or part of their employees a wage incentive scheme, other than straight piece rates, designed to encourage increased productivity. An analysis of the replies to this question will be given in the next issue of this GAZETTE.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (exclusive of those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1950, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 60,500, of which approximately 57,500 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was nearly 61 million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1950, are shown, industry by industry, in the last pay-week in April, 1950, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 298 and 299, together with the numbers of work-people employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week in April, 1950, and the average hours decrement of the tweek are shown on pages 700 and 301 hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 300 and 301.

#### Weekly Earnings in April, 1950

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1950, in all the industries com-bined and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings in this Table have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each industry by the total numbers employed in April, 1950. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of returns received in the different industries.

In computing the averages for April, 1950, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time workers have been excluded. The inclusion of part-time women, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown, for, if such part-time workers had been 296

excluded from the statistics, the general average of 80s. 6d. would have been altered by only 4d. (to 80s. 2d.), and among the 19 groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average earnings shown for women by more than 8d.

#### Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1950\*

	10. 11.		1000 A	6		1		1.20	fine a	
Industry Group	Men (21 year and over)†		Yout and B (und 21 yea	loys ler	Won (18 ye and over	ears	Gir (und 18 yea	er	All Work	
Treatment of non-metal-	s. d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s	d.	S. (	<u>i. 8</u>
liferous mining pro-	Terraturian					(10) F	0 840		. 510.	N.H.S
ducts other than coal		3	70	9	-77	1	52	0	129	1
Chemical and allied trades Metal manufacture		5	68 72	32	78	6	52	10	129	2
Engineering, shipbuilding	100 3	,	12	4	82	5	51	4	155	4
and electrical goods	150 11		55	2	82	10	51	9	133	3
Vehicles	162 7	11	59	4	91	4	55	4	146	8
Metal goods not else-					DISTRICT OF			A Day	. Saltas	
where specified Precision instruments.	154 €	54	61	11	77	10	51	7	124	6-
jewellery, etc.	154 1	11	58	8	84	10	52	0	122	6-
Textiles		1	64	5	82		59	8	103	
Leather, leather goods		1							105	
and fur		7 -		10	75		48	8	111	2
Food, drink and tobacco		5	57 58	7 8	81 74		49	0	91	4 -
Manufactures of wood	-134 .	1	20	•	/4	11	47	10	108	2 -
and cork	143 2	2 -	59	8	82	6	48	3	122	7
Paper and printing	164 0	).	53	7	79	1	49	11	125	
Other manufacturing in- dustries	150 0	1	-							14
dustries	152 5	5	67	3	78	8	51	4	119	8
All manufacturing in-			e and	7799		26.0	Cont Cont	1939	1272319	
dustries	151 8	3	59	10	81	0	52	2	123	4
Mater			1			100 C				
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	141 4	d	71	2	01	-		13.60		and the
Building and contracting	140 0		67		81 73	20	0000	( and	137	20
Gas, electricity and water	136 10		57		75	7	200	1	133	
Transport and communi-				S. Gab	1.1.1.1.1.1	19.0		200		1
cation (excluding rail- ways)	107 0			10	101	2	1. Carto	Sec. 1		
National and local	137 - 2	-	61	10	101	7	ş		132	. 9
government service	117 0		64	11	72	10	44	8	110	11
					- 12	10			110	111
All the above, including				R. T. S.	T. STATES	0 2.7.1		(FE)		
manufacturing indus- tries¶	145 9	1	61	5	00			10	101	The state
ules	143 9	20	61	3	80	6	51	10.	124	R WON'S

It should be observed that the figures shown in the Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 298 and 299, are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; that they represent the actual *earnings* in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piece work or other methods of payment by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by piece workers, and in the amount of time lost by absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

#### Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1950

Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1950 The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in April, 1950, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 300 and 301. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries.\* The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime and excluding all time lost from any cause but including any period during which workpeople were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them. Recognised intervals for meals, etc., are also excluded. In the calculation of the averages, only those workpeople who were at work during part or the whole of the pay-week are included, those who were absent during the whole of the pay-week having been excluded from the returns.

\* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.
\* Men employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 298 to 301, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 47s. 10d. in April, 1950, and the hours worked averaged 15·7.
\* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in April, 1950, have been included on the basis of two part-times taken as representing one full-timer.
\* The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

§ The numbers returned with manner service is concerned, the figures relate only to general averages.
If So far as national government service is concerned, the figures relate only to those government industrial employees who have not been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.
¶ Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 299 and 301.

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. September.

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in

April, 1930										
Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers					
Treatment of non-metal- liferous mining products	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours					
other than coal	48.4	44.0	41.6	42.8	46.7					
Chemical and allied trades	47.2	43.8	42.3	42.3	46.0					
Metal manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding	47·5 J	44.0	41.7	42.5	47.0					
and electrical goods	47.0	43.6	42.3	42.2	46.1					
Vehicles	46.0	43.6	41.6	42.4	45.4					
where specified Precision instruments,	46.7	44.0	41 · 1	42.0	44.8					
jewellery, etc	45.6	.43.6	41.9	43.6	44.3					
Textiles	47.6	44.8	42.3	43.2	44.6					
and fur	45.9	44.0	41.4	43.1	44.3					
Clothing	43.9	43.4	40.5	41.7	41.6					
Food, drink and tobacco Manufactures of wood	48.0	44.3	43.1	43.0	46.1					
and cork	45.9	44.1	41.5	42.5	45.0					
Paper and printing Other manufacturing in-	46.7	43.9	42.8	43.2	45.2					
dustries	48.0 /	44.3	42.0	42.2	45.6					
All manufacturing in- dustries	46.9	43.9	41.9	42.5	45.2					
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	47.2	44.6	42.4	ş	47.0					
Building and contracting	47.2	45.3	40.6	36	47.0					
Gas, electricity and water	47.2 1	43.8	40.0	5	46.9					
Transport and communi- cation (excluding rail-	and any	C. S. C. S.		10525 351	1 Sold					
ways)	48.8	45.7	44.3	Solar	48.5					
government service	44.9 /	43.6	39.8	40.7	44.3					
All the above, including manufacturing indus- tries¶	47.0 /	44·2	41.9	42.5	45.6					

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 300 and 301 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1950, ranged between 44 and 49, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

#### Hourly Earnings in April, 1950

The next Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1950, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 300 and 301.

#### Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1950

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers
audmond() bas ash	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Treatment of non-metal- liferous mining products	Frank and	Englise me	-lenning Tot	el anno 1	. abot
other than coal	37.1	19.3	22.2	14.6	33.2
Chemical and allied trades	37.5	18.7	22.3	15.0	33.7
Metal manufacture	42.0	19.7	23.7	14.5	39.7
Engineering, shipbuilding	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Contraction of the second	and the second		
and electrical goods	38.5	15.2	23.5	14.7	34.7
Vehicles	42.4	16.3	26.3	15.7	38.8
Metal goods not else-	17-12 E T-	ma marine	O astrone	a second de second	-
where specified	39.7	16.9	22.7	14.7	33.3
Precision instruments,	22.5 2 20 11	11.55 98 1	11 51101	COLORISS	
jewellery, etc	40.5	16.1	24.3	14.3	33.2
Textiles	35.8	17.3	23.5	16.6	28.0
Leather, leather goods	LA CULLES	100 I 10 8	THOME. W	11 13013 35	
and fur	36.8	16.6	22.0	13.5	30-1
Clothing	38.6	15.9	24.3	14.1	26.3
Food, drink and tobacco	33.6	15.9	20.9	13.3	28.2
Manufactures of wood	2 cashi	0201 1950	0 3 30 1	aliving .	
and cork	37.4	16.2	23.9	13.6	32.7
Paper and printing	42.1	14.6	22.2	13.9	33.4
Other manufacturing in-	20 1	00000	Li Can El	mina a	No.
dustries	38.1	18.2	22.5	14.6	31.5
All manufacturing indus-				The second second	and setting the
tries	38.8	16.4	23.2	14.7	32.7
in peakow suppli-sigs	1 Alto Martin	22102 102200	Carl In 1	me slane	e to all a set
Mining and quarrying	mericon 15	2 not sur	Marin Spell	innale of	
(excluding coal)	35.9	19.1	23.0	§	35.0
Building and contracting	35.6	18.0	21.6	S	34.0
Gas, electricity and water	34.8	15.8	22.6	§	33.7
Transport and communi-	P - A	and the shift	marin e da	a contra a	
cation (excluding rail-	DOLLOG .	DO DATAT	,7011117Df	a Tollie	
ways)	33.7	16.2	27.5	§	32.8
National and local govern-		and a second	States of the states	and the second states	and shared to
ment service	31.3	17.9	22.0	13.2	30.0
All the shown including	810 W200	DITS , ENG	CONTRACTOR	ODP STIS	PE STILLO
All the above, including manufacturing indus-	my empirical	recours of the	wet have	mana ala:	
tries¶	37.2	16.7	23.1	14.6	32.7
unes an	31.2	10.1	23.1	14.0	32.1

Earnings and Hours in April, 1950, compared with Earlier Years

The next Table shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries, in October, 1938, and at the various dates between July, 1940, and April, 1950, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

†‡§||¶ See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1950

Date 1011	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*	The following T date for which par and the percentage	rticul	ars of v	vorking	hours ha	ve been	collected,
October, 1938	s. d. 69 0	Averag s. d. 26 1	e Weekly E s. d. 32 6	Earnings	s. d. 53 3 V	Date		Men 21 years nd over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*
July, 1940 July, 1941	89 0 99 5	35 1 41 11	38 11 43 11	22 4 25 0	69 2 75 10	are the second states of the second	1.32 131	Tradition of	Averag	e Hourly E	arnings	opposition
January, 1942 July, 1942 July, 1943 July, 1943 January, 1944 January, 1944 January, 1945 January, 1946 October, 1946 October, 1946 October, 1947 October, 1948 April, 1948 April, 1949 October, 1949 April, 1950	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	42 6 46 2 45 1 47 2 46 10 47 4 44 1 45 6 43 4 46 6 47 4 45 10 57 2 58 9 58 6 60 1 61 5	47         6           58         6           62         2           63         2           63         2           63         2           59         10           65         3           67         4           69         7           72         11           74         6           77         2           80         6	$\begin{array}{c} 26 & 10 \\ 30 & 3 \\ 32 & 1 \\ 33 & 10 \\ 34 & 3 \\ 34 & 11 \\ 33 & 8 \\ 35 & 1 \\ 34 & 3 \\ 35 & 1 \\ 34 & 3 \\ 40 & 2 \\ 43 & 9 \\ 48 & 4 \\ 49 & 5 \\ 50 & 3 \\ 51 & 8 \\ 51 & 10 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27 & 9 \\ 87 & 10 \\ 9 \\ 87 & 11 \\ 93 & 7 \\ 95 & 7 \\ 96 \\ 8 \\ 93 \\ 96 \\ 1 \\ 96 \\ 1 \\ 92 \\ 7 \\ 101 \\ 0 \\ 103 \\ 6 \\ 108 \\ 2 \\ 117 \\ 4 \\ 119 \\ 4 \\ 121 \\ 9 \\ 124 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ $	October, 1938 July, 1943 July, 1944 July, 1944 July, 1945 July, 1945 January, 1946 October, 1946 October, 1947 April, 1948 October, 1948 April, 1949 October, 1949 April, 1950		$\begin{array}{c} d.\\ 17\cdot 4\\ 27\cdot 5\\ 28\cdot 5\\ 29\cdot 1\\ 29\cdot 0\\ 29\cdot 3\\ 28\cdot 9\\ 30\cdot 4\\ 32\cdot 0\\ 33\cdot 0\\ 33\cdot 0\\ 34\cdot 6\\ 35\cdot 4\\ 36\cdot 0\\ 35\cdot 4\\ 36\cdot 6\\ 37\cdot 2\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} d.\\ 6\cdot 8\\ 11\cdot 8\\ 11\cdot 9\\ 12\cdot 2\\ 11\cdot 7\\ 12\cdot 0\\ 11\cdot 8\\ 12\cdot 5\\ 13\cdot 0\\ 14\cdot 1\\ 15\cdot 6\\ 16\cdot 0\\ 16\cdot 0\\ 16\cdot 4\\ 16\cdot 7\end{array}$	d. 9.0 16:3 16:9 17:3 17:6 17:5 17:5 17:0 18:4 19:5 20:1 21:0 21:5 22:2 22:7 23:1	d. 5.0 9.2 9.5 9.4 9.7 9.7 9.7 10.9 11.5 12.5 13.7 14.0 14.2 14.6	d. 22.5 23.3 23.9 23.9 24.3 26.2 27.6 28.7 30.2 31.1 31.6 32.2 32.7
- un and - and - and -	Perc	entage Inc	rease since	October, 1	938		11-12 S.	Perc	centage In	crease since	October,	938
July, 1940 January, 1942 January, 1942 January, 1943 January, 1943 January, 1943 January, 1944 January, 1945 January, 1945 January, 1946 October, 1946 October, 1947 October, 1947 April, 1948	Per cent. 29 44 48 61 65 76 79 80 73 76 65 65 75 75 79 86 94 94	Per cent. 35 61 63 77 73 81 80 81 80 81 69 74 66 78 81 99 91 19 125	Per cent. 20 35 46 67 80 91 96 98 94 94 94 84 101 107 114 124 129	Per cent. 21 35 45 64 73 83 85 82 90 85 85 109 117 136 161 167	Per cent. 30 42 46 60 65 76 79 82 76 80 74 90 94 103 114 120	January, 1944 July, 1944 January, 1945 July, 1945 January, 1946 October, 1946 October, 1947 April, 1948 October, 1948 October, 1948 October, 1949 October, 1949	··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	rer cent. 58 64 68 67 69 66 66 75 84 90 99 104 107 110 114	Per cent. 74 76 80 73 77 74 84 92 108 130 136 135 141 146	Per cent. 81 89 93 96 95 89 105 117 124 134 134 140 147 152 157	Per cent. 81 85 90 89 94 119 131 150 175 182 184 192 192	Per cent. 63 70 74 74 77 91 101 109 120 126 131 135 139
April, 1949 October, 1949 April, 1950 The percentage inc.	103 107 111	124 130 136	137 142 148	172 179 180	124 129 133	The average level affected by the cha in the numbers of On the one hand the	wor	which of kpeople	employ	during a red in dif	nd since ferent ir	the war dustries.

1938, shown in the Table, represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages, (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours worked and (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours worked and in the proportion of hours paid for at overtime, week-end, and night-shift, etc., rates, (c) extensions of systems of payment by results in some industries, and increased output by the workers affected, (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different occupations, and (e) changes in the proportions of workers employed in different industries. As regards the first of these factors it is estimated that in the industries covered by these gravities the overage lovel of retarge

As regards the first of these factors it is estimated that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 76 per cent. higher in April, 1950, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 133 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

The level of rates of wages and retail prices, published elsewhere in this GAZETTE (see pages 321 and 323) are expressed as index numbers on the basis of June, 1947=100. The level of average weekly earnings in April, 1950, expressed as an index number on the basis of April, 1947=100, was 120. The details at six-monthly tervals were as foll

	Date		Men	Women	Juveniles	All Worker
April, 1947		 	100	100	100	100
October, 1947	Carlos Ser	 1210010	104	103	110	105
April, 1948		 -	109	108	121	110
October, 1948		 	112	111	124	113
April, 1949		 	113	115	125	115
October, 1949		 	116	117	128	118
April, 1950		 	118	120	130	120

The index of wage rates was 110 at April, 1950, showing a rise of 10 points since June, 1947, as against a rise of 20 points in the average earnings figure since April, 1947. This wage rate index relates to all industries and includes coal mining, the railway service, agriculture and the distributive trades, which are not

service, agriculture and the distributive trades, which are not covered by the figures of average earnings, but it is estimated that in the industries covered by the earnings enquiry the index was also 110 at April, 1950, compared with 100 at April, 1947. As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average hours worked by the wage-earners whose average earnings have been given above, in the last week in October, 1938, and at the various dates between July, 1943, and April, 1950; particulars of working hours were not collected for earlier dates during the war.

#### Average Weekly Hours Worked

Date			Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers
October, 1938	-	1 21.1.1	47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5
July, 1943	Sere in	Di Band	52.9	48.0	45.9	45.1	50.0 -
January, 1944	1.	e	52.0	47.1	45.2	44.6	49.2
July, 1944	1000	1 0 2	51.2	46.7	44.6	44.2	48.6
January, 1945	138.23	ELEPIS T	49.4	45.2	43.1	43.0	47.0
July, 1945	Carlo Carlo		49.7	45.6	43.3	43.5	47.4
January, 1946		D. Maria	47.4	44.1	42.3	42.5	45-8
October, 1946			47.6	44.7	42.6	42.6	46.2
April, 1947			46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
October, 1947			46.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.2
April, 1948	1000	1997	46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
October, 1948		2500	46.7	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
April, 1949			46.6	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3
October, 1949	and the	-	46.8	44.0	41.7	42.4	45.4
April, 1950	1111	1-1-1-1	47.0	44.2	41.9	42.5	45.6

\* See footnote ‡ in the first column on page 296.

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in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries. On the one hand, the transference of workers during the war from industries and occupations in which wages were relatively low to others with a higher level of earnings tended to raise the general level of average earnings of men, youths, women and girls, respectively. On the other hand, the percentage increases in the average earnings of "all workers", as shown in the foregoing Tables, are affected by the fact that, during the war period, the proportions of men, boys and girls represented in the figures were lower than in October, 1938, while those of women were higher. Since January, 1946, however, the proportion of men has been appreciably higher October, 1938, while those of women were higher. Since January, 1946, however, the proportion of men has been appreciably higher than in October, 1938. The proportion of women decreased from January, 1945, to April, 1947, when it reached a figure slightly lower than that of 1938. Since April, 1947, it has risen slightly. The decline in the proportion of juvenile workers has continued since the war period and at April, 1950, the proportion was less than half of what it was in October, 1938.

#### Industries not covered by the Enquiry

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

#### Coal Mining

Coal Mining In the coal mining industry, information collected by the National Coal Board on a special weekly return shows that for all classes of workpeople combined, including juveniles, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 1s. 6d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 1s. 4d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 33s. 7d. in the week ended 18th March, 1950. For the week ended 19th March, 1949, the corresponding cash earnings were 32s. 7d. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of work-people were 179s. 8d. in the week ended 18th March, 1950, and 173s. 1d. in the corresponding week of the previous year. For adult male workers in the industry the weekly cash earnings in the week ended 18th March, 1950, were 186s. 10d. and in the corresponding week of 1949, 180s. 1d. The value of allowances in kind for the corresponding periods (8s. 8d. in 1950 and 8s. 6d. in 1949) is not included in these figures. It should be noted that since the beginning of 1949 the average

It should be noted that since the beginning of 1949 the average weekly earnings for wage-earners are based on a revised method of computing the average number of wage-earners. The effect of the change for the country as a whole is to show an apparent increase in average weekly earnings per wage-earner of approximately 3 per cent.

#### Dock Labour

The figures relating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given on pages 299 and 301 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that in the last payweek in April, 1950, the earnings of all classes of dock workers on the pay-rolls during that week averaged 156s. 4d., inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances. In the three months April–June, 1950, the average earnings were 170s. 3d.

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\* See footnote 1 in the first column on page 296.

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#### TABLE I.-NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1950

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

	Num		ge-earners rns receive		by the	Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1950					
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)         Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying         Stone Quarrying and Mining         Slate Quarrying and Mining         Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits         Other Mining and Quarrying	4,915 13,129 3,867 6,924 7,627	211 621 150 285 445	18 33 12 16 695	1 1 1 123	5,145 13,784 4,029 7,226 8,890	s. d. 148 9 139 9 127 8 144 1 145 8	s. d. 74 1 72 0 75 3 74 11	s. d. — — 82 3	s. d.	s. d. 145 5 136 6 124 10 141 3 135 11	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal         Bricks and Fireclay Goods         China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)         Glass (other than containers)         Glass Containers         Cement         Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	42,939 20,023 17,958 14,415 8,278 32,088	3,473 2,383 1,885 1,583 233 1,774	3,685 22,821 4,045 2,861 218 2,185	312 2,898 426 210 20 181	50,409 48,125 24,314 19,069 8,749 36,228	149 0 147 0 155 5 139 9 160 8 149 9	73 6 66 3 68 3 70 3 75 6 72 5	80 5 76 8 75 3 73 1 74 5 83 4	56 6 51 11 48 4 38 8 —	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	11,415 85,759 8,516 13,469 12,121 10,648 10,962 14,971	335 3,855 535 389 628 812 702 493	40 13,738 8,829 6,692 3,038 7,358 587 2,056	7 1,734 1,338 638 198 1,445 20 168	11,797 105,372‡ 19,218 21,188 15,985 20,263 12,271 17,688	148       8         150       9         131       10         137       1         136       6         154       6         153       3         141       5	69 0 69 11 68 0 67 5 62 11 66 5 66 8 69 0	77 5 74 5 91 7 70 5 76 3 88 11 71 7		146     1       136     6       98     4       119     1       119     1       115     3       145     0       130     4	
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces§ Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	16,332 149,611 60,551 11,968 11,647 25,779 59,701	475 10,472 4,964 1,344 1,055 1,338 2,131	103 5,196 6,026 1,719 438 2,326 6,611	125 446 254 16 107 315	16,910 165,404 71,987 15,285 13,156 29,998‡ 68,758	164 2 172 9 159 6 169 1 173 0 161 2 160 4	72 5 75 3 64 5 77 6 82 5 68 9 72 6	80 6 81 7 74 9 86 9 85 0 85 5	50 9 50 9 50 9 50 9	161 1 163 7 145 9 148 5 162 8 149 10 149 11	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods         Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing         Marine Engineering           Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)           Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant           Machine Tools           Stationary Engines           Textile Machinery and Accessories           Ordnance and Small Arms         Constructional Engineering           Other Non-Electrical Engineering           Electrical Machinery           Electrical Machinery           Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones           Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps           Batteries and Accumulators           Other Electrical Goods	138,566 60,539 17,671 11,187 27,832 13,184 40,962 24,457 41,266 332,187 64,447 22,006 17,331 19,189 6,531 5,752 30,110	15,779 8,807 2,359 935 3,072 1,090 3,696 1,342 3,406 33,454 8,321 1,230 1,362 1,772 459 111 3,722	$\begin{array}{c} 1,828\\755\\851\\339\\3,578\\1,251\\4,663\\4,509\\1,148\\41,476\\20,802\\10,419\\9,926\\17,865\\9,206\\2,159\\15,596\end{array}$	139 48 34 4 114 24 466 54 41 1,963 982 540 375 901 716 91 1,008	156,312 70,149 20,962‡ 12,465 34,596 15,549 49,787 30,362 45,861 410,769‡ 94,552 34,195 28,994 39,924‡ 16,912 8,113 50,436	151 5 141 1 135 3 165 8 154 6 164 9 146 3 153 4 152 0 145 3 152 0 145 10 150 5 145 10 153 4	53 5 53 2 51 5 58 4 56 4 55 8 55 8 55 8 55 8 55 10 56 10 53 3 56 10 53 3 55 1	79       1         78       8         78       6         82       6         77       9         78       9         78       9         78       2         82       10         77       5         862       5         862       2         84       0         83       4		140       7         129       3         123       4         155       4         155       4         155       4         155       4         155       4         155       4         137       6         130       4         134       0         144       1         136       11         127       4         119       9         122       3         113       4         107       4         128       9         122       5	
Vehicles         Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles           Motor Repairers and Garages :         Firms employing 10 or more workers         Firms employing less than 10 workers         All firms supplying returns         Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft            Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	7 167,580 54,946 3,171 58,117 66,659 40,785 12,488 19,851 2,535	13,652 10,727 892 11,619 4,889 2,098 1,609 2,203 602	15,429 2,065 128 2,193 5,494 13,072 247 474 1,453	892 110 8 118 203 645 6 19 198	197,553 67,848 4,207‡ 72,055‡ 77,245 56,600 14,350 22,547 4,788	183       6         131       4         125       7 <i>131 1</i> 163       2         166       3         146       2         159       11         134       6	68 10 53 2 51 6 53 0 61 9 68 2 52 10 58 2 61 6	99 7 80 0 79 7 87 4 90 8 83 8 73 3 75 10	61 9 50 10 61 3 =	168       5         117       4         108       1         106       9         151       1         143       11'         134       7         148       1         104       1	
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	19,698 12,944 18,707 18,273 14,082 14,966 68,470	1,741 1,124 1,385 1,218 1,357 1,411 5,527	8,817 9,302 2,201 4,142 16,081 6,781 29,417	792 513 147 378 2,098 509 2,607	31,048 23,883 22,440 24,011 33,618 23,736‡ 106,908‡	151 5 149 4 161 3 157 9 148 5 146 11 156 1	58 2 65 6 64 11 62 4 65 3 60 0 61 1	75 9 79 5 78 7 76 10 74 0 81 2 79 1	45 0 53 7 51 0 49 0 53 4 54 0	122 0 - 116 1 146 6 137 3 103 3 120 11 126 10	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	25,195 3,908 5,945 2,291	3,677 404 620 466	11,981 2,820 3,954 335	995 277 477 36	41,848 7,409 10,996 3,128	154 7 147 4 157 5 152 3	60 5 55 10 56 10 51 10	88 10 89 4 74 0 86 11	51 9 53 2 51 1	125 1 116 9 - 117 1 129 5	
Textiles         Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.         Cotton Weaving, etc.         Total Cotton         Woollen and Worsted         Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production         Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk         Linen and Soft Hemp         Jute	47,946 27,375 75,321 62,881 24,962 10,935 10,375 5,121	3,579 1,799 5,378 4,553 911 775 4,194 461	76,048 48,297 124,345 66,566 8,892 15,022 24,917 6,900	6,899 4,559 11,458 8,957 1,015 2,373 6,325 557	134,969 82,159 217,128 142,957 35,780 29,105 45,811 13,039	142 11 137 3 <i>140 10</i> 144 6 146 0 143 4 113 10 118 2	77 4 70 1 74 11 67 1 65 3 69 5 50 11 61 3	86 6 91 8 88 6 82 8 82 1 91 10 63 3 74 4	67 3 65 7 66 7 64 0 58 8 65 2 48 4 57 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers refered to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.
‡ As some of the firms who supplied figures showing the total earnings of all the workers employed did not give separate particulars for men, boys, women and girls, this total is greater than the sum of the figures in the four preceding columns.
§ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.
If The figures given for the industries marked || are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms. The average earnings shown for "all workers" by the federated firms were higher than those shown by the non-federated firms, viz., 141s, 10d, for the federated firms, as compared with 136s. 10d. for the non-federated firms.

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Table I.-Numbers of Wage-Earners Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1950-continued

930	Section and the	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received						ings* in the April, 195	last pay-v 0	veck
	Men	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Textiles—continued         Rope, Twine and Net         Hosiery and other Knitted Goods         Lace         Carpets         Narrow Fabrics         Made-up Textiles         Textile Finishing, etc.         Other Textile Industries	3,303 18,145 3,321 8,581 3,466 2,741 39,355 7,343	696 1,995 385 1,165 407 383 2,855 528	5,607 42,870 3,803 7,996 8,005 8,034 14,453 3,825	887 10,143 485 2,422 1,211 1,953 2,033 286	10,693 73,249 7,994 20,744 13,089 13,111 59,070 11,982	133 3 145 6 134 2 127 4	<b>s. d.</b> 54 6 59 6 62 1 58 6 61 4 57 9 69 4 74 1	<b>s.</b> d. 69 2 86 5 73 9 81 8 76 6 70 0 74 5 77 7	<b>s. d.</b> 46 5 59 6 53 9 59 0 56 0 49 4 57 11 61 0	<b>s. d.</b> 84 7 100 9 96 9 105 0 89 5 78 7 119 8 117 7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods	21,161 4,540 1,671	1,443 742 145	3,394 7,938 1,331	254 1,340 119	26,252 14,560 3,266	140 1 133 3 163 8	63 10 56 10	75 7 73 0 94 2	51 7 47 10	126 9 88 8 127 5
Tailoring :         Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke         Retail Bespoke :         Firms employing 10 or more workers         Firms employing less than 10 workers         All firms supplying returns         Firms employing 10 or more workers         Firms employing less than 10 workers         Pressmaking :         Firms employing less than 10 workers         All firms supplying returns         Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.         Hats, Caps and Millinery         Dress Industries not elsewhere specified         Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)         Repair of Boots and Shoes:         Firms employing 10 or more workers         Firms employing less than 10 workers         All firms supplying returns         All firms supplying returns	30,771 1,463 477 1,940 2,831 47 2,878 2,457 3,606 3,331 37,422 4,573 1,176 5,749	4,140 162 24 186 347 7 354 311 202 409 3,734 1,058 197 1,255	92,238 3,014 582 3,596 37,827 743 38,570 23,770 5,561 11,781 29,870 695 58 753	21,522 969 125 1,094 12,595 144 12,739 7,560 521 3,064 3,503 180 7 7	148,697‡ 5,608 1,208 6,816 53,600 941 54,541 34,098 9,890 19,416‡ 74,529 6,517‡ 1,438 7,955‡	144 3 129 3 140 7 .150 3 149 11 128 6 141 3 124 7 136 7 126 7 117 4	57 5 	83 1 78 1 73 8 77 4 86 4 83 3 86 3 77 1 80 1 73 8 85 1 73 10 73 1	$51   1 \\ 38   2 \\ 38   2 \\ 48   5 \\ 48   4 \\ 49   9 \\ 50   9 \\ 48   10 \\ 51   10 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$	93 5 87 7 91 4 88 3 80 7 78 4 80 7 74 5 100 6 77 11 108 3 106 9 105 11 106 7
Food, Drink and Tobacco         Grain Milling         Bread and Flour Confectionery:         Firms employing 10 or more workers         Firms employing less than 10 workers         All firms supplying returns         Biscuits         Meat and Meat Products         Milk Products         Sugar and Glucose         Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery         Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables         Food Industries not elsewhere specified         Brewing and Malting         Wholesale Bottling         Other Drink Industries         Tobacco	3,749 18,622 43,045 3,839 46,884 6,520 9,316 18,392 10,458 15,756 9,540 18,963 38,488 5,158 42,019 11,189	735 4,742 550 5,292 1,058 691 1,428 666 1,513 575 1,117 2,218 835 1,589 929	2,803 13,355 1,041 14,396 10,743 4,535 4,475 2,540 20,789 14,679 9,637 6,229 3,794 6,101 17,002	187 444 2,826 212 3,038 2,522 502 462 535 5,357 1,463 1,274 688 361 965 2,913	7,9531 22,604 63,968 5,642 69,610 20,843 15,044 24,757 14,199 43,415 26,257 30,991 47,623 10,148 20,674 32,033	124         8           139         4           137         9           133         9           135         3           131         7           139         7           142         3           143         9           128         1           137         5           126         11           125         2           122         8           134         8	53       3         69       5         52       0         55       5         56       0         60       9         75       3         56       9         61       7         63       4         61       2         55       7         72       4	73         1           68         7           71         8           67         7           72         3           75         9           80         4           74         76           73         11           70         6           71         1           67         10           81         3	48 0 41 4 41 5 46 3 51 6 46 1 54 8 47 6 51 11 51 10 54 10 53 4	106 7 126 6 113 4 110 3 113 1 90 2 107 10 121 7 124 1 98 6 92 6 111 6 115 6 97 2 97 11 97 1
Manufactures of Wood and Cork         Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)         Furniture and Upholstery :         Firms employing 10 or more workers         Firms employing less than 10 workers         All firms supplying returns         Shop and Office Fitting         Wooden Containers and Baskets         Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	39,302 37,275 732 38,007 6,113 8,983 8,922	6,259 6,819 143 6,962 917 2,116 1,682	2,873 10,133 174 10,307 522 2,194 2,286	246 1,431 29 1,460 49 286 214	48,680 55,658 1,078 56,736 7,610‡ 13,608‡ 13,104	127 7 155 3 129 10 <i>154</i> 9 158 3 134 9 137 9	60 9 58 9 58 9 67 6 55 4 61 2	73 10 86 3 86 4 77 3 77 3 74 10	48 3 48 9 48 7 47 7 45 11	115 5 128 1 111 7 <i>127 10</i> 141 1 111 3 115 6
Paper and Printing Paper and Board	39,324 2,786 7,848 9,657 27,837 62,778	2,611 380 930 1,222 1,984 9,986	9,232 893 12,113 13,218 1,618 32,251	2,218 152 3,117 2,815 315 9,276	53,385 4,211 24,008 26,912 31,754 114,651‡	150 8 142 11 146 0 145 11 178 7 167 11	70 10 68 6 60 0 58 7 47 1 50 5	74 10 88 6 75 9 80 0 82 8 80 5	54 0 51 5 51 11 45 3 48 1	129 8 121 9 94 11 99 9 164 2 123 3
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	37,857 6,940 2,293 5,106 3,093 16,776	1,773 314 432 849 334 1,214	14,491 792 2,854 7,317 3,443 12,105	835 59 520 1,119 455 1,341	54,956 8,105 6,099 14,391 7,325 31,436	159       3         149       2         132       8         145       8         141       2         148       3	75 3 65 8 61 0 62 11 66 4 64 4	82 1 78 10 74 10 79 7 76 9 76 6	52 2 55 2 50 2 50 10 50 5	134 7 138 4 93 11 99 9 101 10 113 3
Building and Contracting Building	319,804 16,527 70,602	32,468 7,466 2,182	1,114 164 207	116 27 18	354,782‡ 24,184 73,009	137 4 142 6 152 4	71 0 52 0 77 2	72  4 $71  8$	II	131 1 114 0 149 10
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply           Gas   <	98,565 107,620 24,785	4,754 6,518 380	1,877 2,762 174	24 46 3	105,220 116,946 25,342	135 0 141 1 125 1	59 9 55 5 71 9	72 8 77 8		130 6 134 9 123 11
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport)         Tramway and Omnibus Service         Goods Transport by Road         Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service§         Other Transport and Communication           Storage	204,398 31,150 22,004 55,341 21,628	3,563 1,189 699 4,043 1,175	23,449 292 643 433 2,433	37 35 1 26 239	231,447 32,666 23,347 59,843 25,475	132 1 144 5 143 4 138 1 135 2	61 4 66 2 62 10 57 10 66 7	108 3 77 1 63 8 81 0 74 1		128 7 140 10 138 9 132 3 125 3
Public Administration         National Government Service¶         Local Government Service**	73,993 269,443	1,180 6,408	7,118 37,912	235 568	82,526 314,331	121 5 115 8	62 9 65 5	84 0 70 6	49 2 42 10	117 2 109 1
Other Services Laundries	17,537 4,157	3,850 455	63,273 7,332	7,692 1,088	92,352 13,032	128 9 136 2	56 11 63 7	67 11 74 8	45 2 47 6	77 1 91 8

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

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#### TABLE II.-AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1950

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

	las	st pay-wee	er of hours k in April vered by th	, 1950, by	the		k in April	y earnings* , 1950, of the seture	he wage-e	arners
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)         , Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying         Stone Quarrying and Mining         Slate Quarrying and Mining         Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits         Other Mining and Quarrying	Hours 44·4 48·2 43·3 48·2 46·0	Hours 43.5 45.5 44.7 43.5	Hours	Hours	Hours 44.4 48.1 43.2 48.0 45.6	d. 40.2 34.8 35.4 35.9 38.0	$     \begin{array}{r}         d. \\         20 \cdot 4 \\         19 \cdot 0 \\        $	d. 	d.	d. 39·3 34·1 34·7 35·3 35·8
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal         Bricks and Fireclay Goods	48.0 47.9 46.6 46.4 55.4 49.0	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 48 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 4 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	41 · 4 43 · 0 42 · 9 41 · 5 —	47.2 44.3 45.6 45.2 54.9 48.4	37·3 36·8 40·0 36·1 34·8 36·7	20·2 18·0 18·9 19·8 18·8 19·2	23.3 22.2 21.2 21.2 19.9 23.4	16·4 14·5 13·5 11·2	$   \begin{array}{r}     35 \cdot 1 \\     28 \cdot 1 \\     35 \cdot 1 \\     32 \cdot 6 \\     34 \cdot 1 \\     35 \cdot 1   \end{array} $
Chemicals and Allied Trades • Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	47.5 47.1 45.3 45.2 47.1 49.0 47.7 48.0	$\begin{array}{c} 45 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	47.4 46.3 43.6 44.3 46.0 45.8 47.3 47.2	37.6 38.4 34.9 36.4 34.8 37.8 38.6 35.4	18.4 19.3 19.2 18.8 17.2 18.1 18.1 18.1 18.3	21.9 21.2 25.9 20.1 21.7 24.0 20.3	14.6 15.7 16.6 — 14.8 —	37.0 35.4 27.1 32.3 31.3 30.2 36.8 33.1
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces‡ Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	49.0 48.3 46.8 44.0 46.9 48.1 46.9	43.9 44.7 43.1 42.1 45.4 42.9 43.7	$ \begin{array}{c}    $	$ \begin{array}{c} -\\ 41 \cdot 9\\ 41 \cdot 2\\ -\\ 42 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	48.8 47.9 46.1 43.5 46.7 47.4 46.3	40.2 42.9 40.9 46.1 44.3 40.2 41.0	19.8 20.2 17.9 22.1 21.8 19.2 19.9	23.0 23.7 21.6 23.7 24.9 24.4	$     \frac{-}{14 \cdot 5}     \frac{14 \cdot 5}{14 \cdot 8}     \frac{-}{15 \cdot 4} $	39.6 41.0 37.9 40.9 41.8 37.9 38.9
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods         Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	46.4 46.7 46.6 50.3 46.9 47.5 45.8 45.0 48.7 47.3 47.0 48.7 47.0 48.7 47.5 47.6 46.6 46.6 47.5 47.1 46.2	43.5 44.6 44.3 44.2 43.0 43.7 43.6 40.8 44.2 43.6 42.9 44.2 43.2 43.2 43.8 44.3 43.3	$\begin{array}{c} 41.8\\ 39.7\\ 42.4\\ 43.2\\ 41.7\\ 42.5\\ 41.7\\ 42.2\\ 42.3\\ 42.1\\ 42.2\\ 42.6\\ 42.6\\ 42.6\\ 42.9\\ 42.7\\ 43.2\\ 42.0\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c}\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\ 42.5\\ 41.8\\ 42.5\\ 42.2\\ 41.6\\ 43.0\\\\ 42.0 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 46\cdot 1\\ 46\cdot 4\\ 46\cdot 1\\ 49\cdot 7\\ 46\cdot 0\\ 46\cdot 8\\ 45\cdot 3\\ 44\cdot 4\\ 48\cdot 2\\ 46\cdot 5\\ 45\cdot 5\\ 46\cdot 6\\ 44\cdot 4\\ 44\cdot 7\\ 44\cdot 6\\ 46\cdot 0\\ 44\cdot 6\end{array}$	39.2 36.3 34.8 39.5 39.5 39.5 41.6 37.7 39.0 37.8 38.7 38.8 35.8 39.4 38.7 36.8 41.3 39.8	$\begin{array}{c} 14.7\\ 14.3\\ 13.9\\ 15.8\\ 15.7\\ 16.2\\ 14.9\\ 15.6\\ 15.1\\ 15.4\\ 15.8\\ 15.4\\ 15.8\\ 15.4\\ 14.8\\ 16.0\\ 15.6\\ \hline \\ 15.3\end{array}$	22.7 23.8 22.2 22.9 22.4 24.2 22.7 26.3 22.5 23.6 23.6 23.6 21.8 24.3 23.1 24.2 23.3 23.8	$ \begin{array}{c}$	36.6 33.4 32.1 37.5 35.9 38.7 34.5 36.2 35.9 35.3 33.6 30.8 33.0 30.4 28.9 36.2 32.9
Vehicles         Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles         Motor Repairers and Garages:         Firms employing 10 or more workers         Firms employing less than 10 workers         All firms supplying returns         Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft         Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft         Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams§         Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams§	45.6 46.2 45.7 46.1 47.3 46.9 47.1	43·3 44·0 44·4 44·0 42·5 43·3 43·5 43·4 43·4	41.9 41.7 41.7 41.8 41.6 43.2 39.0 39.3	41·9 	45.1 45.3 45.6 45.3 45.6 45.8 46.5 46.6 43.3	48.3 34.6 32.6 34.4 42.5 42.2 37.4 40.7 35.4	19·1 14·5 13·9 <i>14·5</i> 17·4 18·9 14·6 16·1 17·0	28.5 23.0 22.9 25.1 26.2 23.2 22.5 23.2	17·7 	44.8 31.1 28.4 30.9 39.8 37.7 34.7 38.1 28.8
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified         Tools and Cutlery         Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.         Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified         Wire and Wire Manufactures         Hollow-ware         Brass Manufactures         Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	47.6 46.5 48.7 47.4 46.3	43.8 43.4 43.1 44.7 44.5 43.8 44.1	40·2 41·5 41·2 41·4 41·9 40·8 40·8	41.9 41.6 	43·7 44·9 45·7 47·2 44·3 44·5 44·7	40 · 1 37 · 6 41 · 6 38 · 9 37 · 6 38 · 1 40 · 3	15·9 18·1 18·1 16·7 17·6 16·4 16·6	22.6 23.0 22.9 22.3 21.2 23.9 23.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 14 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	33.5 31.0 38.5 34.9 28.0 32.6 34.0
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	45.4	43.6 42.6 42.8 45.2	42.6 42.8 39.9 42.0	43·4 45·1 43·1	44.6 44.3 43.2 45.4	40.6 38.9 41.5 39.8	16.6 15.7 15.9 13.8	25.0 25.0 22.3 24.8	14·3 14·1 14·2	33.7 31.6 32.5 34.2
Textiles         Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.         Cotton Weaving, etc.         Total Cotton         Woollen and Worsted         Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production         Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk         Linen and Soft Hemp         Jute	46.8 47.2 49.0 45.7 46.9 47.6	45.0 45.1 45.1 45.0 44.0 45.0 44.4 45.3	42.8 43.1 42.9 41.7 42.3 41.9 43.2 42.7	43.5 43.7 43.6 43.3 41.8 43.5 43.8 43.5 43.8 42.2	44.6 44.4 44.5 45.1 44.7 44.0 44.4 44.3	36·1 35·2 35·8 35·4 38·3 36·7 28·7 30·4	20.6 18.6 <i>19.9</i> 17.9 17.8 18.5 13.8 16.2	24.3 25.5 24.8 23.8 23.3 26.3 17.6 20.9	18.6 18.0 <i>18.3</i> 17.7 16.8 18.0 13.2 16.2	28 · 3 28 · 4 28 · 4 28 · 8 33 · 7 29 · 6 19 · 3 24 · 5

Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.
† In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.
‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.
§ Not including railway workshops.

Industry 

 Textiles—continued

 Rope, Twine and Net

 Hosiery and other Knitted Goods

 Lace
 ...

 Carpets
 ...

 Narrow Fabrics
 ...

 Made-up Textiles
 ...

 Textile Finishing, etc.
 ...

 Other Textile Industries
 ...

 Clothing Tailoring : Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke: Firms employing 10 or more workers All firms supplying returns ...... Dressmaking : Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing 10 or more workers All firms supplying returns ...... Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc...... Hats, Caps and Millinery ..... Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Repair of Boots and Shoes : Firms employing 10 or more workers All firms supplying returns ..... Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling ...... Bread and Flour Confectionery : Firms employing 10 or more worker Firms employing less than 10 worke All firms supplying returns ..... Biscuits All firms supplying returns ... Biscuits ... Meat and Meat Products ... Milk Products ... Sugar and Glucose ... Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectione Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables ... Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting ... Wholesale Bottling ... Other Drink Industries ... Tobacco .. .. .. ... Manufactures of Wood and Cork Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) . . . . Furniture and Upholstery : Firms employing 10 or more worker Firms employing less than 10 worke All firms supplying returns . . . . Shop and Office Fitting . . . . . Wooden Containers and Baskets . . Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufac Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting ... Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Storage .. .. .. Public Administration National Government Service ... Local Government Service ... Other Services Laundries ... Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beati ¶ Excluding police and fire service. (95391)

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Table II.-Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in April, 1950-continued

			1226	la	st pay-wee	er of hours k in April vered by th	, 1950, by	the		k in April,	y earnings* 1950, of the by the return	he wage-e	arners
				Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
	Contraction of the second		Denag Netag	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
	··· ··· ··· ···			$\begin{array}{c} 48 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 5 \\ 46 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 9 \\ 47 \cdot 0 \\ 47 \cdot 2 \\ 49 \cdot 7 \\ 47 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 7 \\ 45 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 4 \\ 40 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 7 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 7 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 47 \cdot 4 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 31 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 7 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 4 \\ 34 \cdot 5 \\ 36 \cdot 3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 14.7\\16.2\\16.9\\16.3\\15.5\\18.2\\19.5\end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     19 \cdot 3 \\     24 \cdot 9 \\     21 \cdot 2 \\     23 \cdot 2 \\     22 \cdot 1 \\     20 \cdot 3 \\     21 \cdot 1 \\     22 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 9 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 6 \\ 24 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 30 \cdot 3 \\ 31 \cdot 2 \end{array}$
ellm 	ongery 			46·5 45·0 43·9	44·3 43·5	41 · 9 41 · 5 40 · 1	43·0 43·1	45.8 42.9 42.2	36·2 35·5 44·7	17·3 15·7	21.6 21.1 28.2	14·4 13·3	33·2 24·8 36·2
ers	 			43·8 43·8 42·7	43.7	40·5 41·4 41·3	41·9 42·1	41.5 42.2 41.9	43 · 5 39 · 5 36 · 3	15.8	24.6 22.6 21.4	14·6 10·9	27·0 24·9 26·2
ers				43.5	42.1	41·4 40·2	42·1 40·9	42·1 40·5	38·8 42·0	16.8	22·4 25·8	10·9 14·2	25·2 23·9
kers	   Clogs (	exc. rut		42.8 44.9 42.5 44.5 43.8	$ \begin{array}{r}                                     $	$   \begin{array}{r}     39 \cdot 8 \\     40 \cdot 1 \\     40 \cdot 4 \\     38 \cdot 9 \\     40 \cdot 9 \\     41 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	40.9 41.6 41.6 41.9 42.9	39·9 40·5 41·0 40·4 41·7 42·7	$   \begin{array}{r}     42 \cdot 0^{**} \\     34 \cdot 3 \\     39 \cdot 9 \\     33 \cdot 6 \\     37 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	<i>16.8</i> 14.5 17.8 15.3 17.5	25 · 1 25 · 8 22 · 9 24 · 7 21 · 6 24 · 8	$   \begin{array}{r}     \hline     14 \cdot 2 \\     14 \cdot 2 \\     14 \cdot 6 \\     14 \cdot 6 \\     14 \cdot 0 \\     14 \cdot 5   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 23.6 \\ 23.9 \\ 21.8 \\ 29.9 \\ 22.4 \\ 30.4 \end{array} $
ers cers	··· ···			44·8 45·3 44·9	$44 \cdot 1$ $44 \cdot 0$	43·3 43·1	HII -	44.5 44.8 44.5	33.9 31.1 33.3	$\frac{14\cdot 5}{14\cdot 5}$	$\frac{20\cdot 5}{20\cdot 3}$		28 · 8 28 · 4 28 · 7
20,2 ••.20		24	••	48.6	44.7	41.3	42.1	47.4	34.4	18.6	19.9	13.7	32.0
ers cers   nery 		······································		48.6 49.1 48.7 50.8 47.0 47.3 47.0 48.7 46.4 46.6 46.7 46.1	$\begin{array}{c} 45 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 45 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 8 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	42.9 42.6 42.5 43.2 43.3 41.5 43.1 42.8 43.1 42.8 43.6 43.2 43.1 43.8	47.1 47.1 47.1 44.4 46.5 48.7 44.7 44.7 44.3 46.5 45.7 44.7 45.3 44.8	$34 \cdot 0$ $32 \cdot 6$ $33 \cdot 9$ $34 \cdot 2$ $32 \cdot 4$ $33 \cdot 0$ $36 \cdot 3$ $36 \cdot 5$ $32 \cdot 7$ $33 \cdot 9$ $32 \cdot 8$ $32 \cdot 2$ $31 \cdot 5$ $35 \cdot 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	19.5 19.2 19.5 21.3 20.4 21.0 22.1 22.3 20.9 20.6 20.1 20.1 18.8 22.1	$11 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 1$	28.9 28.1 28.8 24.4 27.8 30.0 32.6 26.4 25.1 28.8 30.3 26.1 25.9 26.0
ers	·· ·:	··· ::		46·2 45·0 44·2	44·6 43·6	41·2 41·4	41 · 5 42 · 8	45·7 44·1 44·1	33·1 41·4 35·2	16·3 16·2	21·5 25·0	14·0 13·7	30·3 34·9 30·4
 actui	res	::		45.0 50.0 45.7 46.1	43.6 45.8 43.9 44.2	$41 \cdot 5$ $41 \cdot 5$ $42 \cdot 3$ $41 \cdot 1$	42.8 42.5 41.6	44 · 1 48 · 9 44 · 8 44 · 9	$41 \cdot 3$ 38 \cdot 0 35 \cdot 4 35 \cdot 9	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	25.0 22.3 21.9 21.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 13.6\\ \overline{13.4}\\ 13.2 \end{array} $	34.8 34.6 29.8 30.9
elsev and	where s Perio	ing Case specified dicals raving,	1	$51 \cdot 4 \\ 49 \cdot 6 \\ 47 \cdot 6 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 46 \cdot 8$	46.7 45.7 44.7 44.4 41.5 43.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 43 \cdot 1 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 42 \cdot 2 \\ 42 \cdot 7 \\ 39 \cdot 2 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c}     44 \cdot 2 \\     \overline{} \\     42 \cdot 8 \\     43 \cdot 1 \\     42 \cdot 7 \\     43 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r}     49 \cdot 4 \\     47 \cdot 9 \\     44 \cdot 1 \\     44 \cdot 3 \\     41 \cdot 3 \\     45 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	35.2 34.6 36.8 37.4 51.8 43.1	$     \begin{array}{r}       18 \cdot 2 \\       18 \cdot 0 \\       16 \cdot 1 \\       15 \cdot 8 \\       13 \cdot 6 \\       13 \cdot 8     \end{array} $	$20.8 \\ 24.0 \\ 21.5 \\ 22.5 \\ 25.3 \\ 22.4$	$   \begin{array}{r}     14.7 \\     \hline     14.4 \\     14.5 \\     12.7 \\     13.4   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     31 \cdot 5 \\     30 \cdot 5 \\     25 \cdot 8 \\     27 \cdot 0 \\     47 \cdot 7 \\     32 \cdot 7   \end{array} $
   :s	  			48.7 50.3 46.0 45.5 46.0 47.3	44.8 43.4 43.3 44.3 44.2 44.3	$\begin{array}{c} 42 \cdot 5 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 1 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{r}     42 \cdot 8 \\     42 \cdot 1 \\     42 \cdot 1 \\     41 \cdot 0 \\     42 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	46.9 49.5 43.2 43.3 43.4 44.8	39·2 35·6 34·6 38·4 36·8 37·6	$20.2 \\ 18.2 \\ 16.9 \\ 17.0 \\ 18.0 \\ 17.4$	23.2 20.9 21.8 22.8 22.3 22.0	$   \begin{array}{r}     14.6 \\     \hline     15.7 \\     14.3 \\     14.9 \\     14.3   \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 34 \cdot 4 \\ 33 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 6 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
				46·7 47·1 49·5	45·3 45·4 45·1	40·6 40·7	Ξ	46·6 46·5 49·4	35·3 36·3 36·9	18·8 13·7 20·5	$21 \cdot 4$ $21 \cdot 1$	=	33·8 29·4 36·4
				47·3 47·2 46·8	43.5 43.9 43.9	39·7 40·4		47·0 46·8 46·7	34·2 35·9 32·1	16·5 15·1 19·6	22·0 23·1	111	33·3 34·6 31·8
	s and s	ea trans  et 	  	46·3 52·7 48·3 47·8 47·8	43.8 47.9 46.4 44.5 45.8	44.8 42.4 40.5 43.4 41.8	  41·7	46·1 52·5 48·1 47·5 47·1	34·2 32·9 35·6 34·7 33·9	16.8 16.6 16.3 15.6 17.4	29.0 21.8 18.9 22.4 21.3	  12·4	33.5 32.2 34.6 33.4 31.9
		of the adhera a 11 a a 11 a	······································	45·2 44·8	43·3 43·7	43 · 1 39 · 1	43·6 39·4	45·0 44·1	32·2 31·0	17·4 18·0	23·4 21·6	13.5 13.0	31·2 29·7
 ting,	etc.	10		47·3 46·7	44.9 45.3	41 · 7 44 · 3	42·4 42·6	42·9 45·0	32·7 35·0	15·2 16·8	19·5 20·2	12·8 13·4	21·6 24·4

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

## **REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS**

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the onth. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 308 month. to 323

#### Employment

**Employment** It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose by 5,000 (+6,000 males and -1,000 females)during July, the number at the end of the month being 22,359,000. There was no change in the numbers employed in the basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing), manufacturing industries fell by 6,000 and other industries and services rose by 11,000. The total working popula-tion, 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 9,000 from 23,325,000 to 23,334,000.

#### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 271,975 to 288,311 between 10th July and 14th August. There was a rise of 5,003 among males and 11,333 among

#### **Rates of Wages**

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

resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £42,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 180,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in paper making and biscuit manufacture, and in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales

#### **Retail Prices**

At 15th August the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 113, compared with 114 at 18th July. The fall in the index was caused mainly by substantial reductions in the prices of potatoes, apples and oranges. These reductions were partly offset by higher prices for eggs and by slight advances in the prices of some kinds of clothing and in electricity charges in a number of areas.

#### Industrial Disputes

Industrial Disputes The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was 18,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establish-ments where the stoppages occurred was about 52,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 90, and, in addition, 9 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of tobacco workers in London, Liverpool and High Wycombe.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR **AND NATIONAL SERVICE FOR 1949**

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for 1949, which has now been published,\* follows the main lines of the Reports for previous years. It records concisely and with statistical support the activities of the Ministry during the year, arranged under the broad headings of Man-Power, Services of the Ministry, Industrial Relations, and International Labour Relations. A short section on the organisation of the Ministry, and twelve detailed appendices, complete the body of the Benort Report.

For the first time, however, this volume makes several departures from previous Reports. Each of the seventeen chapters of which it is composed is prefaced by a short "Review of the Year", and the Report contains a number of photographic illustrations as well as graphs and diagrams. It has also a cover designed to appear more attractive than the conventional "blue-book" cover.

For reasons of space it is not possible to summarise the Report at length, but the following text of the introduction gives an idea of the contents of the Report and the general trends it reveals :-

reveals :---The year 1949 saw the end of what has been called the great unwinding process following the war years. Millions of men and women were released from the Services or from war production during the years 1946-8, and by 1949 the distribution of man-power had already been adjusted broadly to the pattern of peace-time needs. But it was still necessary to canalise the flow of laboration and the lawel of man power required in the more peace-time needs. But it was still necessary to canalise the how of labour in order to get the level of man-power required in the more important industries and services and in the individual firms producing goods for dollar export. In this, the placing services of the Ministry were assisted by the Control of Engagement Order combined with the system of First Preference vacancies by which workers seeking employment were first offered jobs which had been given thet priority. given that priority.

given that priority. There was during the year an increased emphasis on the essential function of the Employment Exchanges in peace-time, namely, to satisfy the employer by sending him the kind of labour he needed and the worker by finding him a job which suited his capabilities and his wishes; thereby preventing the loss of man-power that results from inadequate organisation of the labour market.

\* Cmd. 8017. H.M. Stationery Office : price 4s. net (4s. 3d. post free).



While the drive for increased production was continued, greater stress was placed on the need for higher productivity, the corollary of the urgent requirement to produce goods for export at competitive prices. The responsibility for assisting industry to make the greatest use of man-power was not strange to the Ministry with its experience in the war-time munitions drive. Further assistance was given by extending a number of the services provided by the Ministry, such as the rehabilitation of the disabled and the Training Within Industry scheme for supervisors. The Ministry also stressed with increasing insistence the value of harmonious working relations in the individual factory or organisation. There was a considerable extension of the Ministry's Personnel Management Advisory Service and the Ministry's efforts to foster joint consultaconsiderable extension of the Ministry's Personnel Management Advisory Service and the Ministry's efforts to foster joint consulta-tion between management and workpeople met with an encouraging response. At the end of the year a wide range of industries had accepted the principle of joint consultation and a number of industries had drawn up model schemes. Although the labour force had been in the main adjusted to the

Although the labour force had been in the main adjusted to the needs of post-war industry it should not be assumed that it was altogether an easy matter to give all the essential industries the labour they required to meet production demands, especially of production for export. The civilian labour force increased slightly, partly because there was a small increase in the working population and partly because of a further reduction in the size of the Armed and partly because of a further reduction in the size of the Armed Forces, but no substantial numbers of additional workers were available; there was in consequence throughout the year a constant demand for labour in some important industries. It was necessary demand for labour in some important industries. It was necessary therefore to find ways of getting workers who were seeking a change of employment to come into these industries. There is always a considerable movement of workers between jobs—4½ million persons were placed in 1949—and the advice given at the Employ-ment Exchanges, the persuasion of publicity campaigns and the continuance of the Control of Engagement Order combined in providing a satisfactory level of man-power in most of the more important industries, and in particular in the textile industries, in which the forecast given in the 1949 Economic Survey was reached before the end of the year. Man-power and industrial relations in the widest sense were therefore the main concern of the Ministry during 1949. Increased

therefore the main concern of the Ministry during 1949. Increased demands were also made on the Ministry's services in the more orthodox sense of industrial relations. Particularly noticeable orthodox sense of industrial relations. Particularly noticeable throughout the year was the number of claims for increased wagerates that were settled through conciliation or arbitration machinery; many of these claims covered entire industries. The number of cases referred to the National Arbitration Tribunal was the highest in any year since the end of the war. An account of the unofficial stoppages that occurred at the Bristol Channel, London and Liverpool docks in May, June and July was presented to Parliament

Liverpool docks in May, June and July was presented to Parliament in a White Paper. Considerable discussion also took place on the first proposals for statutory Wages Orders submitted to the Minister by a group of Wages Councils covering retail trades. These proposals, however, were finally made effective without amendment. An inquiry was instituted towards the end of the year into the operation of the Catering Wages Act in the hotel industry. The wide range of the functions of the Ministry in the field of overseas affairs was shown in the activities of the Labour Attachés, of whom there were 21 in different parts of the world, apart from 20 officers seconded to help foreign and colonial Governments on labour matters. It was also shown in the attendance of the Ministry's officers at international conferences such as the Inter-national Labour Conference and other meetings convened by the national Labour Conference and other meetings convened by the International Labour Organisation, at sessions of the Genera Assembly and other organs of the United Nations, at meetings of the Committee on Conditions of Work and Social Policy of the Brussels Treaty Powers, and at sessions of the Manpower Com-mittee of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1950

#### **EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF** WHOLE-TIME SERVICE UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

The Ministers of Defence and of Labour and National Service presented to Parliament a White Paper (Cmd. 8026) setting out the proposals of H.M. Government for an increase in the length of whole-time national service with the Armed Forces. The White Paper has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3d. post free).

(3d. post free). The White Paper states that the Government have had under consideration the man-power of the Forces, and that, in the light of increased commitments, the situation gives cause for disquiet. The number of regulars has not built up as rapidly as was hoped, a serious lack of balance between the regular and national service components of the Army and Air Force has ensued, and all three Services are short of experienced men. Reference is made to the urgent steps taken to attract more recruits on volunteer regular engagements and to encourage a greater proportion of men of long service to remain in the Forces; but it is pointed out that the full benefit of these measures cannot be felt for some

By the end of 1948 the international situation had already made it necessary to extend the period of whole-time national service to 18 months, but even with this extension the proportion of his wholetime service during which a national service man can be an effective member of his unit is found to be all too short. The Government therefore decided to recommend to Parliament that, in the present international situation, the period of whole-time service of national service men should be extended from 18 months to two national service men should be extended from 18 months to two years. The increased length of service would apply to men serving on 1st October, 1950, or called up after that date, although arrangements would be made for the consideration of cases of special hardship. The increase in the length of whole-time service would be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the period of part-time service from four to three-and-a-half years. The White Paper says that the most important advantage resulting from the extension will be the addition to the Forces, over the next six months, of some 77,000 trained men. In reaching their decision the Government considered the effect upon inductor

over the next six months, of some 77,000 trained men. In reaching their decision, the Government considered the effect upon industry of retaining this number of men with the Forces. They point out that, although the loss is serious at the present time, the men thus withheld from industry are young and can be spared with less difficulty than those of longer industrial experience in the civilian labour force. The number, moreover, does not represent a major additional diversion of man-power to the Forces in relation to the working population of the country as a whole. In the Government's view the difficulties do not outweigh the need for the immediate accretion of strength to the Armed Forces which the immediate accretion of strength to the Armed Forces which the extension of service will achieve.

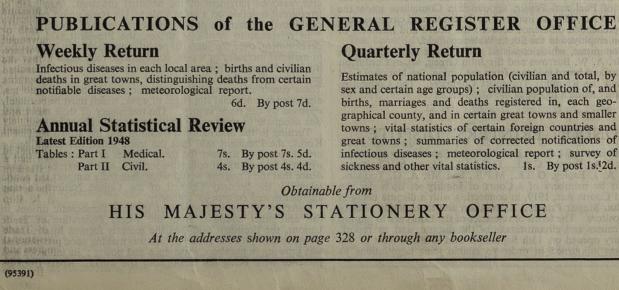
The Government's proposals for extending the period of whole-time service have been approved by Parliament and effect has been given to them by the National Service Act, 1950\*, which received the Royal Assent on 18th September.

#### TRAINING FOR BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

The Business Training Scheme, operated by the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, which was opened in January, 1946, has now finally come to an end, as practical training in firms which ran specialised courses ceased in June. Some statistics about the placing of trainees in industry and commerce during the period January, 1946, to July, 1949, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1049 (news 344). Further and final statistics are given helper.

July, 1949, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1949 (page 344); further and final statistics are given below. During the period July, 1949, to June, 1950, 358 trainees completed specialised courses and, although 322 of these are known to have taken up posts in a wide range of industries, the percentage of trainees who secured posts at managerial, executive or administrative level, viz., 42 per cent. was much lower than in previous years. This was undoubtedly due to the increasingly high proportion of

\* 14 Geo. 6. Ch. 30. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 1d. net (2d. post free).



trainees in the lower age groups. Four trainees were continuing their training at the firm's expense when the Scheme terminated. A further 12 trainees were offered, and accepted, posts either with the firms giving the training or with other firms before they had completed their agreed period of training. The salaries of these entrants into industry ranged from about £300 to £800 a year. For the last three years the arrangements for training in business administration have been the responsibility of the education administration have been the responsibility of the education authorities, but the Minister of Labour and National Service has continued to grant awards to eligible and suitable ex-servicemen to enable them to take the courses now provided, and, through the Appointments Department, has played an important part in the Appointments Department, has played an important part in the placing of students in employment after their training is completed. Of the 616 students who, in 1949, completed either a one-year or a three months' course in Business Administration under these arrangements, 434 applied to Appointments Offices for help in obtaining employment. At the end of June, 1950, no students remained on the Appointments Register as unemployed.

#### **RECONSTITUTION OF WAGES** COUNCILS

Articles published in the August issue of this GAZETTE (page 263) Articles published in the August issue of this GAZETTE (page 263) 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 29th August and 8th September the Minister made further Orders under the Act in respect of the Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) and the Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain). These Orders, which came into operation on 5th and 15th September respectively, bring the constitution of the Councils into conformity with the provisions relating to the constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act.

Copies of the Orders, which are entitled The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1450), and The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1490), can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net each (2d. post free).

#### **REVISION OF REGULATIONS** FOR SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING

The Minister of Labour and National Service has published a preliminary draft of revised Regulations under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, for shipbuilding and ship-repairing. The revision of the existing Regulations has been in contemplation for a con-siderable time. A Committee, on whose recommendations the Shipbuilding Regulations of 1931 were based, urged that their recommendations should be applied to the repair of ships afloat in public wet docks and harbours, as well as in shipbuilding yards and public dry docks, and that the scope of the Regulations should be extended accordingly when amending legislation had been passed be extended accordingly when amending legislation had been passed enabling this to be done. Such legislation was included in the Factories Act of 1937. Further, some difficulties have been raised in connection with the existing Regulations (more especially as regards precautions against fire or explosion on oil-carrying vessels) and developments in methods and conditions of work have also to be taken into account.

Revision has been delayed in view of circumstances arising out of the war, but copies of the preliminary draft have now been circulated to the organisations concerned as a basis for consideration. An invitation has been issued to these organisations to send to the An invitation has been issued to these organisations to send to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, in three or four months' time, statements indicating which points on the preliminary draft they would like to discuss with representatives of the Ministry. After these discussions, it is intended to prepare a revised draft for formal publication, in the include to prepare a revised dure. Copies of the preliminary draft of the revised Regulations, which is entitled "Revision of Regulations for Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing: Preliminary Draft of New Code", can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (10d. post free).

## **Quarterly Return**

Estimates of national population (civilian and total, by sex and certain age groups) ; civilian population of, and births, marriages and deaths registered in, each geographical county, and in certain great towns and smaller towns; vital statistics of certain foreign countries and great towns; summaries of corrected notifications of infectious diseases; meteorological report; survey of sickness and other vital statistics. 1s. By post 1s.<sup>1</sup>2d.

#### COMMITTEE ON NIGHT BAKING

In a written answer to a question in the House of Commons on In a written answer to a question in the House of Commons on 14th September the Minister of Labour and National Service announced the membership of the Committee which is to consider the desirability of abolishing or limiting the practice of night baking in the bread baking and flour confectionery industry (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 265). The Chairman of the Committee will be Sir Frederick Rees and the other members will be Miss Mary Sutherland, C.B.E., J.P., Mr. H. L. Bullock, Sir John Falconer and Mr. Geoffrey Marchand, C.B.E. In addition, the trade union and employers' sides of the industry have each been asked to nominate two technical assessors to assist the Com-mittee in its work. mittee in its work.

#### EARNINGS IN THE COAL **MINING INDUSTRY IN THE FIRST OUARTER OF 1950**

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the first quarter of 1950 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, which in the first quarter of 1950 produced 0.9 per cent. of the total quantity of saleable coal.

Earnings in First Quarter of 1950

Alleo Ta Vages Council	Under- ground		Sur	face	All Worker		
Average Earnings (All Ages) : (i) Per Man-shift worked—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Cash Earnings	36 1	7·7 7·8	24 1	0·7 4·8	33 1	7·4 7·1	
Total	38	3.5	25	5.5	35	2.5	
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week- Cash Earnings Value of Allowances in Kind	191 8	5 8	136 7		179 8	0 6	
Total	200	1	144	5	187	6	

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 31s.  $2 \cdot 5d$ . in Bristol and Somerset and 32s.  $0 \cdot 8d$ . in South Wales and Monmouthshire and Somerset and 328, 0° dd. in South wates and Wolmburtshire to 40s. 1 ° dd. in Leicestershire and 40s. 4 ° 9d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week, including the value of allowances in kind, ranged from 167s. in Lancashire and Cheshire and 172s. 1d. in Bristol and Somerset to 215s. 9d. in Leicestershire

and 1725. 1d. in Bristol and Somerset to 2135. 9d. in Lettestersine and 216s. 6d. in South Derbyshire. The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all *adult* male workers in Great Britain during the quarter amounted to 36s. 7d. per man-shift worked and 195s. 4d.

per week. Similar figures for the fourth quarter of 1949 and for the year 1949 were given on page 230 of the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1950. Comparison with figures relating to periods up to 31st December, 1948, is affected by the change in the basis for computing the average number of wage-earners, details of which were given on page 310 of the issue for September, 1949.

#### APPREHENDED DISPUTE IN SOUTH WALES COALFIELD

Following an increase in certain omnibus fares on services to five collieries in the Rhondda Valley in July, a stoppage of work was threatened in the South Wales coalfield. On 2nd August the Minister of Labour and National Service, after consultation with the National Union of Mineworkers, the National Coal Board, and the Ministry of Fuel and Power, appointed a Committee under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to inquire into the causes and circumstances of an apprehended difference between the Board and members of the Union employed in the South Wales coalfield.

The committee, which consisted of Professor A. N. Shimmin, M.A., Mr. A. W. Burrows and Sir John Green, sat in Cardiff on Board, and heard evidence from the Union, the National Coal Board, and the Rhondda Transport Company. The Committee subsequently made a report to the Minister.

#### LONDON PRINTERS' DISPUTE

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed Professor J. L. Brierly, C.B.E., D.C.L., LL.M., to be Chairman, and Mr. A. J. Espley, O.B.E., M.P.S., and Mr. A. G. Tomkins, O.B.E., to be members of a Court of Inquiry set up under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, in connection with a dispute between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors. The terms of reference of the Court are to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute and to report into the causes and circumstances of the dispute, and to report. The inquiry opened on 13th September and at the request of the parties was adjourned in order to enable joint negotiations to proceed.

### Ministry of Labour Gazette, September, 1950

### TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The eighty-second annual Trades Union Congress was held at Brighton on 4th September and the four following days. The President was Mr. H. L. Bullock, Chairman of the General Council. The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 913. The number of organisations represented was 186 and the approximate membership represented was 7,883,000, including about 1,217,000 female members. The total membership showed a decrease of about 54,000 on the total represented at the previous wear's Congress year's Congress.

year's Congress. The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1950 and 1949 annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions.

neloget 33000000	1	950 Con	gress	8 03 <b>1</b>	949 Con	gress .
Trade Group	No. of Unions	No. of Dele- gates	Member- ship	No. of Unions	No. of Dele- gates	Member- ship
Mining and Quarrying	4	126 48	644,798 580,496	4 3	126 42	644,767 620,844
Railways Transport (other than	3	40	500,490	1111	a his	020,011
Railways)	10	95	1,369,700	10	94	1,383,177
Shipbuilding.	4	16	121,385	4	16	122,810
Engineering, Founding	177 S 189		atten ann	191 31 194	and a state of	
and Vehicle Build-	CO GRADE	- 202 L	CONTRACTOR OF	CONS.	1201000	1050.024
ing	27	103	1,235,410	27	84	1,250,034
Iron and Steel and	10	40	191,513	20	42	193,766
Minor Metal Trades	18	40	191,515	20	44	195,700
Building, Woodwork- ing and Furnishing	20	53	598.548	20	53	592,737
Printing and Paper	14	54	262,073	14	52	251,991
Cotton	8	36	163,506	8	34	158,029
Textiles (other than	amer o	CASSING STREET	Sold States	1011 P	CHADE	1月22日14月
Cotton)	24	34	113,383	23	36	111,751
Clothing	5	22	180,685	5	23	172,473
Leather and Boot and	Contra Sta			-	10	115 000
Shoe	6	19	118,671	6	19	115,898
Glass, Pottery, Food,	15	66	477,085	15	67	479,883
Chemicals, etc	15	15	135,000	13	16	135,000
and the second se	4	24	240,931	4	23	225,017
Public Employees	7	55	418,464	1 7	56	429,211
Non-Manual	12	46	219,791	12	45	225,740
General Workers	4	61	811,916	4	62	823,963
Totals	186	913	7,883,355	187	890	7,937,091

The President began his opening address by describing the delegates as representatives of the largest voluntary organisation in Britain and the oldest and most efficient organisation of its kind in the world. He reviewed the changes in the country's economic financial crisis which led to the devaluation of sterling and to the nuancial crisis which led to the devaluation of stering and to the good results which had followed this step in regard to the stimula-tion of exports, the ability to continue to import raw materials and food and the consequential maintenance of full employment. The circumstances had made it necessary for the General Council to urge affiliated unions to continue strict restraint as regards general wage applications, but the negotiating machinery of the unions had never ceased to function and adjustments in wages were taking blace all the time. The President contrasted this position with the arge-scale unemployment and wage reductions which had been the ange-scale unemployment and wage reductions which had been the aftermath of earlier wars. As a result of the policies followed since 1945, the British people were much better off in every way than ever before; but unions still had large numbers of members with a basic wage of less than £5, and it was only right and proper that efforts should be made to secure a substantial improvement in their position.

The President referred to the good understanding and co-operation during the last five years between the Government and the Trades Union Congress and said that the nation was slowly but Trades Union Congress and said that the nation was slowly but surely emerging from the economic chaos and industrial dislocations caused by the war. Until the war clouds gathered again in recent weeks there had been reason to hope that the time was at hand for a little more elasticity in wages and the improvement of conditions for the workers, which they had every right to claim. There must be some easement in their burdens to offset the pressure for a first price workers. There must be some easement in their burdens to offset the pressure of rising prices, but such easements must be based on an objective and reasoned judgment of the national situation. Any rash or irresponsible action on a large scale by the trade union movement could easily undermine present living standards of British workers. In reference to unofficial strikes, the President said that the development, over the years, of negotiating machinery had resulted in material increases in wages, considerable reductions in working hours and extensive improvements in such matters as paid holidays, concret welfare schemes and other conditions of employment. general welfare schemes and other conditions of employment. These constructive and laborious efforts could be sabotaged and destroyed by unofficial stoppages of work, which must be resolutely opposed by the trade unions. The machinery of their movement was adequate to meet every contingency and should be used. Turning to the international situation and the armed conflict in Korea, the President said that the trade union movement had a

proud record of support for the principles of peace and freedom within a framework of collective security, and he expressed confi-dence that the Congress would whole-heartedly support the action taken by the Security Council of the United Nations to stop

aggression and enforce its authority. Referring to the withdrawal of the free democratic unions in this and other countries from the World Federation of Trade Unions, the President said that the recently formed International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was making good progress and was growing in numbers, experience and power ; its influence and presence were being felt throughout the world. Apart from its

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1950

share in the establishment of this Confederation, the Congress was share in the establishment of this Confederation, the Congress was proud of its other international activities. Workers in countries as yet undeveloped were being assisted to organise their own trade unions and to build up decent working conditions, wages and living standards, and this work was developing rapidly. On the subject of the nationalisation of the coal and transport industries, the President said that it had been necessary to take over these industries in order to enable them to face their post-war

over these industries in order to enable them to face their post-war difficulties successfully. Although the peak of efficiency had not yet been reached in these industries, the results so far achieved were a credit to those working in them. One consequence of the development of the policy of public ownership had been the loss of many of the most able and experienced trade union leaders, who had taken posts on the Boards of nationalised undertakings, and it was necessary to train and educate others to replace them. There had taken posts on the Boards of nationalised undertakings, and it was necessary to train and educate others to replace them. There had been a great extension of the educational activities of the Congress and this work must be further extended : attention must be paid to the supreme importance of the technical side of industry, in which progress tended to be slow. The trade union movement must have its own production engineers and experts who could show how plant could be re-organised, jobs done better, and the claims of the employees met by higher efficiency and more scientific methods on the managerial side. In concluding his address the President said that success in the taking over into public ownership of sections of industry depended

taking over into public ownership of sections of industry depended on the willing co-operation and understanding of all concerned. The maintenance and improvement of working standards, the safeguarding of national resources and equipment to play a proper part in international matters all depended on the use of the opportunities of the time, particularly the educational opportunities which they themselves were providing. One of the most important debates was that concerning wages

policy. The Congress was invited to endorse the General Council's recommendation that a policy of modified wage restraint should be continued. By a small majority this policy was rejected and a resolution was passed declaring that wage increases could be met without increasing prices, calling on the General Council to abandon any further policy of wage restraint, and urging the statutory control of profits.

In opposition to the advice of the General Council, a composite resolution was adopted declaring that the time was now opportune for implementing the policy of equal pay for equal work and urging that the Government should give a lead to other employers by applying the principle to their own employees. Another composite resolution was approved which pressed for

a Government enquiry into production costs in relation to retail prices and the re-examination of the effects of purchase tax on domestic goods with a view to its removal from all except luxury

A resolution urging the immediate discontinuance of the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order was defeated after a lengthy discussion.

A supplementary report by the General Council on the public control of industry, which discussed the relative merits of various methods of controlling industry with the object of securing improve-ment of wages and conditions, the maintenance of full employment and the extension of the influence of workpeople in industrial policy and management, was adopted. Resolutions proposing that the administration of nationalised industries should be controlled by industrial parliaments, to be established for each industry, and that at least one-third of the members of the Boards of these industries should be representatives of the trade union movement were rejected. were rejected.

Following a discussion on the increase of productivity, a resolu-tion was carried which urged, *inter alia*, that the benefits of increased productivity should be passed on to consumers in the form of lower prices and to the workers in the form of improved wages and conditions

A supplementary report of the General Council recommending an amendment to the rules which would provide for increased affiliation fees to the Congress to be paid by affiliated organisations was adopted.

Approval was given to a composite resolution requesting the General Council to give early attention to the financial structure of the mining and transport industries with a view to securing an easement of the burden of compensation and redemption funds on these industries.

Amongst other subjects upon which resolutions were passed Amongst other subjects upon which resolutions were passed were the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, the need for statutory provisions for the health, welfare and safety of workers in offices and other places not covered by the Factories Act, the erection of small Health Centres, the provision of a chiropodist service under the National Health Scheme, hospital management committees, the right of *bona-fide* trade unions to negotiate on backle of their members ionit consultation in industry continued All the information is given in condensed and easily understandable form. This Loose-Leaf Book covers all trades and is well indexed so that every Executive can find at a glance the labour regulations referring to his particular trade. committees, the right of *bona-fide* trade unions to negotiate on behalf of their members, joint consultation in industry, continued co-operation with Government Departments regarding full employ-ment and economic planning, higher education, housing, building standards, the provision of protective clothing in the food trades, and Japanese competition. There were also debates on the international situation and the Government's foreign policy. To CRONER PUBLICATIONS LTD. Date 22 High Street, Teddington, Middlesex ... copies of "Croner's Reference Please supply

international situation and the Government's foreign policy. A number of other resolutions were remitted to the General Council for further consideration after discussion. The Congress was addressed by the Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, C.H., M.P., and by Lord Citrine, the Chairman of the British Electricity Authority. Addresses were also given by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., representing the Labour Party, and by delegates from the American Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the Co-operative Union, Ltd. Mr. Alfred Roberts, O.B.E., J.P., the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, has been elected Chairman of the Trades Union Con-gress for the forthcoming year. countermanded. Name Address ...

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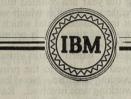
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#### NATIONAL INSURANCE

#### **Retrospective Payment of Contributions**

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon two preliminary drafts of Regulations providing for the periods within which national insurance contribuproviding for the periods within which national insurance contribu-tions may be paid by certain persons who are entitled to pay contributions if they wish, and the periods within which the con-tributions may then be taken into account for the purpose of right to benefits. The periods proposed are, with certain exceptions, the same as those provided in earlier Regulations for the treatment of contributions required to be paid under the National Insurance Act 1946

For full-time students and full-time unpaid apprentices over the age of 18 a special period is proposed of approximately four to five years from the termination of the education or apprenticeship.

For certain persons who have been abroad since 5th July, 1948, the period varies from approximately one-and-a-half to five years after their return to Great Britain, depending on the length of the time spent abroad. Similar time limits are proposed for prisoners, dependent on the length of time served in prison.

Copies of the preliminary drafts of the Regulations, which are Copies of the preliminary drafts of the Regulations, which are entitled The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1950, and The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Aboard) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1950, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d, and 1d. net, respectively (4d, and 2d, post free). The Committee will consider written objections to the drafts if sent before 3rd October to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 30 Euston Square, London, N.W.1.

## LABOUR OVERSEAS

#### Accidents to Workers in France in 1948

Statistics of accidents occurring during 1948 to workers in France in the course of their employment have been published by the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security in the issue of the Revue Française du Travail for April-May, 1950.

The statistics have been compiled from the notifications which employers are required to send to the local Social Security Funds in respect of all accidents occurring to their workers in the course of their work and of which copies are furnished to the Ministry's Inspectors of Labour. The figures relate only to wage and salary earners, all employers and workers on their own account being excluded, and they extend to all sectors of agricultural, industrial and commercial activity, with the exception of mines and quarries, the State Railways, and the public services. The data show the numbers of persons involved in accidents rather than the numbers of accidents considered as events and persons involved in more of accidents considered as events, and persons involved in more than one accident during the year are counted more than once in the totals. The figures relate to accidents which were immediately fatal and to accidents not immediately fatal which caused the los of at least 24 hours of working time. It is pointed out that the figures of accidents not immediately fatal must include a considerable number of cases in which death ultimately occurred.

The statistics are analysed according to the principal groups of collective activity and according to cause. No calculation has been made of the total loss of working time involved. Rates of frequency have been worked out, for each group of activity and for all groups taken together, by dividing the numbers of accidents by the estimated total numbers of man-hours worked during the year in the respective groups, the rates being expressed as the average numbers of accidents occurring for each million man-hours.

The Table below shows, for the main groups of collective activity in France, the numbers of accidents immediately fatal and of accidents not immediately fatal which caused a loss of at least 24 hours of working time. The Table also shows the respective frequency rates (per million man-hours), and the total numbers of workers in the groups workers in the groups.

The total number of accidents reported in 1948 as immediately fatal was 1,103, or 0.067 per million man-hours, compared with a total of 1,017 and a rate of 0.063 in the previous year. Accidents not immediately fatal but causing a loss of at least 24 hours of working time numbered 1,022,358 in 1948, or 61.9 per million man-hours; the corresponding figures for 1947 were 956,593 accidents and a frequency rate of 59.0 per million man-hours. Of the 1,103 accidents in 1948 which were immediately fatal, 317 occurred in connection with vehicles and 233 were due to falls of workers. No other class of accident accounted for as many as 100

workers. No other class of accident accounted for as many as 100 fatalities. Nearly half of the accidents not immediately fatal were due to shocks or blows or to falls of workers, or occurred in connection with maintenance, the figures being 197,651, 165,622 and 147.669 respectively.

#### Earnings in the United States Hosiery **Industry in October**, 1949

An article on earnings in October, 1949, in the hosiery manu-facturing industry in the United States was published in the Monthly *Labor Review* for April. The article was based upon data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from undertakings employing about 29,000 workers in the full-fashioned hosiery section of the industry and undertakings employing over 15,000 workers in the seamless hosiery (men's and children's) section in seven areas in North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. All the undertakings studied employed 21 or more workers each

The Table below shows the average hourly earnings in October, 1949, of men and women engaged in production in a number of occupations in both sections of the industry in each of the areas studied. The figures include incentive payments but do not include extra payments for overtime and night work.

	in its sittle	Averag	e Hourly E	arnings	
Occupation	Burling- ton- Greens- boro,N.C.	Charlotte, N.C.	Hickory- States- ville, N.C.	Phila- delphia, Pa.	Reading Pa.
Full-Fashioned Hosiery : Men	\$	\$	\$	ş	\$
Adjusters and Fitters, Knitting Machines Boarders, Machine	1.98	2·13 1·22	1.79	1.80 1.54	1.96 1.77
Knitters, Single-Unit or Backrack	1.73-2.10	1.90-2.18	1.36-2.09	2.08-2.81	2.13-2.7
Women	the Constant	1114169	Contract of the	ed.	copr sa
Boarders, Machine	1.31	1.21	1.23	1.60	1.72
Folders	1.10	0.97	0.87	1.07	1.23
Inspectors, Hosiery	1.13	1.11	0.95	0.96	1.15
Loopers, Toe	1.31	1.24	1.15	1.34	1.41
Pairers	1.01	1.08	0.93	1.14	1.20
Seamers	1.16	1.22	1.03	1.22	1.33
	M	Ien's Hosie	ry	Children	's Hosiery
	Hickory– States- ville, N.C.	Reading, Pa.	Winston- Salem- High Point, N.C.	Chattan- ooga, Tenn.	Winston Salem- High Point, N.C.
eamless Hosiery : Men	\$	ş	Ş	\$	\$
Adjusters and Fitters, Knitting Machines Boarders, Hand Knitters, Automatic	1·36 0·89 0·91	1 · 28 1 · 08 0 · 87	1 · 49 1 · 10 1 · 08	1·17 0·90	1·37 0·94 0·94
	S STOR	ensel .	nonnoda	nese ko	a la
Women Folders and Boxers Inspectors, Hosiery	0.75 0.71	0.72	0.97 0.90	0.85	0·78 0·79
Folders and Boxers Inspectors, Hosiery Knitters, Automatic	0·71 0·85	0·72 0·86			0.79
Folders and Boxers Inspectors, Hosiery	0.71		0.90	0·85  0·87 0·85	

The article states that levels of earnings were generally higher in full-fashioned hosiery mills than in the seamless section. Full-fashioned hosiery undertakings were situated to a greater extent in large cities ; they employed, on average, larger numbers of workers and required greater skill in production. Approximately two-thirds of the workers in the full-fashioned section and a slightly higher proportion in the seamless section were women. About three-fourths of the mill workers in both sections were paid on an Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1950

incentive basis. Knitting-machine adjusters and fixers constituted the only occupation among those studied for which pay was on a predominantly time-rate basis.

A supplementary study of hourly earnings, irrespective of occupa-

A supplementary study of hourly earnings, irrespective of occupa-tion, was carried out in a number of mills producing men's seamless hosiery and employing about 60 per cent. of all workers in the section throughout the United States. This study showed that in October, 1949, the average hourly earnings of men and women in all occupations were, respectively, 1.04 and 0.82 dollars. A scheduled working week of 40 hours was reported for about seven-eighths of the undertakings producing full-fashioned hosiery and for virtually all those producing seamless hosiery. Nearly all the full-fashioned hosiery mills operated a second shift at the time of the investigation and about half of these granted extra pay, commonly 5 cents an hour, for such work. About nine-tenths of the seamless hosiery mills operated a second shift, but extra pay for shift work was granted by a comparatively small number.

#### Earnings and Salaries in Switzerland in October, 1949

Statistics of earnings and salaries in industries and services in Switzerland in October, 1949, have been published in the June issue of *La Vie Économique*. The statistics were obtained in the latest of the enquiries into wages which are carried out annually by the Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Arts and Handicrafts, and Labour, in collaboration with the employers' organisations. Returns were obtained from 25,700 undertakings, employing

Returns were obtained from 25,700 undertakings, employing 413,000 manual and 163,000 non-manual workers in manufacturing, engineering, woodworking, printing and bookbinding, private transport, commercial undertakings, banking and insurance (non-manual workers only), and handicrafts (such trades as gardener, baker, tailor, shoemaker, joiner, tinsmith, electrical installation fitter, painter or glazier). Information was collected also in respect of the hotel industry, electricity, gas and water supply, and public transport services, but has not been included in the summary of results. The data supplied on the returns were of the number of workers employed, the number of hours worked and the total remuneration paid during a pay-period in the month of the enquiry. The remuneration comprised cash earnings, and the total remuneration paid during a pay-period in the month of the enquiry. The remuneration comprised cash earnings, including cost-of-living and other allowances of a social nature, as well as the value of wages in kind and accessory allowances regularly received. Separate particulars were furnished in respect of the two sexes and the principal classes of workers (skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled, young workers and apprentices). The average hourly earnings set out in the summary were calculated by dividing the totals of remuneration by the totals of hours worked. As regards manual workers average hourly earnings a

As regards manual workers, average hourly earnings during a week in October, 1949, were 2.83 Swiss francs for skilled men, 2.34 francs for semi-skilled and unskilled men, 1.67 francs for 2'34 france for semi-skilled and unskilled men, 1'67 france for women and 1:34 frances for youths, boys and girls. Index figures, weighted according to the numbers in the various classes of workers, show that earnings as a whole in October, 1949, were about one per cent. higher than in October, 1948, and more than 100 per cent. above the pre-war level (in June, 1939). It is pointed out in the summary that wage rates remained practically stationary between the two letter enquiries and that the sum linear provided in the two latest enquiries and that the small increase recorded in earnings was to be ascribed to changes in the composition of the earnings was to be ascribed to changes in the composition of the labour force (due to reductions in the numbers of less skilled workers), partly offset by curtailment of overtime and piece work. The average monthly salaries of non-manual workers in October, 1949, were 746 francs for men and 454 francs for women, the general increases compared with October, 1948, and June, 1949, being about 2 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively. (According to the Swiss official index figure of retail prices, the cost of living in Switzerland in October, 1949, was slightly less than in October, 1948, but about 62 per cent. higher than in June, 1939.) The Table below shows the numbers of manual workers covered and the average hourly earnings of skilled men, semi-skilled and unskilled men, women and young workers in each industrial group.

unskilled men, women and young workers in each industrial group, and in all groups taken together, during a week in October, 1949, with comparative totals for October, 1948, and June, 1939.

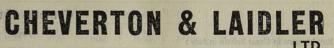
	the sale	A	verage Hou	urly Earnin	ngs
Industrial Group	Number of Workers	Men, Skilled	Men, Semi- skilled and Un- skilled	Women	Young Workers
Chemical Brick, Pottery, etc	37,234 51,912 35,096 30,525 16,840 14,361 17,096 40,218	Fr. 3.04 2.74 2.73 3.30 2.66 2.88 2.82 2.56 2.88 3.37 2.71 2.93 2.91	Fr. 2·58 2·33 2·29 2·62 2·22 2·39 2·29 2·11 2·49 2·34 2·30 2·45		Fr. 1·35 1·44 1·37 1·57 1·25 1·29 1·25 1·27 1·38 1·21 1·25 1·17
Total, Oct., 1949	413,061	2.83	2.34	1.67	1.34
Total, Oct., 1948	444,715	2.80	2.31	1.66	1.37
Total, June, 1939	Na bar	1.55	1.18	0.75	0.54

An article on the results of the previous year's enquiry was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1949 (page 313).

Collective Activity Group	Total Number of Wage and Salary Earners		dents tely Fatal	Accidents not Immediately Fatal Causing at least 24 Hours' Loss of Work		
employaes.	in Group	Number	Frequency Rate	Number	Frequency Rate	
Tall Person and	000's	HE CC	Per 1,000,000 Man- Hours	col Shot	Per 1,000,000 Man- Hours	
Transformation Industries: Extraction of Minerals Production of Metals	88 191	7 59	0.038 0.144	8,121 47,843	43·9 116·4	
Mechanical and Elec- trical Industries Glass	1,248 45 94	196 8 25	0.073 0.083 0.124	344,177 12,757 22,606	128.0 132.9 111.9	
Building and Public Works Chemicals and Rubber Agricultural Products	777 222	277 61	0·160 0·131	153,745 43,322	88·8 93·0	
and Food Textiles Clothing Leather and Skins	360 581 356 211	$-\frac{49}{21}$	0.065 0.018 0.019	39,899 49,289 10,852 11,955	52.6 42.1 16.0 28.5	
Woodworking and Furni- ture Paper and Cardboard Printing and Bookbinding	162 87 137	38 11 6	0.110 0.061 0.021	51,603 13,308 6,466	148.7 73.9 22.8	
Total, Transformation Industries	4,559	766	0.080	815,943	84.8	
griculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,270	69	0.026	38,044	14.6	
Supply	125 24	17 4	0.065 0.080	17,669 2,431	67·2 48·2	
State Railways) ommerce and Liberal Professions (excluding	328	47	0.064	22,355	30.4	
Public Services)	1,600	155	0.048	85,215	26.4	
All Activities	7,906	1,103*	0.067	1,022,358*	61.9	

ing, respectively, 45 accidents immediately fatal and 40,701 accidents diately fatal which could not be assigned to any particular group of

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## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment in Great Britain in July

#### GENERAL SUMMARY

There was little change in the general man-power situation or in the industrial distribution of man-power during July.

It is estimated that the total working population\* increased during the month by 9,000 (7,000 men and 2,000 women).

The size of the Forces showed no change during July from a total of 690,000 at end-June. The number of ex-Service men and women on release leave at the end of the month was estimated at 7.000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 14th August was 288,300, compared with 272,000 at 10th July. The August figure represented about 1 4 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes, compared with 1.3 per cent. in July.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose during July by 5,000 (an increase of 6,000 men partly offset by a decrease of 1,000 women).

There was no change during the month in the total number employed in the basic industries, an increase in gas, electricity and water undertakings being offset by a decrease of 1,400 in the number of wage earners on colliery books.

During July the numbers employed in the manufacturing industries decreased by 6,000. The principal changes were declines of 8,000 in clothing and of 3,000 in the metals, engineering and vehicles group and a seasonal rise of 6,000 in the food, drink and tobacco group. The numbers in the textile industries† fell by 1,000.

The distributive trades showed an increase of 10,000 and the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group an increase of 3,000, due to a seasonal rise in catering, hotels, etc.

#### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

The support of the second states of the second	and the state of the	1. Jak Berl	Plan and	Ind	busands
cotalogue_	Mid- 1948	End- 1948	End- June, 1950	End- July, 1950	Change during July, 1950
Total Working Population* Men Women	16,057 7,089	16,069 7,116	16,055 7,270	16,062 7,272	+ 7 + 2
Total	23,146	23,185	23,325	23,334	+ 9
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	807 39	774 34	666 24	667 23	+ 1 - 1
Total	846	808	690	690	-
Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment Registered Unemployed Persons in Civil Employ- ment	92 282	18 348‡	7 274‡	7 278‡	+ 4
Men	14,945 6,981	15,019 6,992	15,184 7,170	15,190 7,169	+ 6 - 1
Total in Civil Employ- ment	21,926	22,011	22,354	22,359	+ 5

## 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.\*

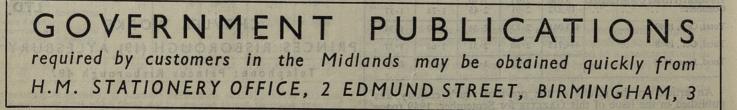
torit with a standard and in the	TABLE CALLS	1213 48717 1929 182 19 19 19 19 19 19	Constant in	The	ousands
Industry or Service	Mid- 1948	End- 1948	End- June, 1950	End- July, 1950	Change during July, 1950
Basic Industries	ne gride	dere / cuen	introvita	with state	ineanin
Coal Mining Total Man-power	787	788	760	759	- 1
Books)	(725)	(726)	(698)	(697)	(- 1)
Other Mining and Quarrying Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communica-	82 296	82 301	82 324	82 325	+ 1
tion	1,814	1,803	1,811	1,811	In the Car
Agriculture	1,227 41	1,230 41	1,220 41	1,220 41	200 <u>03</u> 0
Total, Basic Industries	4,247	4,245	4,238	4,238	1 anton D
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metals, Engineering and	426	433	450	451	+ 1
Vehicles	3,904	3,921	3,929	3,926	- 3
Clothing	948 700	971 716	1,024 757	1,023	$-1 \\ -8$
Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	725 1,411	738 1,422	771 1,477	777 1,476	+ 6 - 1
Total, Manufacturing Industries	8,114	8,201	8,408	8,402	- 6
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades	1,497 2,689	1,480 2,739	1,491 2,829	1,491 2,839	+10
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services Public Administration—	3,925	3,876	3,946	3,949	+ 5
National Government Service Local Government Service	688 766	694 776	654 788	652 788	- 2
Total in Civil Employ- ment	21,926	22,011	22,354	22,359	+ 5

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



Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1950

## Industry Mining, etc. Coal Mining .. .. .. .. ..

Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Co Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) . . . . . Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures

Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumer Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.

#### Metal Manufacture .. .. .. ..

Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated wo Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.

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#### Vehicles

Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.

Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures 

Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc... Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc... Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refning of Precious Metals ... Musical Instruments ...

xtiles			
	State be		
Cotton Spinning, Doubling	z, etc.		•
Cotton Weaving, etc.			
Woollen and Worsted	and the second	10000	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Produ	ction	LESS STREET	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weavi		Cill.	•
	ng and	SIIK	
Linen and Soft Hemp			
Jute	11.		
Rope, Twine and Net	1.1.1	1.200	
Hosiery and other Knitted	Goods	State Street	
Lace	Goods	State Contact	1
	States and	•••	•
Carpets			
Narrow Fabrics		Contraction in	
Made-up Textiles	and service	2000	36
Textile Finishing, etc.			160
Other Textile Industries	194 (mar 196 )		18
Other Textue Industries			
other Leather Coods and	Due		
ather, Leather Goods and	rur	Contraction of	00

#### Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods er Goods ... .. .. .. ..

## Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .. .. Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Bread and Flour Conlectionery ...... Meat and Meat Products ...... Milk Products ...... Sugar and Glucose ..... Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables ... Food Industries not elsewhere specified ... Brewing and Malting ...... Malting ...... Wholesale Bottling ... Other Drink Industries

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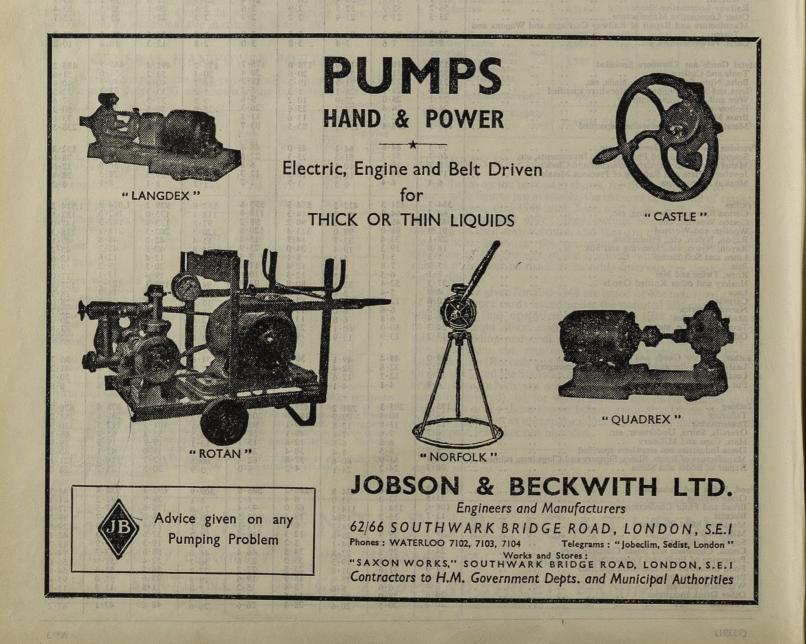
#### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Mid- 1948           775 · 5           229 · 1           69 · 3           34 · 2           29 · 6           19 · 9           12 · 9           63 · 2           294 · 8           143 · 4           12 · 9           27 · 2           27 · 2           24 · 7           22 · 6           438 · 4           19 · 3           178 · 8           91 · 1           14 · 3           33 · 0           84 · 6           • 445 · 0           21 · 8 · 0           27 · 5           33 · 1           57 · 5           33 · 1           64 · 7 · 3           118 · 2           38 · 2	Males June, 1950 748.6 236.7 73.4 36.2 31.0 20.2 13.5 62.4 314.0 16.6 150.6 13.9 22.3 27.5 29.1 30.0 24.0 443.7 19.8 18.1 35.1 81.8 1,443.2 189.3 69.8 35.8 17.2 60.9 22.3	July, 1950           747 · 2           237 · 1           73 · 4           36 · 3           31 · 1           20 · 1           13 · 6           62 · 6           315 · 2           16 · 7           151 · 4           13 · 9           22 · 2           27 · 6           29 · 3           30 · 1           24 · 0           442 · 8           19 · 8           181 · 6           92 · 0           14 · 7           18 · 0           35 · 0           81 · 7           1,442 · 5           187 · 5           69 · 4	Mid- 1948 11.5 77.8 7.4 42:1 11.6 5.6 1.4 9.7 126.1 0.5 52:1 18:2 12:2 11.1 19:7 6.0 6.3 57.6 0.7 15.9 15.3 2.7 1.2 6.3 15.5	June, 1950           11.5           81.0           7.6           44.0           12.4           5.8           1.2           10.0           131.5           0.5           53.0           20.2           14.1           11.3           19.5           6.2           6.7           55.0           0.7           14.7	July, 1950 11.5 81.0 7.5 44.0 12.5 5.7 1.2 10.1 131.4 0.5 53.0 20.2 13.9 11.2 13.9 11.2 13.9 11.2 13.9 11.2 13.9 1.2 13.9 54.7 54.7	Mid- 1948 787.0 306.9 76.7 76.3 41.2 25.5 14.3 72.9 420.9 17.3 195.5 30.8 33.8 37.0 420.9 17.3 195.5 30.8 33.8 37.0	June, 1950           760·1           317·7           81·0           80·2           43·4           26·0           14·7           72·4           445·5           17·1           203·6           34·1           36·4           38·8           48·6           36·2           30·7	July, 1950 758.7 318.1 80.9 80.3 43.6 25.8 14.8 72.7 446.6 17.2 204.4 34.1 36.1 38.8 49.1 36.2 30.7
1948 775 · 5 229 · 1 69 · 3 34 · 2 29 · 6 19 · 9 63 · 2 294 · 8 163 · 4 12 · 6 21 · 6 21 · 6 25 · 9 27 · 2 24 · 7 22 · 6 143 · 4 12 · 6 25 · 9 27 · 2 24 · 7 22 · 6 14 · 3 178 · 8 91 · 1 33 · 0 218 · 0 218 · 0 218 · 0 218 · 0 20 · 1 57 · 5 33 · 1 58 · 3 38 · 2	1950 748 · 6 236 · 7 73 · 4 31 · 0 20 · 2 13 · 5 62 · 4 314 · 0 16 · 6 150 · 6 150 · 6 13 · 9 22 · 3 27 · 5 29 · 1 30 · 0 24 · 0 24 · 0 443 · 7 19 · 8 18 · 1 35 · 1 81 · 8 1,443 · 2 188 · 3 69 · 8 35 · 8 3	1950 747-2 237-1 73-4 36-3 31-1 20-1 13-6 62-6 315-2 16-7 151-4 13-9 22-2 27-6 29-3 30-1 24-0 442-8 19-8 181-6 92-0 14-7 18-0 35-0 81-7 1,442-5 187-5	1948 11.5 77.8 7.4 42:1 11.6 5.6 1.4 9.7 126.1 0.5 52:1 18.2 12.2 11.1 18.2 12.2 11.1 19.7 6.0 6.3 57.6 0.7 15.9 15.3 2.7 1.2 6.3	1950 11.5 81.0 7.6 44.0 12.4 5.8 1.2 10.0 131.5 0.5 53.0 20.2 14.1 11.3 19.5 6.2 6.7 55.0 0.7 14.7	1950 11.5 81.0 7.5 44.0 12.5 5.7 1.2 10.1 131.4 0.5 53.0 20.2 13.9 11.2 13.9 11.2 13.9 11.2 13.9 11.2 13.9 11.2 13.9 14.2 5,5 5,7 1.2 10.1 13.1 5,5 5,7 1.2 10.1 13.1 5,5 5,7 1.2 10.1 13.1 5,5 5,7 1.2 10.1 13.1 5,5 5,7 1.2 10.2 13.9 14.2 5,5 5,7 1.2 10.1 13.1 5,5 5,5 1.2 13.9 1.2 13.9 1.2 13.9 1.2 13.9 1.2 13.9 1.2 13.9 1.2 13.9 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.5 5,5 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.5 5,5 1.2 1.5 5,7 1.2 1.5 5,7 1.2 1.5 5,7 1.2 1.5 5,7 1.2 1.5 5,7 1.2 1.5 5,7 1.5 5,7 1.5 5,7 1.5 5,7 1.5 1.5 5,7 5,7 1.5 5,7 1.5 5,7 5,7 5,7 1.5 5,7 5,7 5,7 5,7 5,7 5,7 5,7 5,	1948 787.0 306.9 76.7 76.3 41.2 25.5 14.3 72.9 420.9 17.3 195.5 30.8 33.8 37.0 46.9 30.7	1950 760 · 1 317 · 7 81 · 0 80 · 2 43 · 4 26 · 0 14 · 7 72 · 4 445 · 5 17 · 1 203 · 6 34 · 1 36 · 4 38 · 8 48 · 6 36 · 2	1950 758 · 7 318 · 1 80 · 9 80 · 3 43 · 6 25 · 8 14 · 8 72 · 7 446 · 6 17 · 2 204 · 4 34 · 1 36 · 1 38 · 8 49 · 1 36 · 2
229 • 1 69 • 3 34 • 2 29 • 6 19 • 9 63 • 2 294 • 8 16 • 8 143 • 4 12 • 6 21 • 6 21 • 6 21 • 6 21 • 6 21 • 6 27 • 2 24 • 7 22 • 6 438 • 4 19 • 9 27 • 2 24 • 7 22 • 6 438 • 4 19 • 9 27 • 2 24 • 7 22 • 6 27 • 2 24 • 7 22 • 6 438 • 4 19 • 3 178 • 8 91 • 1 17 • 3 33 • 0 218 • 0 218 • 0 218 • 0 20 • 1 57 • 5 33 • 1 64 • 7 547 • 3 118 • 2 28 • 2 28 • 7 28 • 7 29 • 6 20 • 7 20	236.7 73.4 36.2 31.0 20.2 13.5 62.4 314.0 16.6 150.6 13.9 22.3 27.5 29.1 30.0 24.0 24.0 443.7 19.8 19.8 19.8 18.9 92.4 14.6 18.1 35.1 81.8 1,443.2 189.3 60.9	237 · 1 73 · 4 36 · 3 31 · 1 20 · 1 13 · 6 62 · 6 315 · 2 16 · 7 151 · 4 13 · 9 22 · 2 27 · 6 29 · 3 30 · 1 24 · 0 442 · 8 19 · 8 181 · 6 92 · 0 14 · 7 18 · 0 35 · 0 81 · 7 1,442 · 5 187 · 5	77.8 $7.4$ $42.1$ $11.6$ $5.6$ $1.4$ $9.7$ $126.1$ $0.5$ $52.1$ $18.2$ $12.2$ $11.1$ $19.7$ $6.0$ $6.3$ $57.6$ $0.7$ $15.9$ $15.3$ $2.7$ $1.2$ $6.3$	81.0 7.6 44.0 12.4 5.8 1.2 10.0 131.5 0.5 53.0 20.2 14.1 11.3 19.5 6.2 6.7 55.0 0.7 14.7	81.0 7.5 44.0 12.5 5.7 1.2 10.1 131.4 0.5 53.0 20.2 13.9 11.2 13.9 11.2 19.8 6.1 6.7 54.7	<b>306 · 9</b> 76 · 7 76 · 3 41 · 2 25 · 5 14 · 3 72 · 9 <b>420 · 9</b> 17 · 3 195 · 5 30 · 8 33 · 8 37 · 0 <b>46 · 9</b> 30 · 7	317.7 81.0 80.2 43.4 26.0 14.7 72.4 445.5 17.1 203.6 34.1 36.4 38.8 48.6 36.2	318·1 80·9 80·3 43·6 25·8 14·8 72·7 446·6 17·2 204·4 34·1 36·1 38·8 49·1 36·2
69·3 34·2 29·6 19·9 12·9 63·2 294·8 16·8 143·4 12·6 21·6 21·6 21·6 21·6 21·6 21·2 438·4 19·3 178·8 19·3 178·8 19·3 178·8 19·3 178·8 19·3 178·8 19·3 178·8 14·3 30·0 84·6 (445·0 20·1 218·0 74·5 315·8 63·0 20·1 218·0 74·5 315·8 63·0 20·1 218·0 74·5 315·8 63·0 20·1 218·0 74·5 315·8 15·8 15·8 15·8 15·8 15·8 15·8 15·8	73.4 36.2 31.0 20.2 13.5 62.4 314.0 16.6 150.6 13.9 22.3 27.5 29.1 30.0 24.0 443.7 19.8 18.9 92.4 14.6 135.1 81.8 1.8 1.443.2 189.3 69.8 35.8 17.2 60.9	73.4 36.3 31.1 20.1 13.6 62.6 315.2 151.4 13.9 22.2 27.6 29.3 30.1 24.0 442.8 19.8 181.6 92.0 14.7 18.0 31.7 1,442.5 187.5	$\begin{array}{c} 7.4\\ 42:1\\ 11:6\\ 5.6\\ 1.4\\ 9.7\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 126.1\\ 0.5\\ 52:1\\ 18:2\\ 12:2\\ 11:1\\ 19.7\\ 6.0\\ 6.3\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 57.6\\ 0.7\\ 15.9\\ 15:3\\ 2.7\\ 1.2\\ 6.3\\ \end{array}$	7.6 44.0 12.4 5.8 1.2 10.0 131.5 53.0 20.2 14.1 11.3 19.5 6.2 6.7 55.0 0.7 14.7	7.5 44.0 12.5 5.7 1.2 10.1 131.4 0.5 53.0 20.2 13.9 11.2 19.8 6.1 6.7 54.7	76.7 76.3 41.2 25.5 14.3 72.9 420.9 17.3 195.5 30.8 33.8 37.0 46.9 30.7	81.0 80.2 43.4 26.0 14.7 72.4 445.5 17.1 203.6 34.1 36.4 38.8 48.6 36.2	80·9 80·3 43·6 25·8 14·8 72·7 446·6 17·2 204·4 34·1 36·1 38·8 49·1 36·2
29.6 19.9 12.9 63.2 294.8 143.4 12.6 21.6 21.6 21.6 27.2 24.7 22.7 24.7 27.2 22.7 24.7 27.2 24.7 27.2 27.7 22.7 27.7 22.7 27.7 22.7 27.7 22.7 27.7 22.7 27.7 22.7 27.7 22.7 27.7 22.7 27.7 22.7 27.7	31.0 20.2 13.5 62.4 314.0 16.6 150.6 13.9 22.3 27.5 29.1 30.0 24.0 24.0 443.7 19.8 18.1 35.1 81.8 1.443.2 189.3 69.8 35.8 17.2 60.9	31:1 20:1 13:6 62:6 315:2 16:7 151:4 13:9 22:2 27:6 29:3 30:1 24:0 442:8 19:8 181:6 92:0 14:7 18:0 81:7 1,442:5 187:5	$11.6 \\ 5.6 \\ 9.7 \\ 126.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 52.1 \\ 18.2 \\ 11.1 \\ 19.7 \\ 6.0 \\ 6.3 \\ 57.6 \\ 0.7 \\ 15.9 \\ 15.3 \\ 2.7 \\ 1.2 \\ 6.3 \\ $	12:4 5.8 1.2 10:0 131:5 0:5 53:0 20:2 14:1 11:3 19:5 6:2 6:7 55:0 0:7 14:7	12.5 5.7 1.2 10.1 131.4 0.5 53.0 20.2 13.9 11.2 13.9 11.2 19.8 6.1 6.7 54.7	41.2 25.5 14.3 72.9 420.9 17.3 195.5 30.8 33.8 37.0 46.9 30.7	43.4 26.0 14.7 72.4 445.5 17.1 203.6 34.1 36.4 38.8 48.6 36.2	43.6 25.8 14.8 72.7 446.6 17.2 204.4 34.1 36.1 38.8 49.1 36.2
63·2 294·8 16·8 143·4 12·6 21·6 27·2 24·7 22·6 438·4 19·3 178·8 91·1 14·3 33·0 84·6 445·0 2218·0 74·5 35·3 15·8 63·0 20·1 57·5 33·1 57·5 33·1 64·7 547·3 118·2	62·4 314·0 16·6 150·6 13·9 22·3 27·5 29·1 30·0 24·0 443·7 19·8 18·1 35·1 81·8 1,443·2 189·3 69·8 35·8 17·2 60·9	62.6 315.2 16.7 151.4 13.9 22.2 27.6 29.3 30.1 24.0 442.8 19.8 181.6 92.0 14.7 18.0 81.7 1,442.5 187.5	9.7 126-1 0.5 52-1 18-2 11-1 19-7 6.0 6.3 57.6 0.7 15.9 15.3 2.7 1.2 6.3	10.0 131.5 0.5 53.0 20.2 14.1 11.3 19.5 6.2 6.7 55.0 0.7 14.7	10.1 131.4 0.5 53.0 20.2 13.9 11.2 19.8 6.1 6.7 54.7	72.9 420.9 17.3 195.5 30.8 33.8 37.0 46.9 30.7	72.4 445.5 17.1 203.6 34.1 36.4 38.8 48.6 36.2	72.7 446.6 17.2 204.4 34.1 36.1 38.8 49.1 36.2
16.8 143.4 12.6 21.6 25.9 27.2 24.7 22.7 24.7 22.6 438.4 19.3 178.8 91.1 178.8 91.4 178.8 91.4 178.8 91.4 178.8 33.0 20.2 18.0 20.1 27.5 33.4 57.5 33.4 445.0 20.1 27.5 35.3 118.2 21.6 21.6 21.6 21.6 21.6 21.6 21.6 21	16.6 150.6 13.9 22.3 27.5 29.1 30.0 24.0 443.7 19.8 18.9 92.4 14.6 18.1 35.1 81.8 1,443.2 189.3 189.8 18.4 81.8 18.5 189.8 35.8 17.2 60.9	16:7 151:4 13:9 22:2 27:6 29:3 30:1 24:0 442:8 19:8 181:6 92:0 14:7 18:0 35:0 81:7 1,442:5 187:5	0:5 52:1 18:2 12:2 11:1 19:7 6:0 6:3 57:6 0:7 15:9 15:3 2:7 1:2 6:3	0.5 53.0 20.2 14.1 11.3 19.5 6.2 6.7 55.0 0.7 14.7	0.5 53.0 20.2 13.9 11.2 19.8 6.1 6.7 54.7	17·3 195·5 30·8 33·8 37·0 46·9 30·7	$   \begin{array}{r}     17 \cdot 1 \\     203 \cdot 6 \\     34 \cdot 1 \\     36 \cdot 4 \\     38 \cdot 8 \\     48 \cdot 6 \\     36 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     17 \cdot 2 \\     204 \cdot 4 \\     34 \cdot 1 \\     36 \cdot 1 \\     38 \cdot 8 \\     49 \cdot 1 \\     36 \cdot 2   \end{array} $
21.6 25.9 27.2 24.7 22.6 438.4 19.3 178.8 91.1 14.3 33.0 84.6 ,445.0 218.0 74.5 35.3 15.8 63.0 20.1 57.5 33.1 5.8 63.0 20.1 57.5 33.1 5.8 64.7 21.2 21.2 6 21.2 7 22.6 6 21.2 7 22.6 7 8 21.6 9 1.1 1 24.5 7 22.6 8 21.6 2 7 21.6 2 7 21.6 2 7 20.6 2 7 2 2 2 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	22·3 27·5 29·1 30·0 24·0 443·7 19·8 18·9 92·4 14·6 18·1 35·1 81·8 1,443·2 189·3 69·8 35·8 35·8 17·2 60·9	22:2 27:6 29:3 30:1 24:0 442:8 19:8 18:6 92:0 14:7 18:0 35:0 81:7 1,442:5 187:5	12:2 11:1 19:7 6:0 6:3 57:6 0:7 15:9 15:3 2:7 1:2 6:3	14·1 11·3 19·5 6·2 6·7 55·0 0·7 14·7	13 · 9 11 · 2 19 · 8 6 · 1 6 · 7 54 · 7	33 · 8 37 · 0 46 · 9 30 · 7	36·4 38·8 48·6 36·2	36·1 38·8 49·1 36·2
24.7 22.6 438.4 19.3 178.8 91.1 14.3 33.0 84.6 218.0 74.5 35.3 15.8 63.0 20.1 57.5 33.1 5.8 63.0 20.1 57.5 33.1 5.8 63.0 20.1 57.5 33.1 5.8 63.0 20.2 15.8 63.0 20.2 15.8 53.1 54.5 33.1 55.8 63.0 20.2 15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8 15.8	30.0 24.0 443.7 19.8 181.9 92.4 14.6 18.1 35.1 81.8 1,443.2 189.3 69.8 35.8 17.2 60.9	30·1 24·0 442·8 19·8 181·6 92·0 14·7 18·0 81·7 1,442·5 187·5	6.0 6.3 57.6 0.7 15.9 15.3 2.7 1.2 6.3	6·2 6·7 55·0 0·7 14·7	6·1 6·7 54·7	30.7	36.2	36.2
19.3 178.8 91.1 14.3 17.3 33.0 84.6 445.0 218.0 74.5 35.3 15.8 63.0 20.1 57.5 33.1 57.5 33.1 64.7 547.3 118.2 38.2	19.8 181.9, 92.4 14.6 18.1 35.1 81.8 1,443.2 189.3 69.8 35.8 17.2 60.9	19.8 181.6 92.0 14.7 18.0 35.0 81.7 1,442.5 187.5	0.7 15.9 15.3 2.7 1.2 6.3	0·7 14·7		2 tot senter	and the second se	30.7
91.1 14.3 17.3 33.0 84.6 •445.0 218.0 74.5 35.3 15.8 63.0 20.1 57.5 33.1 57.5 33.1 54.7 547.3 118.2 38.2	92.4 14.6 18.1 35.1 81.8 1,443.2 189.3 69.8 35.8 17.2 60.9	92.0 14.7 18.0 35.0 81.7 1,442.5 187.5	15·3 2·7 1·2 6·3		0.7	496·0 20·0	498·7 20·5	<b>497.5</b> 20.5
33.0 84.6 218.0 74.5 35.3 15.8 63.0 20.1 57.5 33.1 64.7 547.3 118.2 38.2	35.1 81.8 1,443.2 189.3 69.8 35.8 17.2 60.9	35.0 81.7 1,442.5 187.5	6.3	2.6	$     \begin{array}{r}       14.7 \\       14.6 \\       2.6 \\       1.1     \end{array} $	194.7 106.4 17.0	$   \begin{array}{r}     196 \cdot 6 \\     107 \cdot 1 \\     17 \cdot 2 \\     19 \cdot 2   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{r}     196 \cdot 3 \\     106 \cdot 6 \\     17 \cdot 3 \\     10 \\   \end{array} $
$\begin{array}{c} 218 \cdot 0 \\ 74 \cdot 5 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 63 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 57 \cdot 5 \\ 33 \cdot 1 \\ 64 \cdot 7 \\ 547 \cdot 3 \\ 118 \cdot 2 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	189·3 69·8 35·8 17·2 60·9	187.5	A CONTRACTOR	6·1 15·1	6.0 15.0	18 · 5 39 · 3 100 · 1	41·2 96·9	19·1 41·0 96·7
35.3 15.8 63.0 20.1 57.5 33.1 64.7 547.3 118.2 38.2	35·8 17·2 60·9		375·2 7·9 3·5	366·5 7·1 3·6	365·8 7·1 3·6	1,820·2 225·9 78·0	1,809·7 196·4	1,808·3 194·6
20.1 57.5 33.1 64.7 547.3 118.2 38.2		35.9 17.2 60.7	5·1 1·7 13·7	4·9 1·6 12·6	4·9 1·6 12·6	40·4 17·5 76·7	73·4 40·7 18·8 73·5	$ \begin{array}{c c} 73.0 \\ 40.8 \\ 18.8 \\ 73.3 \end{array} $
64.7 547.3 118.2 38.2	57·8 33·3	22·3 57·8 32·9	3·2 9·7 8·1	3·1 9·9 7·9	3·1 9·9 7·7	23·3 67·2 41·2	25·4 67·7 41·2	25·4 67·7 40·6
	65.8 567.7 121.4		6·4 117·5 46·7	5.6 118.2 41.6	5.5 117.8 41.4	71·1 664·8 164·9	71·4 685·9 163·0	71·1 686·3 163·0
36.0	36·1 28·4 40·6	$     \begin{array}{r}       36.0 \\       28.4 \\       41.0     \end{array} $	24.0 16.6 31.2	21·3 15·7 36·6	21·3 15·6 37·0	62·2 44·4 67·2	57·4 44·1 77·2	57·3 44·0 78·0
16·7 10·7 68·1	$     \begin{array}{r}       16 \cdot 4 \\       11 \cdot 1 \\       69 \cdot 3     \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       16.7 \\       11.2 \\       69.8     \end{array} $	19·9 8·6 51·4	17·8 8·4 50·6	$     \begin{array}{r}       17.9 \\       8.6 \\       50.2     \end{array} $	36.6 19.3 119.5	34·2 19·5 119·9	34.6 19.8 120.0
760 · 2 243 · 8	788·5 266·5	789 · 2 266 · 8	118·7 41·6	121 · 2 42 · 8	121·1 42·8	878 · 9 285 · 4	909·7 309·3	910·3 309·6
182·8 120·6	179.0 126.3	179.8 126.0	23·0 21·0	23.9 21.5	$24 \cdot 1$ 21 \cdot 3	205·8 141·6	202·9 147·8	203·9 147·3
56·2 23·3	52·9 23·5	52.8 23.4	20.3 2.9 2.2	2·6 2·3	21.5 2.6 2.3	59.1 25.5	55.5 25.8	79·9 55·4 25·7
72.9 8.5	74·9 7·6	74·6 7·4	3.7 3.8	3.7 3.0	3·7 2·8	76.6 12.3	78.6 10.6	78·3 10·2
313·4 32·6 21·4	310·2 31·2 22·0	310·0 31·2 21·9	178.0 20.6 19.2	175·7 20·4 18·7	$   \begin{array}{r}     175 \cdot 2 \\     20 \cdot 4 \\     18 \cdot 7   \end{array} $	491·4 53·2 40·6	485.9 51.6 40.7	485·2 51·6 40·6
28.0 27.1 24.9	$28 \cdot 1$ $28 \cdot 0$ $24 \cdot 4$	28·1 27·9	5·3 10·2	5·2 9·6 26·3	5·2 9·5	33·3 37·3	33·3 37·6 50·7	33·3 37·4 50·2
155-1	22·1 154·4	21·9 154·7	13.6 83.5	11.8 83.7	11.7 83.8	37·9 238·6	33·9 238·1	33.6 238.5
79·3 46·7 8·7	84·0 51·3 10·1	84·1 51·3 10·1	45.0 25.3 6.0	48·4 27·6 6·8	48 · 1 27 · 3 6 · 9	124·3 72·0 14·7	132·4 78·9 16·9	132·2 78·6 17·0
17.5 6.4	16·2 6·4	16·2 6·5	12.0 1.7	12·3 1·7	12·2 1·7	29·5 8·1	28.5 8.1	28·4 8·2
384·7 60·7 43·7	421·3 64·2 49·1	422·2 64·2 49·2	554·5 114·3 90·2	593.6 118.4 98.2	592.0 118.3 97.8	939·2 175·0 133·9	1,014·9 182·6 147·3	1,014 · 2 182 · 5 147 · 0
28·1 16·8	33·4 19·3	98.0 33.7 19.4	113·4 14·7 24·0	120·8 15·4 25·9	120·3 15·4	205·3 42·8 40·8	218.8 48.8 45.2	218·3 49·1 45·2
7·9 7·1	7·8 6·5	5·3 7·8 6·5	8·1 12·4 12·3	11·4 10·6	7·3 11·3 10·5	13·4 20·3 19·4	12.6 19.2 17.1	12·6 19·1 17·0
4·9 10·8	5·4 12·8	5·4 12·8	8·3 12·7	9·3 15·2	94.6 9.3 15.2	13·2 23·5	14·7 28·0	$ \begin{array}{c c} 127 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
6·4 54·3	6·8 60·0	6·8 60·1	13·5 25·5	13·8 27·5	16·1 13·8 27·7	19·9 79·8	20·6 87·5	22.7 20.6 87.8
49.0	49.4	49.1	30.3	32.1		79.3	81.5	22·5 80·7
32·7 11·5 4·8	32.6 12.7 4.1	32·4 12·6 4·1	9.5 16.0 4.8	8·9 18·7 4·5	8.8 18.3 4.5	42·2 27·5 9·6	41.5 31.4 8.6	41·2 30·9 8·6
195·2 74·0	203·2 80·4	201·2 79·9	427·2 184·0	475·4 206·4	469·5 204·3	622·4 258·0	678 · 6 286 · 8	670 · 7 284 · 2
6.7 7.3	7.6	13.8 7.6 6.8	49·1 12·6	58·2 13·1	97·1 58·5 13·1	101 · 5 55 · 8 19 · 9	112.5 65.8 19.9	110·9 66·1 19·9
8.6 59.9 26.3	8.5 61.9 24.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 8\cdot4\\ 60\cdot6\\ 24\cdot1 \end{array} $	30·4 57·8 4·2	$   \begin{array}{r}     32 \cdot 6 \\     62 \cdot 4 \\     4 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	$32 \cdot 1 \\ 60 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 9$	39.0 117.7 30.5	$ \begin{array}{c c}  & 41 \cdot 1 \\  & 124 \cdot 3 \\  & 28 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$     \begin{array}{r}       40 \cdot 5 \\       121 \cdot 1 \\       28 \cdot 0     \end{array} $
407·2 31·5	<b>432-6</b> 33-0	434·8 33·0	285·2 8·4	305·8 8·2	309·9 8·1	692·4 39·9	738·4 41·2	744·7 41·1
13·7 15·6	15·2 18·7	15·4 18·7	19·3 9·8	23.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 73.6\\23.9\\11.1\end{array} $	33·0 25·4	38·7 29·8	187.9 39.3 29.8
14·1 24·1	14·2 27·3	$ \begin{array}{c c} 29.6 \\ 14.1 \\ 27.8 \\ 10.2 \\$	5·2 34·5	5·7 46·4	13·2 5·6 46·6	19·3 58·6	19·9 73·7	42.8 19.7 74.4
31.0	31·6 75·4	31·8 75·6	25·5 18·9	22·2 19·6	36·7 22·8 19·8	52·4 56·5 93·6 11·8	53·8 95·0	56·0 54·6 95·4
	28.0	0.0					11.8	11.9
	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \cdot 3 \\ 72 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 313 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 3 \\ 155 \cdot 1 \\ 79 \cdot 3 \\ 46 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 155 \cdot 1 \\ 79 \cdot 3 \\ 46 \cdot 7 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 384 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 384 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 384 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 384 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 59 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 10 \\ 10 $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$56\cdot 2$ $52\cdot 9$ $52\cdot 8$ $2\cdot 9$ $23\cdot 3$ $23\cdot 5$ $23\cdot 4$ $2\cdot 2$ $72\cdot 9$ $74\cdot 9$ $74\cdot 6$ $3\cdot 7$ $8\cdot 5$ $7\cdot 6$ $7\cdot 4$ $3\cdot 8$ $313\cdot 4$ $310\cdot 2$ $310\cdot 0$ $178\cdot 0$ $22\cdot 6$ $31\cdot 2$ $31\cdot 2$ $21\cdot 9$ $21\cdot 4$ $22\cdot 0$ $21\cdot 9$ $19\cdot 2$ $28\cdot 0$ 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\cdot 2</math><math>114 \cdot 3</math><math>118 \cdot 4</math><math>47 \cdot 7</math><math>79 \cdot 7</math><math>78 \cdot 78</math><math>113 \cdot 4</math><math>120 \cdot 8</math><math>28 \cdot 1</math><math>33 \cdot 4</math><math>33 \cdot 7</math><math>114 \cdot 71</math><math>120 \cdot 8</math><math>88 \cdot 1</math><math>75 \cdot 3</math><math>51 \cdot 1</math><math>51 \cdot 3</math><math>81 \cdot 7</math><math>79 \cdot 78 \cdot 78</math><math>78 \cdot 8</math><math>113 \cdot 4</math></td><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td><td><math display="block">\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td></td<>	$56 \cdot 2$ $52 \cdot 9$ $52 \cdot 8$ $2 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 6$ $72 \cdot 9$ $74 \cdot 9$ $74 \cdot 6$ $3 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 7$ $8 \cdot 5$ $7 \cdot 6$ $7 \cdot 4$ $3 \cdot 8$ $3 \cdot 0$ $313 \cdot 4$ $310 \cdot 2$ $310 \cdot 0$ 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Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

			(The	ousands)			an Band de B				
Total			1-1-1	Males	Sacarda.	and the second s	Females		at .	Total	
Industry	, sm) ( 1950	Niid- 1948	Mid- 1948	June, 1950	July, 1950	Mid- 1948	June, 1950	July, 1950	Mid- 1948	June, 1950	July, 1950
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufac			218·9 76·2 92·3 15·7 19·0 15·7	230.8 75.7 101.5 17.7 19.2 16.7	$\begin{array}{c} 229 \cdot 0 \\ 75 \cdot 6 \\ 99 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	51·1 10·7 25·3 3·1 6·2 5·8	52.9 10.2 27.7 3.3 6.0 5.7	$52 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 6$	270.0 86.9 117.6 18.8 25.2 21.5	283.7 85.9 129.2 21.0 25.2 22.4	<b>281 · 2</b> 85 · 8 127 · 0 21 · 1 25 · 2 22 · 1
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-bu Manufactures of Paper and Board not Printing and Publishing of Newspapers a Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbin	elsewhere sp nd Periodic	pecified	291.1 54.8 3.5 12.6 15.0 68.5 136.7	$\begin{array}{c} 317 \cdot 5 \\ 58 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \\ 77 \cdot 4 \\ 145 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 318 \cdot 2 \\ 58 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 77 \cdot 3 \\ 145 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 172 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 90 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 187 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 27 \cdot 8 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 6 \\ 95 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 187 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 4 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 95 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	463.8 73.1 4.7 36.3 36.4 86.5 226.8	504.6 77.2 7.0 42.8 40.1 97.0 240.5	505.6 77.5 7.0 43.2 40.4 96.8 240.7
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms. Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematogra Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	ph Films		141.0 64.2 10.2 9.2 10.8 4.5 8.0 34.1	139·4 65·9 11·8 8·8 11·3 4·4 4·3 32·9	$\begin{array}{c c} 140 \cdot 1 \\ 66 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 8 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 5 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	242.0 96.9 12.5 18.5 26.9 10.6 10.5 66.1	241·2 99·8 14·5 16·5 30·2 10·8 5·8 63·6	241.4 100.2 14.5 16.3 30.0 11.0 5.9 63.5
Building and Contracting Building and Civil Engineering Contracti Electric Wiring and Contracting	ing	·	1,298 · 0 1,236 · 7 61 · 3	1,291 · 0 1,228 · 7 62 · 3	1,291 · 2 1,228 · 7 62 · 5	39·0 32·7 6·3	39·1 32·7 6·4	39·1 32·7 6·4	1,337·0 1,269·4 67·6	1,330·1 1,261·4 68·7	1,330·3 1,261·4 68·9
Gas. Electricity and Water            Gas             Electricity             Water			271 · 2 117 · 9 126 · 7 26 · 6	294·9 123·4 144·0 27·5	296·1 124·0 144·5 27·6	24·4 9·5 13·5 1·4	28·9 10·6 16·9 1·4	<b>29 · 0</b> 10 · 6 17 · 0 1 · 4	295.6 127.4 140.2 28.0	323.8 134.0 160.9 28.9	325 · 1 134 · 6 161 · 5 29 · 0
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	255.8 28.6 181.8	259·0 27·9 192·3	258.9 28.1 192.4	44·4 2·3 11·8	44·4 2·4 13·2	44·4 2·4 13·2	300·2 30·9 193·6	303·4 30·3 205·5	303·3 30·5 205·6
Distributive Trades	d Machiner nk exc. catering ods	y g)	$1,145 \cdot 3$ $103 \cdot 4$ $72 \cdot 9$ $101 \cdot 4$ $370 \cdot 6$ $147 \cdot 7$ $326 \cdot 2$ $23 \cdot 1$	1,197.5 106.4 75.1 107.8 381.3 155.3 346.3 25.3	1,201.5 106.2 75.8 108.4 382.2 156.3 347.1 25.5	992.0 27.3 24.7 46.9 299.3 95.2 462.9 35.7	1,079 · 6 28 · 8 25 · 8 49 · 4 325 · 8 103 · 6 508 · 8 37 · 4	$1,085 \cdot 1$ $28 \cdot 7$ $25 \cdot 9$ $49 \cdot 2$ $328 \cdot 1$ $103 \cdot 4$ $511 \cdot 1$ $38 \cdot 7$	2,137·3 130·7 97·6 148·3 669·9 242·9 789·1 58·8	2,277.1 135.2 100.9 157.2 707.1 258.9 855.1 62.7	2,286.6 134.9 101.7 157.6 710.3 259.7 858.2 64.2
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concert Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating		53.4 53.4 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1	66.2 47.6 227.5 32.0 11.9	62.9 41.1 228.3 33.6 11.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 62 \cdot 8 \\ 40 \cdot 2 \\ 229 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$73.0 \\ 43.2 \\ 507.5 \\ 119.2 \\ 29.6$	73·4 37·2 484·8 118·1 28·7	73 · 9 36 · 8 488 · 5 117 · 9 28 · 6	139·2 90·8 735·0 151·2 41·5	136·3 78·3 713·1 151·7 40·3	136·7 77·0 717·8 151·8 40·0



Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1950

## Unemployment at 14th August, 1950

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
10th July	189,987	6,340	70,291	5,357	271,975 288,311
14th August	186,506	14,824	73,814	13,167	

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

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 14th August represented 1.4 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes. The corresponding percentage at 10th July was 1.3. The analysis of the figures for 14th August is as follows :----

Real Als.	Wholly U	Jnemployed	(including C	asuals)	1	Page
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over loys under 18 Vomen 18 and	42,252 6,920	44,458 6,237	96,176 1,592	182,886 14,749	3,620 75	186,506 14,824
over Birls under 18	23,443 6,230	19,629 5,392	25,542 1,345	68,614 12,967	5,200 200	73,814 13,167
Total	78,845	75,716	124,655	279,216	9,095	288,311

The total of 288,311 includes 36,959 married women. The changes between 10th July and 14th August in each administrative Region were as follows :--

Lang Lang	Total	augustan	Wholly U (including	nemploye g Casuals	ed s)
Region		Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Tota
London & South- Eastern	10th July 14th Aug.	16,981 18,787	12,158 14,736	15,190 15,073	44,3 48,5
019.621	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,806	+ 2,578	- 117	+ 4,2
Eastern	10th July 14th Aug.	2,668 3,342	2,040 3,071	3,134 2,881	7,8 9,2
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 674	+ 1,031	- 253	+ 1,4
Southern	10th July 14th Aug.	3,069 3,817	2,612 3,258	4,247 3,890	9,9 10,9
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 748	+ 646	- 357	+ 1,0
South- Western	10th July 14th Aug.	3,529 3,325	2,832 3,441	5,597 5,498	11,9 12,2
ALC: NO	Inc. or Dec.	- 204	+ 609	- 99	+ 3
Midland	10th July 14th Aug.	3,700 4,073	1,933 2,763	2,854 2,768	8,4 9,6
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 373	+ 830	- 86	+ 1,1
North- Midland	10th July 14th Aug.	2,142 2,724	1,502 2,039	2,341 2,421	5,9 7,1
not surved.	Inc. or Dec.	+ 582	+ 537	+ 80	+ 1,1
East & West Ridings	10th July 14th Aug.	4,232 4,688	3,392 3,982	6,326 6,567	13,9 15,2
1 OLSI	Inc. or Dec.	+ 456	+ 590	+ 241	+ 1,2
North- Western	10th July 14th Aug.	11,411 12,157	9,939 12,623	19,530 18,834	40,81 43,6
164,08	Inc. or Dec.	+ 746	+ 2,684	- 696	+ 2,7
Northern	10th July 14th Aug.	6,626 7,211	6,931 8,852	17,215 16,528	30,7 32,59
1923	Inc. or Dec.	+ 585	+ 1,921	- 687	+ 1,8
Scotland	10th July 14th Aug.	12,428 13,336	13,459 13,351	30,941 30,419	56,82 57,10
0.04.0	Inc. or Dec.	+ 908	- 108	- 522	+ 27
Wales	10th July 14th Aug.	5,099 5,385	6,434 7,600	19,311 19,776	30,84 32,70
tales as	Inc. or Dec.	+ 286	+ 1,166	+ 465	+ 1,91
Great Britain	10th July 14th Aug.	71,885 78,845	63,232 75,716	126,686 124,655	261,80
A CAR AND AND A	Inc. or Dec.	+ 6,960	+12,484	- 2,031	+17,4
			and a start of the	Mar Baral	and the second

(95391)

Tempo-rarily Stopped Tot 29 3,088 1,319 47,4 49,9 - 1,769 + 2,49 67 842 294 156 114 7,99 152 42 + 1,41 194 103 28 10,12 37 91 + 9 12,23 12,52 58 64 278 263 15 + 29 87 215 358 8,70 17 - 143 + 1,26 85 84 311 333 6,29 99 22 + 1,22 1,042 844 50 14,99 198 + 1,08 1,157 1,329 42,03 44,94 80 172 + 2,90 658 891 31,43 33,48 + 233 + 2,05 2,341 2,517 59,16 59,62 28 06 78 + 176 + 4 732 31,570 1,024 33,783 44 17 + 292 + 2,20 03 10,172 271,975 16 9,095 288,311 13 -1,077 +16,336

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th July and 14th August, 1950, were as follows :--

Region		er of p ed as uner th August,		Percentage rate of unemployment*						
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total				
London and South-	And Arts	the constants	ST 11	-		10000000				
Eastern	34.261	15,654	49,915	1.0	0.8	1.0				
Eastern	6,547	2,861	9,408	0.9	0.8	0.9				
Southern	7,064	4.004	11.068	1.1	1.3	1.1				
South-Western	8,493	4.034	12,527	1.1	1.2	1.1				
Midland	6,935	3,027	9,962	0.5	0.4	0.5				
North-Midland	5.211	2,306	7.517	0.5	0.5	0.5				
East and West Ridings	11,419	4,662	16.081	0.9	0.8	0.9				
North-Western	30,599	14,344	44,943	1.6	1.3	1.5				
Northern	23,924	9.558	33,482	2.7	2.8	2.7				
Scotland	43,392	16,231	59,623	3.0	2.2	2.8				
Wales	23,485	10,300	33,785	3.4	4.3	3.6				
Great Britain	201,330	86,981	288,311	1.5	1.2	1.4				

The heaviest rates of unemployment were in the Northern Region, Scotland and Wales. These three areas accounted for 44 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 14th August, 1950, was 312,890, including 204,460 men, 15,751 boys, 79,095 women and 13,584 girls. Of the total, 303,443 (including 4,546 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 9,447 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons<sup>†</sup> on the registers in each Region at 14th August, 1950, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
23 18 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	M	holly Unem	ployed (inclu	uding Casua	ls)
London and South- Eastern	30,706 6,013	3,066	12,104 2,250	2,720 530	48,590 9,294
Southern South-Western Midland	6,373 7,898 6,216	625 460 588	3,366 3,436 2,280	601 470 520	10,96 12,26 9,60
North-Midland E, and W, Ridings North-Western	4,390 10,352 27,318	683 712 2,843	1,492 3,433	619 740	7,18
Northern	21,536 40,212	1,883 2,152 1,236	11,568 7,221 13,320	1,885 1,951 1,422	43,61 32,59 57,10
Wales Great Britain	21,872 182,886	1,230	8,144	1,509	32,76
Northern Ireland	17,793	926	5,111	397	24,22
United Kingdom	200,679	15,675	73,725	13,364	303,44
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Tem	porarily Stop	oped	Alacaha Manana
London and South- Eastern	476	13	787	43	1,31
Eastern Southern	33	E E	76	5	11-
South-Western	133	2	111	17	26
Midland North-Midland	122 136	2 9 2	218 187	9 8	35 33
E. and W. Ridings North-Western	342 428	13	464	25	84
Northern	428 499	10 6	873 361	18 25	1,32 89
Scotland Wales	1,016 369	- 12 8	1,466 621	- 23 26	2,51 1,02
Great Britain	3,620	75	5,200	200	9,09
Northern Ireland	161	V.1	170	20	35
United Kingdom	3,781	76	5,370	220	9,44
5 96 - 17 7 239 + 10	I at	Total Regi	stered as Un	employed	Ashren.
London and South- Eastern	31,182	3,079	12,891	2,763	49,91
Eastern	6,046 6,439	501 625	2,326 3,402 3,547	535 602	9,40 11,06
South-Western	8.031	462	3,547	487	12,52
Midland North-Midland	6,338 4,526	597 685	2,498 1,679	529 627	9,96 7,51
E. and W. Ridings	10,694	725 2,853	3.897	765 1,903	16,08
Northern	27,746 22,035	1,889	12,441 7,582	1,976	44,94 33,48
Scotland Wales	41,228 22,241	2,164 1,244	7,582 14,786 8,765	1,445 1,535	33,48 59,62 33,78
Great Britain	186,506	14,824	73,814	13,167	288,31
Northern Ireland	17,954	927	5,281	417	24,57
United Kingdom	204,460	15,751	79,095	13,584	312,89

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

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed\* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region at 14th August, 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 10th July, 1950.

1 hieroni ferrate Tanal			f Persons o th August,		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	as compared with 10th July, 1950
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	31,182	12,891	5,842	49,915	+ 2,498
Country) Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove	15,479 157 215 1,447 666 636 325 236 247 170 509 106 364 364 376 726 714 566 326	5,851 61 66 456 669 244 160 118 90 90 263 57 123 146 250 209 329 65	1,022 23 25 150 235 355 63 88 88 27 126 36 62 90 56 62 224 102 236	22,352 241 306 2,053 1,570 975 840 417 425 287 898 199 549 612 1,032 1,147 997 627	$\begin{array}{r} - & 784 \\ + & 3 \\ + & 13 \\ + & 55 \\ + & 324 \\ + & 88 \\ + & 243 \\ + & 29 \\ + & 49 \\ - & 165 \\ + & 62 \\ + & 17 \\ + & 54 \\ + & 93 \\ - & 204 \\ - & 73 \\ - & 236 \end{array}$
Eastern          Bedford          Cambridge          Ipswich          Luton          Norwich          Southend-on-Sea          Watford	6,046 106 132 277 97 662 713 113	2,326 47 86 132 19 102 198 130	1,036 85 11 28 32 18 146 16	9,408 238 229 437 148 782 1,057 259	$ \begin{array}{r} +1,410 \\ +90 \\ -3 \\ +48 \\ +18 \\ +183 \\ +106 \\ +12 \end{array} $
Southern Bournemouth Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading Slough Southampton	6,439 524 115 1,862 398 137 1,251	3,402 206 132 1,359 181 90 352	1,227 46 29 289 90 9 140	11,068 776 276 3,510 669 236 1,743	+ 946 + 17 + 50 + 29 + 74 + 31 + 376
South-Western * Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	8,031 2,534 250 87 1,052 67	3,547 742 168 86 886 70	949 104 47 13 176 32	12,527 3,380 465 186 2,114 169	$\begin{array}{r} + & 291 \\ - & 58 \\ + & 49 \\ - & 23 \\ + & 91 \\ - & 141 \end{array}$
MidlandBirminghamBurton-on-TrentCoventryCoventrySmethwickStoke-on-TrentWalsallWest BromwichWolverhamptonWorcester	6,338 1,628 39 594 35 64 907 238 30 414 147	2,498 563 64 263 30 31 102 76 31 110 79	1,126 273 1 137 8 1 90 50 21 10 3	9,962 2,464 104 994 73 966 1,099 364 82 534 229	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,260 \\ + 435 \\ + 5 \\ + 8 \\ + 8 \\ + 33 \\ + 150 \\ - 4 \\ + 21 \\ - 32 \\ - 36 \end{array}$
North-MidlandChesterfieldDerbyGrimsbyLeicesterLincolnMansfieldNorthamptonNotthinghamPeterboroughScunthorpe	4,526 178 113 1,042 344 139 174 91 871 20 42	1,679 117 26 227 130 28 39 80 239 73 67	1,312 65 7 249 34 9 53 32 154 7 123	7,517 360 146 1,518 508 176 266 203 1,264 100 232	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,221 \\ + 88 \\ - 31 \\ + 5 \\ + 148 \\ - 18 \\ + 60 \\ + 49 \\ + 161 \\ + 31 \\ + 87 \end{array}$
East and West Ridings Barnsley Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Sheffield Wakefield York	10,694 362 587 90 243 54 94 3,270 2,039 167 1,158 137 274	3,897 46 48 7 184 24 27 960 599 352 369 55 100	1,490 37 27 6 54  221 157 57 115 62 122	16,081 445 662 103 481 78 121 4,451 2,795 576 1,642 254 496	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,089 \\ + 16 \\ + 57 \\ + 22 \\ + 34 \\ + 11 \\ - 13 \\ - 155 \\ + 291 \\ - 5 \\ + 33 \\ + 38 \\ + 137 \end{array}$
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Burnley Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Strettord) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and	27,746 63 212 302 1,158 815 826 437 202 88 138 12,125 2,969	12,441 18 38 495 619 57 221 116 41 90 98 4,537 1,116	4,756 15 7 90 91 36 80 113 5 8 23 1,512 805	44,943 96 257 887 1,868 208 1,127 666 248 186 259 18,174 4,890	$\begin{array}{r} + 2,906 \\ - 17 \\ + 10 \\ + 32 \\ + 78 \\ - 127 \\ + 160 \\ + 69 \\ + 37 \\ + 60 \\ - 234 \\ + 900 \end{array}$
Royton) Preston Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	387 392 139 693	114 103 99 554	35 88 7 31	536 583 245 1,278	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 17 \\ + & 11 \\ + & 62 \\ + & 12 \end{array} $
Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey Warrington Wigan	719 310 582 283 830	123 142 509 334 260	17 297 92 57 79	859 749 1,183 674 1,169	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 12 \\ + & 224 \\ - & 22 \\ + & 151 \\ + & 142 \end{array}$

ployment at			f Persons o th August,		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	as compared with 10th July, 1950
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South	22,035 133 173 1,395 835 828	7,582 150 134 357 346 580	<b>3,865</b> 43 161 242 70 64	33,482 326 468 1,994 1,251 1,472	$ \begin{array}{r} + 2,052 \\ + 14 \\ + 111 \\ + 135 \\ + 45 \\ - 221 \end{array} $
Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington	643 3,748 1,801 464 2,863	446 1,305 342 445 771	295 901 194 173 316	1,384 5,954 2,337 1,082 3,950	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 222 \\ + & 434 \\ - & 41 \\ + & 130 \\ + & 336 \end{array} $
Quay)	462	187	20	669	- 44
Scotland          Aberdeen          Clydebank          Dundee          Edinburgh          Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)       Greenock         Greenock          Motherwell and Wishaw          Paisley	41,228 1,554 441 1,565 3,050 14,787 1,590 1,428 779	14,786 372 108 588 549 4,700 1,019 575 315	<b>3,609</b> 79 56 51 240 997 221 182 120	59,623 2,005 605 2,204 3,839 20,484 2,830 2,185 1,214	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Wales            Cardiff            Merthyr Tydfil            Newport            Rhondda            Swansea	22,241 2,483 1,390 646 2,205 1,430	8,765 532 447 360 789 787	2,779 254 228 138 176 73	33,785 3,269 2,065 1,144 3,170 2,290	$\begin{array}{r} + 2,209 \\ + 393 \\ + 278 \\ + 25 \\ + 14 \\ + 186 \end{array}$
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	17,954 6,927 2,740	<b>5,281</b> 2,754 198	1,344 225 283	24,579 9,906 3,221	$ \begin{array}{r} - 341 \\ + 23 \\ - 18 \end{array} $

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1950

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

	A. Mart	ban gin	Great Brita	in	(as a state	351,5
· 		nemployed g Casuals)	Tempo Stop		Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	and the	
1939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324
1940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054
1941	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273
1942	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117
1943	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538
1944	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929
1945	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977
1946	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164
1947*	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323
1948†	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570	331,323
1949 1949 :	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965	337,997
14th Mar	245,809	86,393	4,924	3,280	340,406	375,260
13th June	194,204	61,867	5,008	2,564	263,643	291,146
12th Sept	195,986	66,261	3,391	2,228	267,866	293,850
5th Dec	234,073	88,802	4,680	2,781	330,336	360,728
1950 :	254,075	00,002	4,000	2,701	550,550	500,720
16th Jan	258,033	105,916	4,738	3,579	372,266	403,883
13th Feb	259,816	102,778	6,298	3,890	372,782	403,358
13th Mar	241,218	97,406	5,737	2,922	347,283	377,504
17th Apr	228,931	90,250	6.032	3,772	328,985	357,321
15th May	213,830	89,596	7.155	4,093	314,674	341,194
12th June	195,580	76,722	6,191	3,503	281,996	307,759
10th July	190,403	71,400	5,924	4,248	271,975	296,895
14th Aug	197,635	81,581	3,695	5,400	288,311	312,890

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 17th July, 1950 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 930,114, compared with 936,196 at 17th April.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 21st August, 1950, was 59,400, of whom 55,127 were males and 4,273 were females. The total included 29,925 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 29,475 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

+ 241 + 1.28 - 199 4 4 9,000	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for Ordinary employment : Ex-Service	. 25,922	179 3,557	26,101 24,331
Total	. 46,696	3,736	50,432
Classified as unlikely to obtain emplo ment other than under specia conditions : Ex-Service	. 3,812	12 525	3,824 5,144
Total	. 8,431	537	8,968
Grand Total	. 55,127	4,273	59,400

The number of registered disabled persons placed in employment during the period 1st May, to 31st July, 1950, was 37,783, including 33,605 men, 3,594 women and 584 young persons.

\* 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. \* 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.

100,1 1,22 1,22 1,22 1,22 1,22 1,22 1,22			100	Great Brit	tain	September 20	et tana kan	east bas	r (Presserve) r (Presserve) r Quardis	entry 6.1 Subsystem Subsystem
Industry	unem (incl	nolly ployed uding uals)	Tempo stop			Total			ted Kingdo all classes)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture and Horticulture	. 7,776 . 4,856 . 415 . 2,505	1,466 1,432 16 18	665 27 	184 178 6	8,441 4,883 415 3,143	<b>1,650</b> 1,610 16 24	10,091 6,493 431 3,167	11,328 7,559 435	1,745 1,705 16	13,073 9,264 451
lining and Quarrying	· 2,670 · 1,925	120 83	68 65	1	2,738 1,990	121 84	2,859 2,074	3,334 3,041 2,003	24 121 84	3,355 3,162 2,08
Stone Quarrying and Mining	· 27 · 469 · 66 · 97	13 1 3	3		27 472 66 97		27 485 67 100	28 675 81	 13 1	2 68 8
eatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other		20			86	20	106	163 91	3 20	16 11
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	· 2,891 · 838 · 413 · 451	754 142 113 183	36 6 21 4	50 6 29 13	2,927 844 434 455	804 148 142 196	3,731 992 576 651	3,105 899 444 456	820 149 150	3,92 1,04 59
	· 343 · 56 · 790	197 9 110	=_5	=_2	343 56 795	197 9 112	540 65 907	362 59 885	199 197 9 116	65 55 6 1,00
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	· 3,313 · 111 · 1,191	1,405 5 423	15 11	29 5 15	3,328 111 1,202	1,434 10 438	4,762 121 1,640	3,434 116 1,252	1,445 10 442	4,87
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparation Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks	s, 117 971 236	152 370 90		_ 1	117 971	153 370	270 1,341	127 974	154 370	1,69 28 1,34
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matche Mineral Oil Refining	s 183 178 326	229 55 81	$-\frac{1}{1}$	3 	237 183 179 328	93 234 55 81	330 417 234 409	252 193 185 335	93 239 55 82	34 42 24 41
Blast Furnaces	3,762 120	752 5	327 2	26	4,089 122	778 5	<b>4,867</b> 127	<b>4,237</b> 128	778	5,0
specified	· 1,507 · 860 · 117	227 152 71	194 8 69	3 14	1,701 868 186	230 152 85	1,931 1,020 271	1,733 931 186	230 152 85	1,9 1,0 2
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling i integrated works)	. 65 . 315 . 778	34 55 208	17 8 29		82 323 807	35 55 216	117 378	92 328	35 55	1:
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	· 21,300 9,824	3,943 311	392 323	175 61	<b>21,692</b> 10,147	4,118 372	1,023 - 25,810 10,519	839 23,030 10,925	216 4,198 380	1,0 27,2 11,3
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	· 972 · 506 · 102 · 315	60 57 6 52			982 508 102 315	60 57 6 52	1,042 565 108 367	1,078 517 125	60 57 6	1,1 5 1
Textile Machinery and Accessories	. 83 . 306 . 777	10 43 383	3	6	83 309 777	10 49 383	93 358 1,160	324 95 440 792	52 10 71 383	3 1 5 1,1
Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	· 1,124 · 5,210 · 650 · 248	114 1,008 307 197	2 33 1 2	11 9 4	1,126 5,243 651 250	125 1,017 311 197	1,251 6,260 962	1,147 5,415 673	126 1,033 315	1,2 6,4 9
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones. Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	· 121	183 447 142			133 332 122	183 486 169	447 316 818 291	266 138 333 123	197 183 498 169	4382
Other Electrical Goods	: 82 527 . 5,699	101 522 860			82 530 5,751	101 540 869	183 1,070 6,620	89 550	104 554	1,1
Motor Depairers and Garages	· 2,035 · 1,561 · 1,028	258 140 150	34 10 4	- 6 1	2,069 1,571 1,032	264 141 150	2,333 1,712 1,182	6,141 2,141 1,715 1,172	927 269 148 171	7,0 2,4 1,8 1,3
Vehicles and Aircraft	· 443 • 94 • 201	209 6 11	$-\frac{2}{1}$		445 94 202	209 6 11	654 100 213	452 97 204	209 6 11	6 1 2
Carts, Perambulators, etc	d : 211 126	10 76	-1	- 2	211 127	10 78	221 205	215 145	10 103	22
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	· 3,519 · 266 · 183	<b>1,925</b> 121 181	57 7 5	165 6 15	3,576 273 188	2,090 127 196	5,666 400 384	3,688 281 195 •	2,110 127 197	5,7 4 3
Wire and Wire Manufactures	· 255 · 246 · 361 · 189	19 165 450 81	4 2 19	87 3	259 248 380	20 252 453	279 500 833	286 250 388	21 252 461	35
metal industries not elsewhere specified	· 2,019	908 404	1 19 13	1 52 10	190 . 2,038 771	82 960 414	272 2,998 1,185	196 2,092 797	82 970 429	3,0
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals .	c. 385 · 174 · 121 · 78	206 108 57 33	- <sup>1</sup> 7 5	$-\frac{2}{1}$	386 174 128 83	208 108 58 40	594 282 186 123	396 184 133 84	429 216 111 62 40	1,2 6 2 1 1
Cotton Weaving, etc.	. 2,723 . 477 . 194	<b>2,971</b> 507 267	179 3	207 5 22	<b>2,902</b> 480 194	3,178 512	6,080 992	3,768 483	4,264 518	<b>8,0</b> 1,0
Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	· 471 · 172 · 80	385 69 95		22 53  20	194 510 172 88	289 438 69 115	483 948 241 203	194 527 193 98	291 471 75 123	4922
Rope, Twine and Net	· 110 · 266 · 151 · 127	136 211 287 349	4	H	110 270 151	136 211 287	246 481 438	766 273 181	683 211 482	1,4
Lace	· 17 · 75 · 28	28 108 39	1 1	$-\frac{72}{4}$	187 17 76 28	421 32 108 40	608 49 184 68	196 21 81 28	432 35 125 40	
Other Textile Industries	· 126 · 294 · 135	277 132 - 81	2 58 4	22 4 4	128 352 139	299 136 85	427 488 224	142 442 143	517 155	-

		. 6	a second	Great Brit	tain	Name of the	FT bene lign	reas(I time)	r (Transie) 7 (Transies) 7 (Transies)	andrea 3 Sulgeo 3 Sulgeo 3
Industry			Tempo stop			Total			ted Kingdo all classes)	2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	7,776 4,856 415 2,505	1,466 1,432 16	665 27	<b>184</b> 178	8,441 4,883 415	<b>1,650</b> 1,610 16	10,091 6,493 431	11,328 7,559 435	1,745 1,705 16	<b>13,073</b> 9,264 451
Mining and Quarrying	2,670 1,925 27	18 120 83	638 68 65	6 1 1	3,143 2,738 1,990 27	24 121 84	3,167 2,859 2,074 27	3,334 3,041 2,003 28	24 121 84	3,358 3,162 2,087 28
Stone Quarrying and Mining	469 66 97 86	13 1 3 20	3 	1111	472 66 97 86	13 1 3 20	485 67 100 106	675 81 163 91	13 1 3 20	688 82 166 111
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers	2,891 838 413 451 343 56	754 142 113 183 197 9	36 6 21 4 	50 6 29 13	2,927 844 434 455 343 56	804 148 142 196 197	3,731 992 576 651 540	3,105 899 444 456 362	820 149 150 199 197	3,925 1,048 594 655 559
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	790 3,313	110 1,405	5 15	2 29	56 795 3,328	9 112 1,434	65 907 4,762	59 885 3,434	9 116 1,445	68 1,001 4,879
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks	111 1,191 117 071	423 152		5 15 1	111 1,202 117	10 438 153	121 1,640 270	116 1,252 127	10 442 154	126 1,694 281
Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	971 236 183 178 326	370 90 229 55 81	$-\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$	- 3 	971 237 183 179 328	370 93 234 55 81	1,341 330 417 234 409	974 252 193 185 335	370 93 239 55 82	1,344 345 432 240 417
Metal Manufacture. Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	3,762 120	752	327 2	26	<b>4,089</b> 122	778 5	<b>4,867</b> 127	<b>4,237</b> 128	778 5	<b>5,015</b> 133
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	1,507 860 117 65	227. 152 71 34	194 8 69 17	$-{3\atop{14}{14}}$	1,701 868 186 82	230 152 85 35	1,931 1,020 271 117	1,733 931 186 92	230 152 85 35	1,963 1,083 271 127
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	315 778	55 208	8 29	8	323 807	55 216	378 1,023	328 839	55 216	383 1,055
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines	21,300 9,824 972 506 102 315 83	3,943 311 60 57 6 52 10	392 323 10 2 —	175 61 — — —	21,692 10,147 982 508 102 315	4,118 372 60 57 6 52	25,810 10,519 1,042 565 108 367	23,030 10,925 1,078 517 125 324	4,198 380 60 57 6 52	27,228 11,305 1,138 574 131 376
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	306 777 1,124 5,210	43 383 114 1,008	3 	-6 -11 9	83 309 777 1,126 5,243	10 49 383 125 1,017	93 358 1,160 1,251 6,260	95 440 792 1,147 5,415	10 71 383 126 1,033	105 511 1,175 1,273 6,448
Electrical Wires and Cables	650 248 133 320 121 82 527	307 197 183 447 142 101 522	$-\frac{1}{2}$ $-\frac{1}{12}$ $-\frac{1}{3}$		651 250 133 332 122 82 530	311 197 183 486 169 101 540	962 447 316 818 291 183 1,070	673 266 138 333 123 89 550	315 197 183 498 169 104 554	988 463 321 831 292 193 1,104
Vehicles	5,699 2,035 1,561 1,028	860 258 140 150	52 34 10 4	9 6 1	5,751 2,069 1,571 1,032	869 264 141 150	6,620 2,333 1,712 1,182	<b>6,141</b> 2,141 1,715 1,172	927 269 148 171	7,068 2,410 1,863 1,343
Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Warons and Trams	443 94 201	209 6 11	- <sup>2</sup> <sub>1</sub>		445 94 202	209 6 11	654 100 213	452 97 204	209 6 11	661 103 215
Carts, Perambulators, etc	211 126 3,519	10 76 1,925	 1 57	2 165	211 127 3,576	10 78 2.090	221 205	215 145	10 103	225 248
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures	266 183 255 246 361 189	121 181 19 165 450 81	7 5 4 2 19	6 15 1 87 3	273 188 259 248 380	127 196 20 252 453	5,666 400 384 279 500 833	3,688 281 195 286 250 388	2,110 127 197 21 252 461	5,798 408 392 307 502 849
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	2,019 758 385	908 404 206	1 19 13	1 52 10	190 2,038 771	82 960 414	272 2,998 1,185	196 2,092 797	82 970 429	278 3,062 1,226
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	174 121 78	108 57 33		$-\frac{2}{1}{7}$	386 174 128 83	208 108 58 40	594 282 186 123	396 184 133 84	216 111 62 40	612 295 195 124
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	2,723 477 194 471 172	2,971 507 267 385 69	179 3 	207 5 22 53	<b>2,902</b> 480 194 510	3,178 512 289 438	6,080 992 483 948	3,768 483 194 527	4,264 518 291 471	8,032 1,001 485 998
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute	80 110 266 151	69 95 136 211 287		20 	172 88 110 270 151	69 115 136 211 287	241 203 246 481 438	193 98 766 273 181	75 123 683 211 482	268 221 1,449 484
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace	127 17 75 28	349 28 108 39	60 1	-72 $-4$ $-1$	131 187 17 76 28	421 32 108 40	438 608 49 184 68	181 196 21 81 28	432 35 125	663 628 56 206
Made-up Textiles	126 294 135	277 132 81	2 58 4	22 4 4	128 352 139	299 136 85	427 488 224	28 142 442 143	40 517 155 106	68 659 597 249

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1950

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 9d. net (10d. post free).
† The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 14th August, 1950, who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Industry

191

....

..

...

1.659

::

1:

(exc. rubber) ..... Repair of Boots and Shoes

Biscuits Meat and Meat Products

Food, Drink and Tobacco ..... Grain Milling ...... Bread and Flour Confectionery

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1950

United Kingdom (all classes)

**5,785** 2,728 1,365 566 57 297

735 37

Total

10,971 5,883 1,611 626 149 436

1,605 661

12,725

Males | Females |

870 624

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1950

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 5th July and 2nd August, 1950, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

40.410 - 30.913 40.410 - 30.910 50.212 - 50.910 50.212 - 50.910 50.400 - 50.900 50.400 - 50.900 50.4000 - 50.9000 50.4000 - 50.9000 50.4000 - 50.9000 50.4000 - 50.900 50.4000 -	5th .	eks ended July, 50	2nd A	Four weeks ended 2nd August, 1950				
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1949, to 2nd Aug., 1950 (32 weeks)			
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	109,347 9,665	139,599 57,919	102,035 19,804	139,607 55,447	1,193,404 136,452			
over	56,603	120,640	49,180	110,731	533,087			
Girls under 18	9,130	76,235	20,960	73,718	135,418			
Total	184,745	394,393	191,979	379,503	1,998,361			

2nd August is given in the Table at the top of the next page. A system of priorities is operated under which "First Preference" is given to vacancies for workpeople which, in the national interest, should take precedence over others. Of the totals of 165,950 and 151,215 vacancies for persons aged 18 and over filled during the four-week periods ending on 5th July, 1950, and 2nd August, 1950, the numbers to which First Preference had been accorded were 20,082 and 18,548 respectively, compared with 21,223 and 18,809 in the two preceding four-week periods. In the four-week period ending on 2nd August, 1950, the figure represented nearly 12½ per cent. of the total number of adult vacancies filled during the period, compared with 12 per cent. in the preceding four weeks.

First Preference Industries

The Table in the next column shows in detail the total numbers of placings in the two periods of four weeks up to 2nd August, 1950, in vacancies to which First Preference had been accorded.

Figures in the Table below show the net change in employment in the principal First Preference manufacturing industries for which separate statistics are available in May, June and July.

			,es	1 - 50	ales	ries, distant	neubní zesí Brancisza Brancisza	ert		irs	Fen	6	3.5	Lanufact			bpo	Suizionit.	otal	A REAL	Mon-Fe Mon-Fe
Industries	1	Net cha	ange	in emp	oloyn	nent	Total employ-	aC(	Net ch	ange	in emp	loy	ment	Total employ-		Net cha	inge	in emp	loyn	nent	Total employ-
	and the	May	CAN.	June	1	July	ment at end of July	thin bes facto	May	400	June	Constant of the	July	at end of July		May		June	100	July at	ment at end of July
Principal First Preference Manuf. Industries*:	1		No. 4		1		nd Mont m hidents nd Oloques	12 201 12 201 12 201		e m a	a wind	a surge	1400	o ve		1929 1929 1939 1939	1	Arras Noricas Noricas		in brin et ULINVER GHUI-RO	Colonalo Ciber N
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	-	200	1	300	anarge.	V bus	64,200	+	500	-	700	3.3	100	118,300	+	300	-	1,000	100	100	182,500
Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted	++	100 100	+	100 400	+.	_100	49,200 98,000	+++	200 100	1	300 700		400 500	97,800 120,300	++	300 200	E	200 1,100		300 500	147,000 218,300
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	+	100	+	100	+	300	33,700	101	D.	10	- 18	010	80	15,400	+	100	+	100	+	300	49,100
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weav- ing, Silk Manufacture† Lace		-	+	100	+	100	19,400	+	100	-	200 100	N-I-N	100	25,800 9,300	+	100	-	100 100	Carne Carne	s and Ac	45,200
Linen and Soft Hemp Misc. Textile Industriest	-	100	-	100	+	200	5,400 5,300 13,900	202	100	T 8		-	200 100	7,300	-	200	+-	100			14,700 12,600 22,500
Textile Finishing, etc Blast Furnaces	++	200 100	- Par	100	+	100	60,100 19,800	+	100	-	300	+	200	27,700	+	300	1000	400	+	300	87,800
Iron Foundries§ Iron and Steel Melting,	+	200	The	400	and i	400	92,000	+	100	-0	300	5	100	14,600	+	300	-	700	L. C.	500	106,600
Rolling, etc. (including Steel Foundries)	-	400	T	300	-	300	181,600	1000 1100		2	2 5	5.5	Les 1	14,700		400		300	н и 	300	196,300
Iron and Steel Forgings Iron and Steel Tubes	-	100	+	100 100		100	28,100 35,000		-100	-0	100	-	-100	5,200 6,000	1	200	+	200 100	100		33,300 41,000
Sheets and Tinplate Wire and Wire Manu-	-	100	-	100	-		32,700	sec. a		101	+ 50	and a second	1 to a	3,700	-	100	2573	100	RYA		36,400
factures China and Earthenware	1		11	100 300	+	100 100	27,900 36,300	uq15 beibh	100	1		5	100	9,500 44,000	-	100	1	100 500	+	200 100	37,400 80,300
Bricks and Fireclay Goods Milk Products	+	200 400	-+	100 600	125751	-200	73,400	+	100	-8	100	-	100	7,500	+	300	1	200	( <u>ro</u> gi)	100	80,900
Milk Products	+	400	+	000		300	29,600	ter.	200	+	300	2	200	13,200	+	600	+	900	- 14-	500	42,800
Total of above	+	500	-	1,300	102	300	905,600	+	1,100		2,500	-	1,800	549,600	+	1,600	-	3,800	inero Manto	2,100	1,455,200
Other Manufacturing In- dustries	+	1,300	100	5,600	+	1,300	4.509,900	iadd J <u>al</u> or	200	1	6,600	50	5,000	2,171,600	+	1,100		12,200	ETAL	3,700	6,681,500
Total Manufacturing In-	-			1000	100	14 Spo	Campes on	edaa	oT	1		E.C.S.	0,000	-,1,1,000		1,100	1.4.5	12,200	n liens		
dustries	+	1,800	- 61	6,900	+	1,000	5,415,500	+	900	-	9,100	2	6,800	2,721,200	+	2,700	120	16,000	1.214	5,800	8,136,700

.

† Silk manufacture does not receive First Preference. ‡ Asbestos, flock and rag, etc.

§ These figures exclude foundries attached to engineering establishments, which also receive First Preference.

Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling	. 415 232 256 529 . 974 . 438	328 183 194 111 384 1,109 776 242 127	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 12 \\ -6 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 22 \\ 15 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -5 \\ -$		153 253 415 238 257 532 996 453 115	328 191 194 116 402 1,178 947 243 128	481 444 609 354 659 1,710 1,943 696 243	1,049	340 200 209 119 409 1,692 966 244 130	474 677 376 671 2,301 2,015 710
Other Drink Industries   .	. 467 294	273 217 679	=	11 8	467 294	284 225	751 519	525 310	309 362	Glass to
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	1,083 2,338 139	181 335 15 77 71	463 13 422 1 15 12	78 46 3 	4,646 1,096 2,760 140 415 235	757 181 381 18 77 100	5,403 1,277 3,141 158 492 335	5,011 1,212 2,893 146 494 266	780 184 388 20 86 102	5,791 1,396 3,281 166 580 368
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	18	1,019 193 16		27 - 1	1,533 392 18	<b>1,046</b> 193 17	<b>2,579</b> 585 35	<b>1,641</b> 442 18	1,096 202 17	<b>2,737</b> 644 35
Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere	152	199	1	17	153	216	369	168	229	397
specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav- ing, etc.	65 268 627	129 67 415	1 3 6		66 271 633	129 68 423	195 339 1,056	68 300 645	133 72 443	201 372 1,088
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,968	1,599	22	55	1,990	1,654	3,644	2,139	1,693	3,832
Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	599 126 111	379 27 97 334 69 39	$\begin{bmatrix} -11 \\ -5 \\ 4 \\ - \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	610 126 116 224 54 298	384 27 104 337 70 39	994 153 220 561 124 337	627 130 125 245 55 301	385 28 113 348 70 39	1,012 158 238 593 125 340
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	560	654	2	39	562	693	1,255	656	710	1,366
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	1,105	272 171 50 51	150 94 9 47	5 2 1 2	<b>30,890</b> 19,268 1,114 10,508	277 173 51 53	<b>31,167</b> 19,441 1,165 10,561	<b>34,886</b> 22,243 1,165 11,478	299 186 57 56	35,185 22,429 1,222 11,534
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	010	107	14	_	1,957 924	107 38	2,064	2,157 960	113 41	2,270
Electricity	779 245	66	63	E	785 248	66	851 251	929 268	69 3	998 271
Transport and Communication	18,070 2,599 1,257 434 2,131	1,485 242 504 28 64	<b>194</b> 7 3 3 13	$-\frac{33}{8}$	<b>18,264</b> 2,606 1,260 437 2,144	1,518 242 512 28 67	<b>19,782</b> 2,848 1,772 465 2,211	20,561 2,862 1,372 501 2,410	1,552 249 517 30 67	22,113 3,111 1,889 531 2,477
Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication	5,751 1,851 679 214 2,247 286	70 16 12 36 439 36			5,895 1,861 682 214 2,250	85 17 12 36 445	5,980 1,878 694 250 2,695	6,231 2,959 714 217 2,357	89 18 13 39 455	6,320 2,977 727 256 2,812
Storage	621	38	26	=	288 627	36 38	324 665	291 647	37 38	328 685
Distributive Trades Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and	14,207	9,238	93	161	14,300	9,399	23,699	15,890	10,012	25,902
Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc.	1,706 1,575 1,355	153 201 384	15 14 9	10 5 28	1,721 1,589 1,364	163 206 412	1,884 1,795 1,776	1,997 1,709 1,609	170 220 466	2,167 1,929 2,075
catering). Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods. Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and	3,653 1,687 3,929	2,947 568 4,629	25 14 15	31 13 72	3,678 1,701 3,944	2,978 581 4,701	6,656 2,282 8,645	4,268 1,789 4,193	3,145 618 4,997	7,413 2,407 9,190
Newspapers	302	356	1	2	303	358	661	325	396	721
Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration	1,281	568 4,407	7 123	5 228	1,288	573 4,635	1,861	1,370	596	1,966
National Government Service	7,993 7,727	2,968 1,439	21 102	13 215	15,843 8,014 7,829	4,635 2,981 1,654	20,478 10,995 9,483	17,016 8,682 8,334	4,928 3,236 1,692	21,944 11,918 10,026
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	3,921 170 1,196 109 1,000 143 1,303	5,317 85 1,735 136 3,041 38 282	$     \begin{array}{r}       27 \\       4 \\       -3 \\       1 \\       3     \end{array}   $	563 1 19 2 1	3,948 174 1,212 109 1,003 144 1,306	5,903 85 2,298 137 3,060 40 283	9,851 259 3,510 246 4,063 184 1,589	4,135 180 1,271 115 1,064 159 1,346	6,369 89 2,580 155 3,217 43 285	10,504 269 3,851 270 4,281 202 1,631
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc Laundries	14,933 2,323 2,163 7,349 517	<b>20,005</b> 1,464 918 11,494 1,190	107 25 17 31 2	1,493 37 66 1,282 5	15,040 2,348 2,180 7,380 519	21,498 1,501 984 12,776 1,195	36,538 3,849 3,164 20,156 1,714	15,959 2,446 2,335 7,828 542	22,522 1,556 1,007 13,255 1,261	38,481 4,002 3,342 21,083 1,803
Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	186 212 215 628 1,340	361 299 1,501 2,400 378		5 7 6 81 4	186 219 216 635 1,357	366 306 1,507 2,481 382	552 525 1,723 3,116 1,739	204 241 225 685 1,453	373 322 1,640 2,703 405	577 563 1,865 3,388 1,858
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	5,747	321		1	5,747	321	6,068	5,940	331	6,271
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	17,990	12,846			17,990	12,846	30,836	18,542	13,247	31,789
GRAND TOTAL*	197.635	81.581	3.695	5,400	201 330	86.981	288 311	220 211	92 679	312 890

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis-continued

Wholly unemployed (including casuals)

Males | Females

478 33

660 503

Great Britain

254

312

17

Total

Females

**5,287** 2,606 1,279 342 56 239

732 33

Total

10,250 5,708 1,522 378 143 365

1,585 549

Males

853 516

Temporarily

Males | Females

**80** 60

17

531 235 11

27 51

193 13

69

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,899 males and 226 females in Great Britain and 4,314 males and 232 females in the United Kingdom).

GRAND TOTAL\* .. .. 197,635 81,581 3,695 5,400 201,330 86,981 288,311 220,211 92,679 312,890

A Regional analysis of the figures for the four weeks ended

#### **Changes in Employment in certain First Preference Industries**

Industry	5th J	July, 50	Four weeks ende 2nd August, 1950		
1004 10 1004 1004 10050 10050	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Industries :	Sec. Sec.	100 Mar	and the	assentated.	
Agriculture and Horticulture	2,363	2,326	2,176	2,644	
Forestry	158	16	174	3	
Coal Mining	890	17	860	12	
Open Cast Coal Mining	87	2	106	ALLES ALLES	
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	424	542	422	654	
Cotton Weaving, etc	188	200	190	172	
Woollen and Worsted	725	573	744	400	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Yarn	305	156	299	152	
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving	100	105	137	86	
Linen and Soft Hemp	28 10	35	50 13	19 20	
Miscellaneous Textile Industries	116	40	107	30	
Tautila Dinishing ata	301	176	290	128	
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	26	170	20	120	
Iron Foundries	1,184	92	924	80	
Blast Furnaces	53	2	104		
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc	757	65	648	59	
Iron and Steel Forgings	221	13	139	9	
Sheets and Tinplate, etc.	135	24	116	14	
Iron and Steel Tubes	322	37	273	43	
Wire and Wire Manufactures	120	83	103	67	
Scrap Merchants, etc., Ship Breaking	246	5	257	7	
Ball and Roller Bearings	123	52	87	37	
Chalk Pits and Fireclay Mining	8				
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	660	64	617	34	
China and Earthenware	233	248	216	141	
Ganister Mining, etc Limestone Quarrying	91	5	6 96		
Milk Products	160	46	130	49	
Coke Ovens serving Iron and Steel	100	40	150		
Production	90		114	-	
Branches of Industries :					
Electrical Generating Plant required	liferous [	Man LACOLA	all the Ville	Company and	
by Electricity Undertakings	265	26	236	27	
Plant for Gas Undertakings	71	1	92		
Railway Carriages and Wagons	207	2000 5	149	2	
Atomic Energy Development	90	Draward	107	6	
Construction of Power Stations	285	1	316	2 Sti 1	
Scottish Hydro-Electric Schemes	317	DELCE <del>TER</del> ON VI	227	Section -	
Domestic Service in Hostels and	101		150XAN/165C	CALLS .	
Canteens	181	918	100	712	
Maintenance of Railway Permanent	H- BUTTORY	6200233130	107	ó	
Way	155 27	11	167	838	
Fish Curing	111	43	43	30	
Tapes and Belting (certain establish-	111	and a set of the	10	Andrewsky - 21	
ments)	1000075	15		12	
Other essential vacancies (not deter-		1.5	i have	14	
mined on an industry basis)	1,672	598	1,501	441	
22 4 2 14 2 4 2 4 2 5 5 2 2		-12 - Course	And the second		
Total First Preference Vacancies	13,521	6,561	12,438	6,110	
1.2 1 6 10 1 A13 ( 200 000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	1	1 1 1 1 1 24	ALTER LITE	A HEARING	

Placings in First Preference Industries

Four weeks ended Four weeks ended

.

Placings and Vacancies Unfilled—Four weeks ended 2nd August : Regional Analysis

Region	18 an	len d over		oys er 18		men d over		irls er 18	lod ole <b>T</b> e	tal on T
Tent weeks and d Hopr weeks and hor side, 2.3d Appear, 1930 1950 1950	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Socolland	5,791 5,770 5,189 8,143 5,467 7,348 14,293 6,727 7,387 7,387 4,836	31,035 10,353 9,710 7,936 20,968 12,475 11,695 17,465 4,598 8,279 5,093	5,073 1,064 716 882 1,734 1,002 1,521 3,410 1,362 2,140 900	13,946 3,181 2,216 2,100 6,193 6,505 6,274 8,425 2,278 2,910 1,419	15,029 2,570 2,431 2,554 2,962 2,822 3,987 6,812 2,925 4,963 2,125	31,872 6,774 5,142 5,051 11,757 8,067 10,753 20,283 2,758 6,368 1,906	5,291 1,208 905 978 1,775 1,021 1,688 3,717 1,445 2,111 821	19,274 3,859 2,137 3,567 6,662 8,866 8,268 11,884 2,858 5,370 973	56,477 10,633 9,822 9,603 14,614 10,312 14,544 28,232 12,459 16,601 8,682	96,127 24,167 19,205 18,654 45,580 35,913 36,990 58,057 12,492 22,927 9,391
Great Britain	102,035	139,607	19,804	55,447	49,180	110,731	20,960	73,718	191,979	379,503

## Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the principal manufacturing industries during the five-week\* period ended 24th June, 1950, analysed according to industry

, Industry	Number of Engage- ments per 100 employed at beginning of period			char Lo er	iber of ges and sses per nployed ning of	other 100 l at	Industry	me	per of Entry per o	100 at	charg Los	ber of ges and ises per inployed ning of	othe 100 at
Anna Antonio and Anna Andrea 	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	y, 1950, and 2nd August, 1950, and high each according with	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T (c
reatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.4	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.6	4.0	Textiles	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.8	3
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.5	5.1	3.6	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc.	2.6 2.4	3·1 2·2 3·9	2·9 2·2	3·0 2·1	3.6 2.4 4.5	32
China and Earthenware (includ- ing glazed tiles)	2.6	3.9	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.0	Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	3·2 3·4	3.9	3.6	3.6 3.1	4·5 3·5	43
Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers	2·2 4·2	3·9 7·1	2.7 4.8	3·0 5·4	5.0 6.2	3.5 5.5	Silk	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.1	2
Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining	2.5	4.9	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.1	Linen and Soft Hemp	2.8 5.4 2.4	3.8	3·4 5·1	3.9	4·2 6·1	4 5
Manufactures	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.7	Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery	2.0	3·3 2·8	2.9 2.6 2.9	3·3 1·9	6·0 3·6	53
hemicals and Allied Trades	2.6	4.3	3.0	2.3	3.9	2.7	Lace Carpets	2·3 2·0	3.4	2.2	2·0 2·1	2.8 3.3 4.0	22
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.5	Narrow Fabrics	2·2 5·4	3·1 4·2	2·9 4·5	2·8 3·1	4·0 5·1	34
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2·8 2·2	3·1 4·2	2·9 3·4	2·4 2·4	3.5	2·6 3·2	Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc Other Textile Industries	2·2 4·2	3.6	2.6	2·3 4·0	4·5 4·9	24
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	1.8 3.5	5.3	3·0 4·3	2.2	5·4 5·7	3.3	and a start in the second second second	operad	1000	1211 E	Tentos	ALL DA	14.1
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining	2·4 1·8	5·4 1·2	3.6	2·0 1·5	2.5	2.2	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.1	4.0	2.8	2.9	4.6	
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2.8	5.5	3.4	2.8	5.3	3.3	Leather Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods	1.9 2.4	2.8 4.5	2·1 3·7	2.7	4.9	1
letal Manufacture	2.5	3.2	2.5	2.6	3.7	2.8	Fur	3.7	4.9	4.3	3·2 3·9	4.5 4.3	4
Blast Furnaces	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.8	Clothing	2.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	4.8	4
etc Iron Foundries	1·8 3·2	2.8 3.3	1·9 3·2	2·0 3·6	2·5 5·4	2·1 3·8	Tailoring	3.0	3.6	3.5	4.0	5.1	
Tinplate Manufacture	1·7 1·7	3.0	1·9 1·7	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 9$	3.2	2.2	Dressmaking	3·6 2·1	3.5	3.5 3.5	5.0 2.0	5·4 4·3	
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.8 3.4	3.5	2.9 3.4	2.5 3.5	2.2 3.3 3.8	2.6 3.5	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	2·2 1·4	2·8 2·8	2.6 2.5	2·0 2·6	2·7 4·8	
ngineering and Electrical Goods	2.8	4.3	3.1	2.9	4.6	3.2	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.6 2.8	2·4 4·5	2·0 3·1	3·0 3·4	4·3 3·6	
Marine Engineering	2.5 4.6	1·4 4·8	2·5 4·6	2.6 4.5	2·4 4·7	2.6 4.6	Food, Drink and Tobacco	4.1	7.8	5.6	3.3	5.1.	
Boilers and Boiler-house Plant Machine Tools	2·5 2·7	2·2 4·2	2·5 3·0	2·4 2·9	3·3 6·1	2·4 3·4		2.9	5.5	3.4	3.1	5.5	
Stationary Engines	2.2	3·1 3·6	2.3	3·0 2·7	3·2 5·9	3·0 3·2	Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits	4·9 5·2	5.9 8.5	5·2 7·3	4·4 3·5	5·4 5·4	
Ordnance and Small Arms	0·6 3·2	1.9 2.5	2·4 0·9 3·2	3.1	10.5	4.7	Meat and Meat Products Milk Products	4·4 6·5	6·1 7·0	5·1 6·7	3·7 4·6	5·7 5·0	
Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery	2·9 2·5	4·2 3·8	3·1 2·9	2.8 2.5	2.7 4.0 3.6	3.0	Sugar and Glucose	2.7	8.7	4·1 4·2	2·4 2·3	3·2 4·4	
Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone	2.0	3.3	2.5	2.4	3.8	2.9	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	5.8	15·5 10·8	11.9 6.8	3·1 4·9	4·7 8·6	a.
Apparatus	1.3	2·3 6·0	1·7 4·8	1·4 3·3	3·8 6·1	2·3 4·7	Brewing and Malting	2.6	5.8	3.2	2·2 3·0	4·4 5·2	22
Wireless Valves and Electric	3.5	5.4	4.6	2.8	4.8	3.9	Other Drink Industries	5·1 6·5 1·7	15.9	6·3 9·9 2·2	2.5	5.9	1D
Lamps	2.4	6.7 5.0	4·0 4·2 4·2	2.6	5·8 5·1	3.9	Tobacco	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.3	2.1	122
ehicles	2.6	<b>4</b> ·0	2.8	2.6	4.2	2.8	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.8	3.6	3.0	4.3	5.1	12.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,	1.	1002	27	000	1		Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2·9 2·6	4·4 3·1	3·1 2·7	3.5 5.2	5.6 4.8	100
etc. Motor Repairers and Garages	3·1 3·0	3.9 3.6	3·2 3·1	2.8 2.8	4·1 3·1	3·0 2·9	Shop and Office Fitting	3.5 3.2	5.6 3.8	3·8 3·4	5·2 3·2 4·0	4.8 4.4 5.0	
Manufacture and Repair of Air- craft	1.8	3.2	2.0	2.1	3.7	2.4	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3.1	4.1	3.4	4.1	6.2	22.00
Accessories	4.3	5.6	4.7	3.6	5·1 3·4	4·0 1·1	Paper and Printing	2.2	3.1	2.5	1.9	3.4	150
Other Locomotive Manufacture	2.2	2.6	2.2 1.2	2.8	3.7	2.9	Paper and Board	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.0	4.0	121
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.0	3.4	3.8	5.8	8.5	6.8	Wallpaper	2.4	2.5 4.6	2·4 4·2	1.9	3.5 4.9	
etal Goods, not Elsewhere Specified	3.1	4.6	3.7	3.7	5.3	4.3	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc.	2.3	3.6	3·1 2·0	2·4 1·1	4·2 2·3	201
Tools and Cutlery	2·2 2·8	4.0	2.9	3.0	4.9	3.7	Other Printing, etc	1.5	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.7	1
Iron and Steel Forgings	2.7	4.6 3.3 3.9	3.6 2.8 2.8	3·4 3·3 2·9	5·2 4·7 3·8 5·2 5·5	4.2	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.7	4.9	4.2	3.7	6.0	4
Hollow-ware	2.5	4.4	3.8	3.8	5.2	3·1 4·5	Rubber	3.9	4.7	4.1	3.7	6.3	4
Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	3·2 3·6	5·3 4·8	4·0 4·0	3.6 4.2	5.5	4·3 4·7	Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc Brushes and Brooms	3·0 1·7	5·2 2·9	3·4 2·3	3·2 3·4	4.5 4.5	4.4
ecision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.4	4.2	3.1	2.7	4.6	3.4	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	3·3 3·7	5·9 6·2	5·0 5·2	4·0 4·8	7·0 5·1	55
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru- ments	2.3	4.0	2.9	2.6	4.3	3.2	Production of Cinematograph	9.8	6.8	9.3	3.0	2.7	3
Watches and Clocks	3.4	5.0	4.2	3·0 2·8 2·7	5·2 5·1	4·1 3·8	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.6	4.9	4.2	4.0	5.7	4

\* The figures relating to May which appeared in the August issue of this GAZETTE covered a three-week period. lishments 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). Note.-Establishm

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## Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 15th August and 18th July, 1950, with the corresponding figures for 16th August and 19th July, 1949. The statistics, which are in continuance of those published in the at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 14th August. The following Table shows the numbers of registrations at each of the Offices : previous issue of this GAZETTE (page 261), have been compiled by the Ministry of National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively.

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

of Mortholida Montand mining	N	umbers	of Insu	red Per owin		osent fr	om Wo	rk
Region	180 196	Sick	iness	to'n à	Industrial Injury			
	15th Aug., 1950	18th July, 1950	16th Aug., 1949	19th July, 1949	15th Aug., 1950	18th July, 1950	16th Aug., 1949	19th July, 1949
London and South- Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern South-ern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings	86.6 65.9 37.8 31.2 45.6 70.2 53.8 78.8	84.8 63.9 37.0 31.3 44.7 71.6 51.9 76.8	84.0 62.7 36.7 30.1 43.0 71.6 50.0 78.3	86.4 62.7 36.8 30.6 43.2 71.0 50.4 79.2	3.5 3.0 1.8 1.4 2.0 4.4 5.2 8.3	$   \begin{array}{r}     3 \cdot 5 \\     3 \cdot 1 \\     1 \cdot 7 \\     1 \cdot 4 \\     2 \cdot 0 \\     4 \cdot 4 \\     5 \cdot 3 \\     8 \cdot 4   \end{array} $	3.6 2.7 1.7 1.3 1.9 4.4 5.5 8.0	3.8 3.0 1.8 1.4 1.9 4.9 5.6 8.3
North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	136.9 58.5 95.9 55.9	132.9 55.6 93.0 51.7	138.6 56.3 93.9 50.8	138.0 55.0 89.0 50.9	7·1 8·4 7·9 9·1	6.8 8.2 8.0 8.1	7·1 7·8 7·8 8·0	7·2 8·1 7·5 8·1
Total, Great Britain	817.0	795.4	795.9	793.2	62.2	60.8	59.8	61.7

## Work of Appointments Department

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

#### Technical and Scientific Register

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

Douglas /161). The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The qualification for enrolment is in general a university degree or membership of the appropriate professional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of oversea vacancies. The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 14th August, 1950, was 5,642\*; this figure included 3,204 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, 858 students provisionally enrolled, and

1,580 registrants who were unemployed. The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 11th July and 14th August (5 weeks) are shown below. Vacancies outstanding at 11th July 4 038

- notified during period ... ., filled during period ...
- cancelled or withdrawn ... outstanding at 14th August

#### **Appointments Register**

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of persons having professional, administrative, managerial or executive experience or qualifications, and those having technical qualifications not appropriate to the Technical and Scientific

\* This figure includes 882 registrants who were also registered at District Appointments Offices and 246 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

Thousands

10 300	531
size An	331
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di in	3,763
dive the	5,705

....

Register. The registers are maintained at the London Appoint-ments Office and at the District Appointments Offices in the towns shown in the Table below. The total number of persons on the registers of the Appoint-ments Offices at 14th August, 1950, was 22,094\*, consisting of 20,124 men and 1,970 women. The number on the registers included 12,662 men and 1,091 women who were in employment, while 7,462 men and 879 women had registered as unemployed

ded 2001 Informals 607(300);	In Emp	loyment	Unem	ployed
Appointments Office	Men	Women	Men	Women
London Birstol Birmingham Notingham Leeds Liverpool Manchester Newcastle Glasgow	4,790 701 1,122 628 742 801 1,355 733 598 906	496 52 39 44 71 52 81 45 76 111	4,546 486 359 222 257 279 355 242 226 267	440 47 31 32 35 45 45 42 36 61 74
Cardiff Total*	286	24	223 7,462	36 879

During the period 11th July to 14th August, 1950, there were new registrations by 2,325 men and 361 women, and during the same period the registrations of 3,461 men and 483 women lapsed. The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 11th July and 14th August, 1950.

		Men†	Women
Vacancies	outstanding at 11th July	2,437	254
	notified during period	938	212
	cancelled or withdrawn during period	689	175
	filled during period	427	37
		2,259	254

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 15th May to 14th August, 1950, were 1,147 for men and 129 for women, which included 66 filled by registered disabled men and 19 filled by registered disabled women.

\* Excluding 174 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,960 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded. † This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or won



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

in the Coal Mining Industry

Employment

Coal Board. The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 29th July was 697,300, compared with 698,800 for the five weeks ended 1st July and 721,000 for the four weeks ended 30th July, 1949.

The total numbers who were *effectively* employed were 580,800 in July, 634,200 in June and 566,700 in July, 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 July, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with June, 1950, and July, 1949.

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

brow crosh 050, theorem	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery		+) or decrease (-) ith the average for			
of vacancies (boher than ed, filled, etc., botween Mornen	books during 4 weeks ended 29th July, 1950	5 weeks ended 1st July, 1950	4 weeks ended 30th July, 1949			
	h July	tanding at H	Vagancies out			
Northumberland	42,900 5,600	belled or without	+ 200 - 200			
Cumberland	108,200	- 400	- 2.600			
South and West Yorkshire	135,600	- 100	- 5,300			
North Derbyshire	36,300	- 100	- 1,200			
Nottinghamshire	44,700	- 200	- 800			
South Derbyshire and	ne balli anom	any to anom	HT LEIOL MT F			
Leicestershire	14,600	above Devi Ja	- 300			
Lancashire and Cheshire	49,100	- 200	- 2,300			
North Wales	8,500	manter hald	- 300			
North Staffordshire	19,100	TEACTOR DOLO	- 1,500			
Cannock Chase	16,300	- 100	- 1,500			
South Staffordshire, Worcester-	and for oversee	A presiding tradition	* Exclading 17			
shire and Shropshire	5,400	119100 18040 PT 18 50	- 300			
Warwickshire	15,300	within the source	- 700			
South Wales and Monmouth-	101,600	- 200	- 4,500			
	101,000	- 200	- 4,000			
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	6,300	+ 100	- 900			
Kant	6,000	T 100	- 100			
кеш	0,000		100			
England and Wales	615,500	- 1,200	- 22,300			
Fife and Clackmannan	23,300		+ 800			
The Lothians	12,500		+ 200			
Central West	17,200	- 200	- 1,800			
Central East	13,200	- 100	- 300			
Ayrshire, etc	15,600	W. D. ON. W. W. W.	- 300			
Scotland	81,800	- 300	- 1,400			
Great Britain	697,300	- 1,500	- 23,700			

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of July about 3,060 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,360; the number on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,300. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of 1,700.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.95 in July, 4.79 in June and 4.97 in July, 1949. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.32, 5.13 and 5.29.

With regard to absenteeism in the coal mining industry, separate 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) in-voluntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for July and June, 1950, and July, 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

him and an and a second	July, 1950	June, 1950	July, 1949
Coal Face Workers : Voluntary Involuntary All Workers :	7·17 7·70	6.77 7.53	7.66 7.68
Voluntary Involuntary	5·27 6·64	4.89 6.56	5.76

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was  $3 \cdot 14$  tons in July, compared with  $3 \cdot 09$  tons in the previous month and  $3 \cdot 00$  tons in July, 1949.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.18 tons in July; for June, 1950, and July, 1949, the figures were 1.18 tons and 1.13 tons, respectively.

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

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## Employment Overseas

#### AUSTRALIA

Returns received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, covering 56 per cent, of the total membership of trade unions and relating to between 20 and 25 per cent, of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the first quarter of 1950 was 0.8, the same figure as in the preceding quarter and in the first quarter of 1949

#### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from over 20,000 employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of work-people in employment at 1st June, in the establishments covered by the returns, was  $3 \cdot 9$  per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.8 per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1949. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June was 1.5 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 0.6 per cent. lower than at 1st June, 1949.

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number of workpeople employed in manufacturing industries, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in March was 0.8 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3.7 per cent. higher than in 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 June is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approxi-mately 43,865,000. This was  $1 \cdot 3$  per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and  $2 \cdot 4$  per cent. higher than for June, 1949. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939 = 100) showed an increase of  $1 \cdot 7$  per cent. in June compared with the previous month and of  $6 \cdot 2$  per cent. compared with June, 1949. The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons in the United States of America at the middle of June was approximately 3,384,000, compared with 3,057,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,778,000 at the middle of June, 1949.

of June, 1949.

#### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed during June was 208,323, compared with 210,989 in the previous month and 215,316 in June, 1949. The numbers of persons wholly unemployed included in these figures were 157,480, 165,467 and 158,873 respectively. The number of working days lost in June as a result of unemployment was about 5,010,000, compared with nearly 4,646,000 in the previous month and over 4,960,000 in June, 1949.

#### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of August was 126,753, of whom 49,138 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corre-sponding figures were 141,103 and 53,832 at the beginning of the previous month and 122,082 and 41,126 at the beginning of August, 1949.

#### GERMANY

In the British and United States Zones (not including Berlin) the number unemployed at the end of July was 1,374,472, compared with 1,455,024 at the end of the previous month and 1,254,548 at the end of July, 1949. In the French Zone the number unemployed at the end of July was 77,450, compared with 83,042 at the end of the previous month and 48,309 at the end of July, 1949.

#### **IRISH REPUBLIC**

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 26th August was 38,246, compared with 37,991 at 29th July and 42,701 at 27th August, 1949.

#### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of July was 60,799, of whom 46,875 were wholly unemployed, 239 were temporarily stopped and 13,685 were relief workers. At the end of the previous month the number registered was 64,527 (46,518 wholly unemployed) and at the end of July, 1949, it was 46,429 (33,162 wholly unemployed).

#### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of June who were wholly unemployed was 4,393 or 2.9 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 5,880 or 3.9 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 3,875 or 2.6 per thousand at the end of lune 1949 the end of June, 1949.

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## WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section Page . 319 U.K. Index of Retail Prices .. .. .. .. Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour ... 323 .. .. 321 Index of Rates of Wages .. .. .. 

#### Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour Changes in January-August, 1950 RATES OF WAGES

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

Changes in August 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 August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £42,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 180,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in paper making and biscuit manufacture, and in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales. Others receiving increases included workers in the cast stone and cast concrete industry in England and Wales, female workers engaged in linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods manufacture in Northern Ireland, and workers in the baking industry in Lancashire and the cement manufacturing industry.

cement manufacturing industry. For workpeople employed in paper making and paper coating mills there were increases of 2d. an hour for male adult shift workers and of  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . for other shift workers and for all day workers. In biscuit manufacture the minimum rates were increased by 4s. a week for men and 3s. for women. Workpeople employed in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales received an increase waterworks undertakings in England and Wales received an increase of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour. In the cast stone and cast concrete industry in England and Wales the minimum rate for men was advanced by 1d. an hour. Female workers engaged in linen and cotton hand-kerchief and household goods and linen piece goods manufacture in Northern Ireland received an increase in general minimum time rates of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour. In the baking industry in Lancashire, excluding the Liverpool area, there were increases in minimum rates of 5s. 9d. a week for men and 3s. 10d. for women ; in the Liverpool area men received 5s. or 4s. and women 3s. In the cement manufacturing industry the basic rates were increased by 1d. an hour for men and <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for women. Of the total increase of £42,000, about £18,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement ; about £16,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and work-people or their representatives ; about £5,500 was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts ; and most of the remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

In the corresponding months of 1949 there was a net increase of  $\pounds768,900$  in the weekly full-time wages of 4,498,000 workpeople. HOURS OF LABOUR No changes in hours of labour were reported during the month. remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

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

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople
		Com- mencement of pay week which includes 23 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls
Glass Processing	· Jan for search out · Td.) for schlied sawly ore and (25, 244, 10 Is. 11,4.) for woman	Beginning of first full pay week in Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls
rignilles. Current	In cost-of-living bod we for women and it dusive of cost-of-livin 1 a 30-mile radius o 1 da 40, hand sand 51d, 24, bd, i journ radius, baseling and	unine leave	
Cement Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in Aug.	Men, youths, boys and women, except maintenance crafts- men
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture	England and Wales	Com- mencement of first full pay week after 1 Aug.	Men, youths and boys
Paper Making Machinery Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in Aug.	Dandy roll and paper mould makers

\* 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 nges 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 est 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.
‡ Chinnor works (Oxfordshire) were upgraded from Group III to Group II from the first full pay week in August.

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Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing		£
Mining and Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products	24,500	2,500
other than Coal	92,500	15,700
Chemicals and Allied Trades	5.500	800
Metal Manufacture	162,500	8,100
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	12,500	1,800
Vehicles	10.500	1200
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	18,500	4,200
Textiles	176,500 22,000	31,800 2,000
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	102,000	16,800
Clothing	51,000	9,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco	124,000	23,800
D ID I I	77,000	21,700
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,000	100
Building and Contracting	1,106,000	164,300
Gas, Electricity and Water	72,500	18,100
Transport and Communication	70,000	26,100
Distributive Trades	526,500	135,100
Public Administration	31,000	13,100
Miscellaneous Services	112,000	18,600
Total	2,788,500	513,900

#### Particulars of Change

Increases in standard minimum basic rates of  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for kiln firemen and other shiftworkers and for big ware throwers and big ware turners, of  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . for other skilled workers, of  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . for unskilled male workers 21 years and over, of  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . for women 21 years and over, of  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . for women 20 and under 21 (previously the adult rate was payable at 21 years of age) and of varying amounts for youths, boys and girls : new minimum basic rate adopted for general throwers. Minimum basic rates after change : big ware throwers and big ware turners 2s. 11d. an hour, general throwers 2s. 8d., skilled men (who have served their apprenticeship) 2s.  $6\frac{1}{2}d$ , un-skilled men 21 years and over 2s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ ., kiln firemen, boiler firmen, con-tinuous kiln personnel and other shift workers—such hourly or shift rates as will secure not less than 133s. for a 56-hour week ; women 20 years and over 1s. 5d. an hour.

- over 18. 5d. an hour. Increases† of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 2d.) in cost-of-living bonus for men 20 years and over and of proportional amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus : brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers and sandblasters, London area (within a 25-miles radius from Charing Cross) 3s. 4d. an hour, Provincial area 3s. 2d., bevellers, silverers, siders, plate cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 3s. 1d., 2s. 11d., silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process) 2s. 11d., 2s. 9d, embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 2s. 10d., 2s. 8d, silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 2s. 9d., 2s. 7d., leaded light cementers and packers 2s. 8d., 2s. 6d., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up 2s. 7d., 2s. 5d. ; women 20 years of age and over 75 per cent. of 2s. 10d. in the London area and of 2s. 8d. in the Provincial area.
- Increases of 1d. an hour in basic rates for adult male day, piece and shift workers, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour for women. Basic hourly rates after change for able-bodied adult male general labourers : Group I works 2s. 4.3d., Group II 2s. 3.5d., Group III
- Increases in minimum rates of 1d. an hour for men and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for labourers London 2s. 5d. an hour, remaining areas—Zone A 2s. 4d., Zone B 2s. 34d.

Increase of 2d. an hour. Rates after change : Grade 1 workers 3s. 4d. an hour, Grade 2 3s. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., Grade 3 3s. 1d.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Industry	District
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week • in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes		Printing (continued)	London
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases * of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles. Mini- mum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus : men 96s. 8d. a week ; women 18 years and over, felt production processes 73s. 7d.,	Asphalt Manufacture and Laying	Great Britain
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Northern Ireland	29 Aug.	Female workers	cutting and stitching 66s. 2d. Increases of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers other than learners, and of varying amounts for learners; new general minimum time rates fixed for workers under 18, other than learners and juvenile workers engaged on stitching machines (including swiss embroidery machines), vice folding or hand smoothing; revised general minimum piece rates adopted for some classes of work, and percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased by 5 per cent. (75 per cent. to 80 per cent.) or 1s. in the £ (15s. to 16s.). Rates after change include : general minimum time rates—workers (including clippers and menders)	Waterworks Undertakings Inland Waterways	England and W (excluding M politan V Board) England and W England
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain	18 Aug.	Certain male and female workers :	general minimum time rates—workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at swiss embroidery machines 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour, workers employed on stitching machines (other than swiss embroidery machines), vice folding or hand smoothing 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . (after 6 months' employment for workers com- mencing in the trade at or over 18 years), other workers (except learners) 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$ .; piecework basis time rate 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . <sup>†</sup>	Coal Distribution	South-Eastern Region
008.1 002.5 008.10 008.01 008.01 008.01 008.0			Timeworkers	Increase of 19s. 6d. a week in general minimum time rate for workers 21 years and over employed as makers of bespoke (including surgical) footwear; new general minimum time rate fixed for workers employed as repairers engaged in all hand stitching operations. General minimum time rates after change include : men and women 21 years and over, employed as makers of bespoke (including surgical) footwear 120s. a week, as repairers on all hand stitching operations 105s.‡. Increase in piece rates for certain specified operations in benching throughout, nailing or bradding and bespoke making (including bespoke handsewn	2009 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017 2017	
Baking	Liverpool and Birkenhead district	14 Aug.	Workpeople employed in factory bakeries.	Increases of 5s. a week in basic rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change for a 46-hour week include: foremen bakers and former confectioners 131s. fd. a week	Wholesale Meat Distribution	London
002.512	100		Problem A des an excession Material Manager Sarvida Todal	first hands and single hands 123s., second hands, doughmakers, overmen and confectionery mixers 121s., dividermen 119s., table hands and confectioners 115s., charge hand packers and operators-in-charge wrapping and slicing machines 113s., stokers 109s., others 107s.; forewomen 86s., charge hands 82s., charge hands (packing and despatch department) 73s., single hands 80s., confectioners 21 years or over 76s., 20 and under 21 61s., 19 and under 20 58s., other female workers 21 years or over 69s. Night work 20s. a week extra.	Retail Bookselling and Stationery Distribution	Great Britain
	do.	21 Aug.	Workpeople employed in bakeries other than factory bakeries	Increases of 4s. a week in basic rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women and of porportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include : men (48-hour week)—foremen confectioners 132s. 4d. a week, foremen bakers 130s. 4d., first hands and single hands 126s. 3d., second hands, dough- makers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 124s. 3d., dividermen 122s. 3d., table hands or confectioners 118s. 2d., charge hand packers 116s. 1d., stokers 112s., others 110s. 1d.; women (46-hour week)— forewomen 86s., charge	1900 25,000 100 57,000 0,000 52,000 340 4,000 5,000 - 2,000	
na (he memle	Lancashire (except	First pay	Men, youths, boys, women and	hands 82s., charge hands (packing and despatch department) 73s., single hands 80s., confectioners 21 years or over 76s., 20 and under 21 61s., 19 and under 20 58s., other female workers 69s. Night work 15s. a week extra. Increases of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d an hour or 5s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years or	Local Authority Services	Antrim
i de la companya de l	Liverpool)	day in week com- mencing 13 Aug.	girls	over, of 1d. or 3s. 10d. for youths 18 and under 21 and women 21 or over, and of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. or 2s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. for youths and boys under 18 and girls under 21. Rates after change for a 46-hour week : foremen bakers and foremen confectioners 131s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. a week, first hands and single hands 122s. 8d., second hands, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 120s. 9d., confectioners or table hands (including oven clearers) 115s., charge hands (packing and despatch department) 113s. 1d., stokers 109s. 3d., other male workers 41s. 3d. at 15 rising to 107s. 4d. at 21 or over ; forewoman 93s., charge hands 88s. 2d., charge hands (packing and despatch department) 80s. 6d., single hands 88s. 3d., confectioners 39s. 5d. at 15 rising to 82s. 5d. at 21 or over, other female		uses were agreed in e took effect as a ated to the constit
Biscuit Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week com- mencing 21 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	workers 39s. 5d. to 76s. 8d. Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of 3s. for youths, boys, women and girls. Minimum weekly rates after change include : men 21 years and over 87s. a week plus 13s. war bonus plus 4s. to 15s. according to grade of occupation ; women 21 years and over 58s. plus 12s. war bonus plus 4s. or 6s.	(or equivalent class Northern 2s, 5d, a 2s, 4½d, ; South V ‡ This increas to the constituent	sses of workpeop in hour; Yorksh Vales and Monmo e took effect as a
Sawmilling (Home Grown Timber)	England and Wales (certain districts)	Beginning of the first full pay week in Aug.	Sawmill workers employed in Class "C" mills and adult male learners in Classes "A" and "B" mills.	Class "C" mills upgraded to Class "B" for wages purposes, resulting in increases of 1d. an hour (2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.) for skilled sawyers, of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (2s. 3d. to 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for other sawyers and (2s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 3d.) for crane drivers, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for women 19 years and over on machines (after 9 months), and of corresponding amounts for other women on machines, girls 17 and 18 years and youths 17 to 20; new minimum hourly rates adopted for adult male learners as follows : 5d. an hour less than the skilled sawyer's rate during the first 3 months (probationary period), 4d., 3d. and 1d. less during the next 3 periods of 8 months and thereafter the skilled sawyer's rate.	These statu: A definition of the	tory minimum ra e areas is containe
Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 22 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour (8d. to $\frac{81}{2}d$ .) in cost-of-living bonus for adult male workers and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Current minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include : journeymen London district (within a 30-mile radius of Charing Cross) 2s. 11d. an hour, Provincial district 2s. 9d., hand sandpaperers 2s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$ , 2s. 5d., labourers and porters 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$ , 2s. 4d.; journeywomen—colour sprayers and women employed on braiding, bending and wrapping of legs, covering with fabric of square, rectangular or round linen baskets or otto- mans, hand sandpaperers and cushion makers, sewers, sewing machinists	month to mon	
Papermaking, Papercoating and Board Making (includ- ng Hand-made Paper)		Beginning of first full pay period following 4 Aug.	Process and general workers:	<ul> <li>cushion fillers and seat padders 1s. 11<sup>1</sup>d., 1s. 10d., other female workers 1s. 7<sup>4</sup>d., 1s. 6<sup>4</sup>d.; women employed on men's work are paid the appropriate men's rate.</li> <li>Increase of 1<sup>1</sup>d. an hour for all workers. Minimum rates after change include : men 21 years and over—Class 1 occupations 2s. 6d. an hour (hand-made mills only), Class 1A 2s. 4d., Class 2 2s. 3d., Class 3 2s. 2d.; women 18 years and over is. 5<sup>1</sup>d.</li> <li>Increases of 2d. an hour for men and of 1<sup>1</sup>d. for youths, boys, women and girls. Minimum rates after change include : men 21 years and over—Class 1</li> </ul>	the principal in pared with the and services co were described 1948. The ind collective agre workpeople, ar increases in th	ndustries and level at 30th Ju overed by the on page 41 of the ex is based on mements betwee bitration awar
Printing	London	Pay day in week com- mencing 14 Aug.	Printing machine managers em- ployed in general printing offices	<ul> <li>Minimum rates after change include : men 21 years and over—Class 1 occupations 2s. 9½d. an hour, Class 1A 2s. 7½d., Class 2 2s. 6½d., Class 3 2s. 5½d.</li> <li>Increases of 3s. 6d. a week in the minimum rates, and of amounts varying from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. a week for workers on certain classified machines. Rates after change range from 143s. 6d. to 177s. 6d. a week.</li> </ul>	with the relative total wages bill earnings due to piece-work earn of new machin	ve importance ll in 1946. T o such factors nings due to va

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 326 of this GAZETTE.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 290 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1950

England and Wales (excluding Metro politan Wate Board)

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#### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

-	and the second	A PARTY AND A PART	and the second secon
	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
の時間	Pay day in week com- mencing 28 Aug.	Monotype casters and type founders employed in general printing offices	Increase of 3s. 6d. a week in minimum rate (140s. to 143s. 6d.).
· · · · · · ·	3 July*	Labourers	Increases of $\frac{1}{2}d$ , an hour in minimum rates for manufacturing and "classified" labourers in the London area and Liverpool (Mersey district), and of $\frac{1}{2}d$ , in Provincial areas. Rates after change : London area and Liverpool (Mersey district)—manufacturing labourers 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$ , an hour, "classified" labourers 2s. 7d., Provincial areas 2s. 6d., 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$ .
s o- er	First full pay week in Aug.	Fully skilled engineering crafts- men	Increase of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour. Rates after change : blacksmiths, brass finishers, coppersmiths, electricians, engine fitters and turners, motor mechanics, moulders, patternmakers, sheet metal workers and welders 3s. an hour.
s	do.	Other manual workers	Consolidated rates increased by 1½d, an hour or 5s. 6d. a week.†
1	First pay week following 26 July	Maintenance men, warehouse workers, and lock-keepers not working irregular hours	Increases ranging from 3s. 6d. a week for workers in the London area receiving 100s. a week to 6d. for those receiving 106s. 6d., and from 3s. 6d. for those in other areas receiving 95s. to 6d. for those receiving 101s. 6d. Minimum rates after change : London 103s. 6d. a week, other areas 98s. 6d. <sup>‡</sup>
	Beginning of first full pay period following 11 Aug.	Transport workers 21 years and over	Increases in minimum rates of 6s. or 2s. a week, according to area, for drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of up to and including 2 tons, of 4s. for drivers in Grade 1 areas of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 2 tons and up to and including 8 tons, of 9s. or 5s., according to area, for mates, and of 6s. or 2s., according to area, for coal yard workers, porters, horse carmen and mates acting as porters ; new minimum rates adopted for drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 8 tons. Minimum rates after change : drivers, 21 years and over, of vehicles with a carrying capacity of up to and including 2 tons, Grade 1 areas 98s. a week, Grade 2 areas 94s., of over 2 tons and up to and including 5 tons 102s., 98s., of over 5 tons and up to and including 8 tons 106s., 102s., of over 8 tons and up to and including 12 tons 110s., 106s. of over 12 tons 114s., 110s. ; coal yard workers, porters, horse carmen, mates, and mates acting as porters 98s., 94s.§
•	Beginning of first full pay period following 28 Aug.	Drivers and mates	Increase of 8s. a week. Rates after change : drivers of vehicles of up to and including 5 tons carrying capacity 115s. a week, of over 5 tons and up to and including 8 tons 119s., of over 8 tons and up to and including 12 tons 123s., of over 12 tons 127s. ; mates 109s.
m. m. N. M. M.	21 Aug.	Transport workers	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours as follows : drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 58s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 104s. at 21 or over, Provincial A areas 56s. to 100s., Provincial B areas 52s. to 94s., drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons carrying capacity, and of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 108s., Provincial A 104s., Provincial B 98s., of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 2 tons and up to 5 tons 112s., 108s., 102s., of over 5 tons carrying capacity 116s., 112s., 106s.
1 2 - E - E		Deliverers	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours as follows : male workers, London area 35s. a week at under 16 years, rising to 100s. at 24 or over, Provincial A areas 30s. to 96s., Provincial B areas 26s. to 90s. female workers, London 30s. to 75s., Provincial A 25s. to 71s., Provincial E 21s. to 65s.
1	Beginning of first full pay period following 21 July	Road surfacemen and foremen employed by the County Council	Increase of 4s. a week in minimum rates. Rates after change : road surfacemen 90s. a week, foremen 100s.

s were agreed in August and made retrospective to the date shown.

took effect as a result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and applies to the ed to the constituent District Joint Councils. The districts represented on the National Council and the new consolidated rates of general labourers es of workpeople) in these districts are as follows (where more than one rate is quoted the rates are applicable to sub-divisions of the district) : hour; Yorkshire 2s. 5d.; North-Western 2s. 5d.; Midlands 2s. 5d. and 2s. 4d.; South-Midlands 2s. 5d. and 2s. 4d.; South-Eastern 2s. 5d. and ales and Monmouthshire 2s. 5d.; London (Metropolitan Water Board) 114s. a week.

took effect as a result of a decision of the National Joint Council for the Inland Waterway Industry and applies only to those undertakings affiliated District Joint Councils.

are defined as being the towns of Chatham, Rochester, Gillingham, Brighton and Hove.

ry minimum rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Acts. See page 290 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. areas is contained in the Order.

## Index of Rates of Wages

ire of rates of wages measures the movement, from a, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in dustries and services in the United Kingdom com-evel at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries vered by the index and the method of calculation n page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, in page 47 of the issue of this GAZETTE for reordary, ix is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by ements between organisations of employers and bitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage e various industries are combined in accordance importance of the industries, as measured by the in 1046. The industries does not areful to the power in the industries are stated by the in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in such factors as alterations in working hours, or in ings due to variations in output or the introduction

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

The figures, on the basis of 30th June,	1947=100, are as follows:
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Date (end of month)		Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers	
1947	10.52				Station of	(a) accordente
June			100	100	100	100
September			101	101	102	101
December		Sector 1	103	103	106	103
1948		10220		A REAL PROPERTY OF	All States and	A STREET
March			105	106	108	105
June			105	107	108	106
September			106	108	109	106
December			107	109	110	107
1949					Constant Solo	
March			108	110	111	108
			108	111	112	109
		deren a	108	111	112	109
December	12.28	T 21. 19	109	112	113	109
1950		Mar and		tall other the second	Nokiley esont isa	a sexternation the re
	100	1	109	113	113	110
		10.000	109	113	114 0	110
March		11.	109	113	114	110
April	- ( - ) ·	S	109	113	114	110
		1.1.1	109	113	114	110
June		1001.20	109	113	114	110
July	1.000	2	109	113	114	110
August		State 1	109	1113	1 114	110

## Industrial Disputes

in another dispute.

#### DISPUTES IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 90. In addition, 9 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during August, in these 99 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at 18,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during August, was about 52,000. The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of stoppages of work in August due to industrial disputes :---

	Children Participation of	REAL PROPERTY IN	CARD DOUDLESS			
anithe brass finishers, is, these last finishes siders as an nost.	Number progre		Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of		
Industry Group†	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining	22	69 2	71 4	6,700 3,600	14,000 12,000	
Tobacco Paper and Printing All remaining indus-		2 1	3 1	500 3,400	9,000 7,000	
tries and services	4	16	20	3,800	10,000	
Total, August, 1950	9	90	99	18,000	52,000	
Total, July, 1950	13	78	91	44,200	250,000	
Total, August, 1949	6	109	115	105,000	274,000	

Of the total of 52,000 days lost in August, 39,000 were lost by 16,600 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 16,300 were directly involved and 300 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in August also included 13,000 days lost by 1,400 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### Duration

Of 85 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which *ended* during August, 40, directly involving 2,800 workers, lasted not more than one day; 23, directly involving 4,800 workers, lasted two days; 10, directly involving 900 workers, lasted three days; 5, directly involving 1,500 workers, lasted four to six days; and 7, directly involving 2,000 workers, lasted over six days.

#### Cause

Of the 90 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in August, 4, directly involving 300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 40, directly involving 4,800 workers, on other wage questions; 7, directly involving 1,800 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 34, directly involving 6,000 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 4, directly involving 3,300

	Januar	y to Augus	it, 1950	January to August, 1949			
Industry Group†	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	3 603	3,800 97,700‡	43,000 322,000	2 616	§ 213,500‡	661,000	
Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalli-	1. 	ş	ll <sup>con</sup>	everget.	100	1,000	
ferous Mining Products Chemicals and	3	100	1,000	8	. 400	1,000	
Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	2	900	6,000	5	500	2,000	
ture	23	6,100	37,000	43	11,100	41,000	
Ship Repairing Engineering Vehicles Other Metal In-	34 46 33	9,500 12,000 18,400	36,000 41,000 86,000	34 46 30	7,100 6,800 5,500	43,000 34,000 41,000	
dustries Textiles Leather, etc	14 8 1	1,000 700 100	6,000 3,000 1,000	25 24 2	2,200 7,200 100	6,000 43,000	
Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of	8	700 700	3,000 16,000	11 10	900 900	5,000 2,000	
Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Other Manufac-	18 6	1,800 3,700	15,000 7,000	9 5	1,400 800	10,000 5,000	
turing Industries Building and	4	1,200	2,000	11	2,300	16,000	
Contracting Gas, Electricity	52	12,000	54,000	35	7,900	25,000	
and Water Fransport, etc. Distributive	43 2	900 27,200	11,000 143,000	2 59	100 90,000	523,000	
Trades Other Services	7 12	6,400 1,600	40,000 17,000	6 9	300 1,100	1,000 3,000	
CONTRACTOR OF STREET			Construction of the second				

workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 100 workers, was in support of workers involved

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST EIGHT 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 eight months of 1950 and 1949 :---

The number of days lost in the period January to August through stoppages which began in that period was 876,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 205,600. 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.

929 206,500‡ 890,000 996 360,200‡ 1,463,000

#### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING AUGUST

Total

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result	
arrassid nid To area anapule ada.	Directly	In- directly¶	Began	Ended	Charamanan a antar na Grain Ambana Mundu ana shaka antar na Graint Ambaha ang Gatordan	3 Grade L arms are defined as bring These, statutory reinarium rates f identifieri of the artes is contificual in	
COAL MINING :— Colliery workers—Rotherham (one colliery)	1,390	-	14thAug.**	19 Aug.	Dissatisfaction with a revised price list and with the non-payment of allowances for work done outside	Work resumed under condition existing prior to stoppage.	
Motor Vehicle MANUFACTURE : Workers employed in car body as- sembly, production and service departments of a firm of motor car manufacturers-Birmingham	1,230	40	10 Aug.	18 Aug.	Refusal to work with a man who had resigned from his trade union on conscientious grounds	Work resumed. Non-unionist trans ferred to other work.	
OBACCO : Workers employed in the manu- facture, packing and despatch of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes London, Liverpool and High Wycombe (one firm)	420	n (ite <u>basi</u> ) M	10 July	101 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01	Claim that membership of a trade union should be a condition of employment.	No settlement reported.	
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC. : CompositorsLondon (various firms)	3,600		30 Aug.	12 Sep.	Dissatisfaction arising from difficul- ties in securing resumption of negotiations regarding wages and subsequent dismissal of workers who refused to discontinue re- strictive practices	Agreement reached providing for the re-instatement of the dismissec workers, the discontinuance o the restrictive practices including a ban on overtime, and the holding of a conference in an attemp to settle all points of difference between the parties.	

Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, are also excluded, unless the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision ; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.
The grouping of industries is based on the Standard Industrial Classification prepared for use in Government Statistical Departments. The figures for industry groups are not strictly comparable with those published for earlier years.
Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1950 was approximately 75,000 and in the corresponding period in 1949 was approximately 180,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 180,000 and 300,000.
§ Less than 500. ¶ Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.
\*\* The stoppage began on the night-shift of 13th/14th August.

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1950

## U.K. Index of Retail Prices

#### FIGURES FOR 15th AUGUST, 1950

At 15th August the retail prices index was 113 (17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 114 at 18th July. The fall in the index was caused mainly by substantial reductions in the prices of potatoes, apples and oranges. These reductions were partly offset by higher prices for eggs and by slight advances in the prices of some kinds of clothing and in clothing characteristic characteristic prices of some kinds of clothing and in electricity charges in a number of areas.

The interim index of retail prices measures, for the United 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. 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 15th August, 1950, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index :--

	IN	DEX F	FIGURE FOR		
GROUP	151	th Au	GUST, 1950		WEIGHT
I. Food		121	(120.9)		348
II. Rent and rates		101	(101.3)	ale state	88
III. Clothing		120	(119.9)		97
IV. Fuel and light		116	(115.7)		65
V. Household durable good	ds	113	(113.0)	100000	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods		113	(112.9)	110.00	35
VII. Services		108	(108.4)	10.00	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco		104	(103.9)		217
All items		113	(113.2)		1,000
		all and the second	3. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		N. N

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

Following the usual seasonal reductions in the maximum retail prices for potatoes, there was a substantial fall in the average price between 18th July and 15th August. There were also substantial between 18th July and 15th August. There were also substantial reductions in the average prices of cooking apples and oranges, and the prices of some kinds of vegetables, other than potatoes, were also lower than at a month earlier. The effect of these reductions was partly offset by a rise in the average price of eggs, following an increase of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . each in the maximum permitted prices, which came into force on 23rd July. There were also small increases in the average prices for rabbits and for many kinds of fish. The net effect of all these changes was to lower the average hand of food prices hy about 1 per cent, and the index figure at level of food prices by about 1 per cent., and the index figure at 15th August, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 121, compared with 122 at 18th July.

#### Clothing

Between 18th July and 15th August increases in prices were reported for a number of articles of clothing, clothing materials and footwear. For most of these articles the average increase was small, the largest increases being those for knitting wool, nursery squares, men's and boys' hose, overalls and cotton material For the clothing group as a whole the rise in the average level of prices was rather less than one-half of 1 per cent., but, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 15th August was 120, compared with 119 at 18th July.

#### **Fuel and Light**

In the fuel and light group the principal change was a rise of nearly 8 per cent. in the index for electricity charges as a result of the termination, in many areas, of the period in which special rebates were allowed to offset higher charges made in the winter of 1948-49. There was little change in the prices of the remaining items in this group. For the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than one-half of 1 per cent., and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 116 at 15th August, compared with 115 at 18th July.

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

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#### Other Groups

In the five remaining groups, covering rent and rates, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, services, and drink and tobacco, respectively, there was little change in the average level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 101, 113, 113, 108 and 104, respectively, each of these figures being the same as at a month earlier.

#### FIGURES FOR 1947-50

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
32100		Property .	ALTE ALL			All It	ems					2024
1947 1948 1949 1950	104 109 113			108 109 114		100 110 111 114	101 108 111 114	100 108 111 113	101 108 112	101 108 112	103 109 112	104 109 113 —
	TO SHUN	3992	Contract of	alo an	1.000	Foo	bd	10.22 2.24	ansor y		CENT .	
1947 1948 1949 1950		108 109 121	109 108 121	109 108 122	108 114 125	100 113 115 123	101 108 116 122	99 107 116 121	100 107 117	101 108 119	103 108 119	103 108 120

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Interim Index of Retail Prices : Method of Con-struction and Calculation," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 328 of this GAZETTE.

## **Retail Prices Overseas**

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with			
e main (and	is given	VA WELEY DOLE	Month before	Year before		
1		pean Coun	tries	Opper		
Belgium All items*	1936-38 = 100 June, 1950	368	- 2	-13 -24		
Food Finland	Aug., 1938-July, 1939	340	- 4	- 24		
	= 100	934†		+120		
All items Food	July, 1950 (end)	1,162†	- 2 + 6	+174		
France Food, Paris	"1938 = 100 July 1950	1.839	- 19	+135		
Other large towns	July, 1950 May, 1950 (beginning)	1,839 2,104	- 8‡	+225		
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938 = 100	1. 1. 1919 m	Samo in	Tanning		
All Items Food	June, 1950	151 157	-5 -11	- 8 - 7		
Italy (large towns)	1938 ="1 June, 1950	48.23	+ 0.63	- 1.67		
All Items	>> >>	58.88	+ 0.99	- 3.04		
Netherlands (Medium and small towns)	1938-39 = 100	the first	1	cas was		
All Items	July, 1950 (middle)	240 278	- 18 - 6	+ 21 + 27		
Norway	"1949" = 100	104.5	+ 0.1	+ 4.5		
Food	June, 1950 (middle)	109.0	+ 0.1 + 0.5	+ 8.9		
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1938–June, 1939 = 100	2023 1220	opensi b	alial on		
All Items*	June, 1950	207·9 212·8	-5.6 - 4.6	- 2.3 - 1.3		
Food Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100		Sala Sala	1000 C		
All Items Food	May, 1950	521·8 682·7	- 0.8 - 3.1	+ 50.1 + 68.8		
Sweden All Items	1935 = 100 June, 1950	172¶	+ 2†	+ 2		
Food	The second second second second	184	+ 2‡ + 1‡	+ 2 + 3		
Canada	1935 - 39 = 100	er Countr	Decision - La	unerally		
All Items Food	July, 1950 (beginning)	167·5 214·3	$+ 2 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 3$	+ 5.4 + 7.1		
India (Delhi)	"1944 = 100	130	Nil	TRUNK		
All Items Food	March, 1950	122	,,,	+ 3 + 3		
India (Bombay)	July, $1933$ -June, 1934 = 100	Call Sector		The second		
All Items	July, 1950	319	+ 7 + 12	+ 17 + 28		
Food Rhodesia, Northern All Items	Aug., 1939 = 100	152	Nil			
All Items Food	May, 1950	177	,,,	+ 3 + 5		
Rhodesia, Southern All Items	Aug., 1939' = 100 June, 1950 '	164	+ 1	+ 11		
Food		199	+ 1 + 2	+ 18		
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100	1.00 0		1.11011		
All Items Food	April, 1950	157·2 167·7	+ 0.8 + 0.9	+ 4.3 + 6.9		
United States	$1935-39 \stackrel{"}{=} 100$ June, 1950 (middle)	170.2	+ 1.6	+ 0.6		
All Items Food	June, 1950 (middle)	204.6	+ 4.3	+ 0.3		

\* The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" figures are based are food, house-rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items), and Portugal (food, fuel and light, and certain other household items). † Figure supplied by Labour Attaché. The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. § The figure published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE has been revised. II New series.

New series. Miscellaneous items include direct taxation. If direct taxation is excluded, the figure was 167, the same as in March and an increase of one point on June, 1949.

#### MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS Contents of this Section

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## Page 324

Fatal Industrial Accidents Industrial Diseases

Further Education and Training

## Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in August was 141, compared with 120 (revised figure) in the previous month and 132 (revised figure) in August, 1949. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 13 fatal accidents were reported in August, compared with 14 in the previous month and 19 in August, 1949. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below in respect of August, 1950.

#### Mines and Quarries\*

TT 1 C 11C	
Under Coal Mines Acts :	
Underground	33
Surface	3
Metalliferous Mines	2
Quarries	1
-real a first section a section of	1.1
TOTAL, MINES & OUARRIES	39

#### Factories

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

Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube

Making) Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,

etc. Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-craft Manufacture Shipbuilding

Other Metal Trades Cotton

Wool, Worsted, Shoddy... Other Textile Manufacture

Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing

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

Furniture

Paper, Printing, etc. Gas Works

## Industrial Diseases

The Table below shows the numbers of *cases* and *deaths*<sup>†</sup> in the United Kingdom reported during August under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning)

I. Cases		I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in :		Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Shipbreaking Vitreous Enamelling Electric Accumulator Works Other Industries Painting of Buildings	1 2 1 1 2	Pitch           1'           Tar           1'           Oil           1'           TOTAL
TOTAL	7	109
		Chrome Ulceration
Other Poisoning		Manuf. of Bichromates 3
Aniline Poisoning	1	Chromium Plating 5 Other Industries 1
TOTAL	1	
	<u> </u>	TOTAL 9
Anthrax	001	Total, Cases 49
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins Other Industries	2	- tool - too
Land Southerney Die Stat	-	II. Deaths
TOTAL	2	the state of the second state of the
the second state of the se	0000000	NIL

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 2nd September, 1950, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 29th July, 1950, and the 4 weeks ended 27th August, 1949.  $\dagger$  *Deaths* comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (*as cases*) in the same or previous returns.

Vocational and Disabled Training .. .. .. .. Industrial Rehabilitation.....

## Further Education and Training

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

Chierry " to the te tobulants".	Men	Women	Total		
Sau of benefit and a substitution at	Jarok Stat	August, 1950			
Number of applications for assistance made	354	10	364		
Number of awards made by	77 248 91 416	2 1 2 5	79 249 93 421		
	Second Second	The off desires	421		
Number of applications rejected Applications transferred to other training	163	9	172		
schemes or withdrawn	67	2	69		
	Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to 31st August, 1950				
Number of applications for assistance made	200,331	15,185	215,516		
Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education	43,411 77,849 17,820	1,311 6,169 1,838	44,722 84,018 19,658		
Total awards	139,080	9,318	148,398		
Number of applications rejected	36,857	3,115	39,972		
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn Cases under consideration at end of period.	21,995 2,399	2,698 54	24,693 2,453		

## 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 288). They relate to the four weeks ended 24th July, 1950.

Mathematic telephone water and a solories	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :	nedanin	and or other	SAN - 5677
Able-bodied Disabled	218 319	10 39	228 358
Total	537	49	586
Number of persons in training at end of		Vin Citak	1 nosvi
period at : Government Training Centres—		Stap Niller	
	1204		1 9-11 11
Disabled	1,364	86	1,450
Technical and Commercial Colleges-	1,371	93	1,464
Able-bodied	185	109	294
Disabled	323	168	491
Employers' Establishments-	525	100	491
Able-bodied	236	15	251
Disabled	411	7	418
Residential (Disabled) Centres and	1.202 80	POUL PTROCH	1.10.19
Voluntary Organisations	423	73	496
Total	4,313	551	4,864
rainees placed in employment during	Content of	es suese	gaidbo
Able-bodied	260	67	327
Disabled	255	35	290
and the second se		33	290
Total	515	102	CONCERNE. OF

## 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 21st August, the number in attendance at the end of that period and the number who completed courses during the

maniant of the transmission	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	487	32	519
period Persons who completed courses during period	1,065 480	67 31	1,132 511

Since the Units were established by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 21st August, 1950, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 16,415.

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							Page					Fage
Arbitration Awards :							Sala Maria	Notices and Orders :				
National Arbitration Tribunals	A State State	a kind		tt. 8	N 613	1.1	325	Wages Councils Acts	· · · · ·	· · imm	11.1.	325
Industrial Court			A state in	and a lot	· · · · ·		325	Legal Cases affecting Labour			1.	326
Single Arbitrators, etc	1. N	N.S. Stat	and e		3.	8/2/28	325	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner	••	11.010	1.1.1	326

#### **Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders**

#### National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During August the National Arbitration Tribunal issued 13 awards, Nos. 1501 to 1513.\* Six of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers. During August the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2272 and 2273, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2272 (24th August).—Parties : The Staff Side and the Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Professional and Technical Council "B". Claim : For revised salary scales for hearing-aid technicians employed in Hospital Distribution Centres within the National Health Services. Award : The Court awarded with effect from 1st September, 1950, (a) a scale of £190 at age 18 rising by annual increments of £20 to a maximum of £390, (b) London weighting for staff employed in the Metropolitan Police area of £10 a year for ages under 21 years, £20 for ages 21-25 and £30 for ages 26 and over. The Court recommended the parties to settle by negotiation the amount of the allowance to be paid for charge duties. In the event of failure to reach agreement within a period of two months from the date of the award, either party to be at liberty to report such failure to the Award No. 1501 (1st August).—Parties : Members of the National Federation of Master Painters in Scotland, and members National Federation of Master Painters in Scotland, and members of the Scottish Painters' Society employed by them as operative painters. *Claim*: For alterations to be made in the National Working Rules to provide as follows :—" The normal working week shall be 44 (8 hours per day for the first 5 days and 4 for Saturday) except for the period 15th November to 15th January, when it shall be reduced to 41<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hours where artificial light is not provided. The 8-hour day shall be worked between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. and stopping time on Saturday shall be 12 noon. There shall be one break for meals of not less than one half-hour and not more than one hour." *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established. award, either party to be at liberty to report such failure to the Court in order that the Court should determine the matter in

Award No. 1505 (11th August).—Parties : Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the South-Eastern Regional Joint Industrial Council for the Distributive Coal Trade, and members Industrial Council for the Distributive Coar Trade, and memocrasis of trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: For an alteration in the rates laid down in the current agreement between the parties. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded increased minimum rates for drivers of mechanical vehicles and for lorry mates, coal yard workers, coal porters and horse carmen.—See page 321.

porters and horse carmen.—See page 321. Award No. 1507 (17th August).—Parties : Members of organisa-tions constituting the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Trawler Fishing Industry, and members of trade unions constituting the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim : For a revision of the manning scales, with particular reference to the engine room, applicable to certain near water trawlers operating from the ports of Grimsby and Aberdeen. Award : The Tribunal awarded that in respect of near water steam trawlers between 100 and 129 feet in length operating from the ports in question there should at all times be at the disposal of the engineer on watch a man who is capable of carrying out the duties now performed by a deck-hand trimmer, whether or not the man is called upon to perform other duties when the engineer does not require his services. engineer does not require his services.

Award No. 1508 (22nd August).—Parties: Members of associa-tions and federations constituting the Employers' Side of the Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture Trade Joint Industrial Council for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and members of the trade unions constituting the Workers' Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For an increase of ½d. an hour in the cost-of-living bonus and for an additional week's annual holiday with pay. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim, the additional week's annual holiday to take effect from 1951 onwards.

Award No. 1511 (23rd August).—Parties : Members of the National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association (Incorporated), and members of the National Union of Leather Workers and Allied Trades in their employment. *Claim*: For an additional week's annual holiday with pay. *Award*: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim and awarded that it should take effect from 1951 onwards.

Award No. 1513 (29th August).—Parties : Members of associa-tions represented on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Committee for the Carpet Industry, and members of the trade unions affiliated to the National Affiliation of Carpet Trade Unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Committee. Claim : For an alteration in the existing agreement relating to holidays with pay to provide as follows :—" There will be paid for holidays, which shall be three weeks, 6 per cent. of the individual's gross earnings over the year." Award : The Tribunal found that the claim had not at present been established. issued by the following Wages Council :--Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales).— Proposal R.B.(35), dated 29th August ; for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and time rates per log hour for male and female workers. Further information concerning the above proposal may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in question, at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1. claim had not at present been established.

#### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland)

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued three awards, Nos. 866 to 868, one of which is summarised below :--

Award No. 868 (28th August).—Parties: The member firms of the Belfast and Ulster Mineral Water Manufacturers' Association, and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: For an increase in the standard rate of mineral water van salesmen from The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1380 (R.D.O.(6)), dated 16th August and effective from 11th September. This Order prescribes the statutory minimum remuneration payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates and includes specific rates for clerks and certain transport £3 5s. to £4 5s. a week and for an amendment of the present system of commission payment on sales. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly. operates, and includes specific rates for clerks and certain transport

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 328.

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Factories—continued

TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ...

Brakesmen, Goods Guards

Engine Drivers, Motor-

Firemen ..... Guards (Passenger)

Permanent Way Men

Trading Vessels ... Fishing Vessels ...

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE. 18

Total (excluding Seamen) 141

Seamen

Total (including Seamen) 154

TOTAL, SEAMEN 13

**Railway Service** 

Electrical Stations

Warehouses

men

Labourers

Mechanics

Other Grades Contractors' Servants

Porters Shunters ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Contents of this Section

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

#### **Industrial Court Awards**

Award No. 2273 (28th August).—Parties : The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for London Meat Carriers. Claim : That the special nature of the work justifies an increase of 19s. a week in excess of the rate provided by the statutory Wages Order applicable to transport generally. Award : The Court awarded as from the beginning of the first full pay week following 28th August, 1950, the following rates of pay :—

Drivers of vehicles of :			s,	d.	
Over 12 tons carrying capacity	18 110 1003 17 • •	1	 127	0	
8 tons and up to and including			 123	0	
5 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	8 "		 119	0	
Up to and including 5 tons	196.79	19.49 M	115		
Mates			 109	0	

The Court recommended that discussions between the parties relating to efficiency and economic working of meat vehicles should be resumed with a view to reaching a satisfactory solution. In the event of failure to reach agreement the Court would, on a joint request, deal with the matter as a substantive issue.

#### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During August one award was issued by a Single Arbitrator appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The award related to an individual undertaking.

#### Wages Councils Acts, 1945–1948

#### Notices of Proposal

During August notice of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service a wages regulation proposal was

#### Wages Regulation Orders

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

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 328.

workers. It also specifies the circumstances in which and the extent to which board, lodging and meals provided by the employer may be reckoned as payment of wages by the employer in lieu of payment in cash.

The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regula-tion Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1391 (R.F.C.S.(6)), dated 17th August and effective from 11th September. This Order prescribes the statutory minimum remuneration payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates, and includes specific rates for clerks Grade I aged 25 years or over, central transport workers and retail transport workers and retail transport workers.

The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1392 (R.F.C.(6)), dated 18th August and effective from 11th September. This Order prescribes the statutory minimum remuneration payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates, and includes specific rates for clerks and certain transport workers.

#### Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposal

There were no notices of proposal issued during August. Wages Regulation Orders

During August the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order,\* giving effect to the

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1950 (N.I.H.H.G. (104)), dated 4th August and effective as from 29th August. This Order pre-scribes increases in general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for female workers.— See page 320.

#### Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949—Holiday remuneration to accrue during a period of time before the coming into force of the Order held not to be retrospective and therefore valid.

The first plaintiff in this case was an employers' organisation, members of which were employers of workers engaged in wholesale members of which were employers of workers engaged in wholesale mantle and costume making. The second was a member of that organisation. Together they brought an action for a declaration that the Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1402) (Order W.M. (46)), was *ultra vires* and void. They claimed that the Order was in part retrospective and that since Section 10 of the Wages Council Act, 1945, under which the Order; was made, did not plainly authorise such retrospective effect the whole Order was *ultra vires*. The particular Wages Council had been established as a Trade

The particular Wages Council had been established as a Trade Board and by virtue of the Wages Council Act, 1945, this Board was deemed to be a Wages Council. Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of that Act gives power to a Wages Council " to submit to the Minister that Act gives power to a wages Council to submit to the Minister proposals . . . for fixing the remuneration to be paid . . . [and] for requiring . . workers to be allowed holidays by their employers. The power to submit proposals for fixing remuneration shall include power to submit proposals for fixing holiday remuneration ". Sub-section 4 provides that, if these proposals are approved, the Minister of Labour and National Service shall make on Order giving effect to such proposals as from a data specified an Order giving effect to such proposals as from a date specified in the Order which must be subsequent to the making of the Order.

By Sub-section (2) of Section 10, "Wages regulation proposals for fixing holiday remuneration may contain provisions as to the times at which, and the conditions subject to which, that remuneration shall accrue and shall become payable, and for securing that any such remuneration which has accrued due to a worker during his employment by any employer shall, in the event of his ceasing to be employed by that employer before he becomes entitled to be allowed a holiday by him, nevertheless become payable by the employer to the worker". In accordance with these provisions, proposals were submitted by the Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council to the Minister for the allowance of a longer holiday period than that previously provided for, and for fixing holiday remuneration, and these were embodied in Order W. M. (46) made by the Minister on 25th July, 1949, which was to come into force on 15th August 1949. on 15th August, 1949

on 15th August, 1949. The Order provides for the allowance to workers of annual holidays the duration of which is to be fixed by the period of employment, and which were to be allowed in 1949 by the employer before 30th September of that year and between 1st May and 30th September in subsequent years. Paragraph 7 of the Schedule sets out in a Table the holiday remuneration payable to the worker in respect of his holiday. Paragraph 8 provides for "accrued holiday remuneration" to be paid to a worker who has ceased to be employed and who has not been allowed or become entitled to be employed and who has not been allowed or become entitled to be allowed a holiday, and paragraph 9(1) sets out in a Table the amount of accrued holiday remuneration payable according to the worker's employment record from 1st May, 1948. It was argued that such a provision for accrual involved the conception of conferring rights before the coming into force of the Order and on these grounds the Order was allowed to be ratiospective. This these grounds the Order was alleged to be retrospective. This would render the Order *ultra vires* unless the Act under which it was made plainly authorised the making of the said Order, and no

such authorisation was found in the Act of 1945. Lord Justice Somervell said that a statute was not necessarily Lord Justice Somervell said that a statute was not necessarily retrospective because a part of its requisites dated from a time antecedent to its passing. The fact that a future benefit was to be measured by or to depend upon antecedent facts did not thereby render the provision invalid. He held that the Tables set out in the Schedule to the Order provided a method of calculation to determine and limit the quantum of prospective payments and that such a provision for accrual did not involve the conception of conferring rights before the date on which the Order came into force. Accordingly the plaintiffs' claim failed and would be dismissed.—Master Ladies' Tailors' Organisation and Another v. Minister of Labour and National Service. King's Bench Division. Minister of Labour and National Service. King's Bench Division. 4th and 13th July, 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 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.S.U. 94/50 (10th August)

Case No. C.S.U. 94/50 (10th August) Regulation 14B (2) (d) of S.I. 1949 No. 301 : Whether there was work available from 17th to 19th January on or in connection with fishing vessel of which claimant was skipper and in particular whether good cause necessitated abstention from fishing on those days : Claimant was part owner of vessel operated by him and crew of six from port S. : He was licensed by Herring Industry Board under Scheme operated by Board : Board had power to suspend licence if license contravened conditions of Scheme. On 11th January, Board's officer directed that next day any boat with catch of more than 5 crans of herrings should not land at S. but should proceed to another port : Claimant's vessel nevertheless arrived at S. with catch of 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> crans and Board suspended licence from 17th to 19th January. Commissioner decides that claimant has failed to prove that there was no work available from 17th to 19th January—deliberate breach of conditions of licence is not a good cause

\*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 sick-ness 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 328.

ecessitating abstention from fishing : He also rejects contention that crew had good cause " on ground that breach was skipper's entire responsibility. Claim or unemployment benefit disallowed.

"My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to receive

"My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to receive unemployment benefit for the period in question—from and including 17th to 19th January, 1950. "The present appeal, which is presented as an appeal in a test case, is by the skipper and part owner of a fishing vessel to whom a licence had been granted by the Herring Industry Board under a Herring Industry Scheme operated by the Board. The Scheme provides that : (i) the Board may establish a system of licensing and as from such date as the Board may prescribe no boat shall be used for herring fishing except under a boat licence ; (ii) a boat licence may be granted for such period as the Board may think fit ; (iii) every licence shall contain a condition for securing that the provi-sions of all rules made and directions given by the Board are every licence shall contain a condition for secting that the provi-sions of all rules made and directions given by the Board are observed; (iv) the Board may suspend a licence on the ground that any of the conditions of the licence have been contravened. "By Rules dated 1st May, 1946, the Board established a system of licensing and a schedule to the rules specified the form of licence. A condition contained in every boat licence is that the licensee shall conform to the terms of any scheme for paoling receipts daried

conform to the terms of any scheme for pooling receipts derived from first sales of herrings which may be approved by the Herring Industry Board.

"A scheme for pooling receipts called 'The West Coast Scheme "A scheme for pooling receipts called 'The West Coast Scheme —January/February, 1950', was approved by the Board. It was dated 28th December, 1949, and a copy was sent to every licensee. The West Coast Scheme provided that the Board would accept all herrings landed at the ports mentioned in the Scheme—one of which was S.— in conformity with the terms thereof, and would dispose of them to the best advantage and would pay in the first place fixed prices per cran according to the grade of herrings landed, and at the end of the Scheme any balance in hand would be distributed to the boats in proportion to the number of crans landed by each. The terms of the Scheme were *inter alia*: (i) the responsibility for terms of the Scheme were, inter alia: (i) the responsibility for

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regulating the activities of the fleet from day to day rested with the Board's officers; (ii) directions as to the activities of the fleet present at each of the ports from day to day applied to each port separately; (iii) any boat which made or attempted to make any sale or arrangements for sale of herrings, whether for cash or other consideration, except through a duly licensed salesman, should cease to be entitled to participate in the scheme; (iv) all licences issued to boats to fish in any of the ports included in the Scheme during the currency of the Scheme were subject to acceptance of the terms of the Scheme by the licensees.

"The evidence before the Local Tribunal and now before me shows that on 11th January, the Board's local officer at S. directed that no boat with a catch of more than 5 crans of herrings should land at S. on the following day, but should proceed with its catch from the fishing grounds to one of the mainland ports and that the from the fishing grounds to one of the maintaind poins and that the boat of which the claimant is skipper with a catch in excess of 5 crans did not proceed to one of the mainland ports on 12th January, but arrived with her catch at S. on that date. After reviewing the facts the Board decided that a breach of the licence had taken place and suspended the licence for three days from 17th to 19th January, both dates inclusive.

"According to the record of his evidence at the hearing before "According to the record of his evidence at the hearing before the Local Tribunal, the claimant admitted that he was aware that no boat with a catch of more than 5 crans should land the catch at S. on 12th January and also that the boat's licence was granted subject to acceptance of the scheme but stated that 'there were other boats infringing the regulations'. The Local Tribunal, in view of the admission that there had been a breach of the regula-tions and aff the supporting improved in repeat of it affirmed the tions and of the suspension imposed in respect of it, affirmed the decision of the local Insurance Officer disqualifying the claimant for decision of the local Insurance Officer disqualifying the claimant for unemployment benefit for the days of suspension—on the ground that the claimant as a person required to satisfy the additional conditions prescribed in Regulation 14B(2) of the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 301], had failed to prove that there was no work on or in connection with the vessel available for him on the days in question for any reason covered by sub-paragraph (a), (b), (c), or (d) of Regulation 14B(2). On that ground they also disallowed the claims by six other claimants, the crew of the vessel other claimants-the crew of the vessel.

"I have given careful consideration to the statement of grounds of appeal submitted by the present appellant as the skipper of the vessel, on his own behalf and in the interests of the members of the "Paragraph 1 of Part II of the First Schedule to the Regulations crew as claimants, but I can find no ground on which I could reverse the decision of the Local Tribunal. It is clear that the reason for named above relates to 'Any occupation involving : (a) the mining, quarrying or working of silica rock or the working of dried quartzose the decision of the Local Tribunal. It is clear that the reason for the vessel not fishing on the days in question is not covered by sub-paragraph (a), (b), or (c) and accordingly the only question for consideration is whether the reason can be held to be 'any other good cause which necessitated abstention from fishing' within the meaning of sub-paragraph (d). In that connection it is right that I should refer to the claimant's statement of grounds of appeal in which he maintains : that the Herring Industry Board 'has no power to give a decision as to what was to happen to the catch of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  crans'; that 'the catch was not landed at S'—as it was tran-shipped in another boat to U, without first being landed in S.; quarrying or working of slice fock of the working of dried quartzose sand or any dry deposit or dry residue of silica or any dry ad-mixture containing such materials (including any occupation in which any of the aforesaid operations are carried out incidentally to the mining or quarrying of other minerals or to the manufacture of articles containing crushed or ground silica rock); (b) the handling of any of the materials specified in the foregoing sub-margaraph in or incidental to any of the operations matients. paragraph in or incidental to any of the operations mentioned therein, or substantial exposure to the dust arising from such operations'. 'Silica rock' is defined in Regulation 1 (2) of the said Regulations as meaning (among other things) quartz (which is shipped in another boat to U. without first being landed in S.; and that suspension was for a period after S. had been excluded from the Scheme.

"On behalf of the claimant it is contended that he was working a dry deposit or dry residue of silica or a dry admixture containing silica, or alternatively was handling these materials incidentally to such working. 'Deposit' is defined in the Oxford English Dic-tionary as 'something deposited, laid or thrown down, especially matter precipitated from a fluid medium or collected in one place. In mining, an accumulation of ore'. 'Residue' is defined as ' that which is left, that which remains after a process of combustion, after the second sec "There is, in my judgment, no real substance in any of those contentions. In support of the first the claimant refers to what he describes as a 'private arrangement' between fishermen and salesmen for the disposal of a catch in excess of a certain quantity but I fail to see that on that account or otherwise the Board had exceeded their powers. As regards the second point it is not disputed that the claimant's boat did not proceed with its catch to one of the mainland ports and the fact that S. had been excluded from the scheme as from 17th January did not affect the authority evaporation, etc., the atom or groups of atoms remaining after part of a molecule has been removed'. It is clear I think that in no sense could the bricks and cement used by the claimant in his from the scheme as from 17th January did not affect the authority of the Board to suspend the licence for the period in question. For the purposes of my decision I find it unnecessary to attempt to define the scope of sub-paragraph (d) or the kinds of reasons which could reasonably be held to be 'good reasons' within the meaning of that sub-paragraph, but I have no hesitation in holding that suspension of the licence of a vessel because of a deliberate breach of the conditions of the licence is not a good cause necessitating abstantion from fishing in terms of Regulation 14B(2). work be described as a dry deposit or a dry residue of silica. dry admixture', in the sense in which that expression was used in the comparable Various Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1931, was said by Lord Atkin, in Morgan v. Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries Ltd. (28 B.W.C.C. at page 365), to mean 'an artificial abstention from fishing in terms of Regulation 14B(2).

"For the claimants to whom the decision of the Local Tribunal applied, other than the skipper, an argument is submitted to the effect that the breach of the conditions of the licence was a matter for which the skipper alone was responsible and that accordingly the suspension constituted good cause so far as the members of the crew were concerned. It is, however, not suggested by or on behalf of the crew that they objected to or that they did not fully concur in the course adopted and, even if it had been, the suggestion would not, in my opinion, have justified me in distinguishing between the case of the skipper and those of the members of the crew. To hold that, when a vessel's licence is suspended owing to a breach of conditions for which the master at any rate was clearly responsible, a member of the crew can rely on the suspension as 'good cause' within sub-paragraph (d) would involve the consequence that in adjudicating upon claims for unemployment benefit in such cases the statutory authorities would be compelled to assess the degree of complicity of each member of the crew. The difficulties and in-conveniences which would result are so plain that I am satisfied "For the claimants to whom the decision of the Local Tribunal to six other claimants.'

"Thus, it is seen that the bricks and cement used by the claimant were not an admixture containing any of the materials named, because the silica in the bricks and cement was in chemical com-bination and did not retain its own identity. The validity of the distinction drawn between materials containing silica mixed with other substances and silica in chemical combination with other substances is apparent if it is recalled that no one would speak of a glass as an admixture of silica, or of a lump of sugar as an admixture glass as an admixture of silica, or of a lump of sugar as an admixture of carbon or of a whisky and soda as an admixture of hydrogen. The claimant cannot, therefore, be said to have been working or handling any of the materials named in the paragraph or to have been engaged in an occupation in which such operations as are named in the paragraph were carried out. The claimant's work, however, also included steam pipe lagging. Two kinds of materials were used for this purpose, viz. : (1) Asbestos woven into a rope rather loosely. The rope had a diameter of about 1 inch. (2) He also used a dry conveniences which would result are so plain that I am satisfied that such an interpretation of (d) would be contrary to the intention of the regulations. I disallow the appeal. This decision also applies Case No. C.W.I. 53/50 (11th August) Regulation 2 (b) and Part II of First Schedule to S.I. 1948 No. 1371 : Whether laimant was employed in occupation in relation to which pneumoconiosis was rescribed disease : Claimant had been employed for many years as bricklayer's material which is mixed with water to the consistency of builder's plaster and used in that condition. The former contained  $32 \cdot 3$  per

labourer handling bricks and cement having silica content of about 51 per cent. Having regard to definitions of "deposit" and "residue", Commissioner holds that bricks and cement which claimant used cannot be described as "dry deposit" or "dry residue" of silica : Nor were they "dry admixture" since silica did not retain its identity but was in chemical combination : Claimant's occupation does not therefore fall within paragraph 1 of Part II of First Schedule : His occupation was nevertheless prescribed under paragraph 9 (a) because his work included steam pipe lagging, for which he used rope containing nearly 68 per cent, asbestos.

My decision is that the claimant has been employed on or after 5th July, 1948, in insurable employment in an occupation set out in Part II of the First Schedule to the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1371], and that pneumoconiosis was, therefore, for the purposes of Part IV of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, the said prescribed in relation to him by Regulation 2 (b) of the said Regulations.

"The claimant was for many years up to a date subsequent to 5th July, 1948, employed in an electricity undertaking. He was employed as a bricklayer's labourer or mate on general building and boiler furnace building and repairs or, as the claimant describes and boiler furnace building and repairs or, as the ciaimant describes his work, in 'dismantling brick work in boilers and rebuilding'. He has been certified by his doctor to be suffering from pneu-moconiosis (though the diagnosis question has still to be determined) and he has claimed industrial disablement benefit on the ground that that disease is a disease prescribed in relation to him for the purposes of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseased) Regulations 1948 IS 1 1948 No 13711 Regulation 2 (b). Diseases) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1371], Regulation 2 (b). For that purpose he has to show that he was employed on or after 5th July, 1948, in an occupation included among those set out in Part II of the First Schedule to the Regulations named above. The claim was disallowed by the Local Appeal Tribunal and the claimant's association now appeals.

"The claimant in the course of his work handled and used bricks and cement having a silica content of approximately 51.28 per cent. The manufacturers, however, have stated that this silica is cent. combined, not free silica mixed with the other substances mentioned in the analysis. It is true that in a sample of dust collected and submitted by the claimant's association 1.5 per cent. of free silica was found. As the claimant's appeal succeeds for a different reason I have not thought it necessary to inquire further as to this, but have accepted the manufacturers' statement.

Gledhall v. Dalton Main Collieries Ltd. (27 B.W.C.C. at page 188) Slesser L. J. said that an admixture means' not a chemical combina-tion transferring the constituent parts of the new combination into something quite other than those of which the constituent parts are composed, but a physical or mechanical mixture in which each mixing part retains its own identity'. These definitions seem to me equally applicable to the expression as used in paragraph 1 (a) quoted above.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 328.

cent. of total silica but no free silica, and was otherwise mainly asbestos. The latter contained 5.5 per cent. of combined silica and no asbestos or a quantity described by the analyst as negligible. "As, however, the claimant handled the first-named material for steam pipe lagging, it seems to me that he is able to show that on or after 5th July, 1948, he has been employed in an 'occupation involving the working or handling of asbestos', and he brings himself within paragraph 9 (a) of the said First Schedule, Part II. I am not concerned to discuss in what manner this work affected his health. For the purposes of this appeal I am only concerned with the question whether he was at a material time engaged in one of the occupations named in Part II of Schedule I of the above-named Regulations. Accordingly, I allow the appeal of the named Regulations. Accordingly, I allow the appeal of the claimant's association."

#### 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 Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order*, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1450), dated 29th August; *The Cullery Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order*, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1490), dated 8th September. These Orders were made by the Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-

No. 1490), dated 8th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils

No. 1490), dated 8th September. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 303. The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I 1950 No. 1380; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 16th August; The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1391; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 17th August; The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1392; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 18th August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 4), (Amendment) (No. 5), (Amendment) (No. 6) Orders, 1950 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1950 Nos. 144, 145 and 143; price 3d. net each, 4d. post free), dated 5th June; The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 149; price 5d. net, 6d. post free), dated 31st May. These Orders were made on 5th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance of Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for July (page 251). The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 131; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 18th July; The National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950 No. 139; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 8th July. These Regulations, which came into operation on 19th July and 8th August respectively, were made under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, No. 131 by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, and No. 139 by the National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance. The Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulaand National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance. The Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regula-tions made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 267).

**OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*** 

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

Armed Forces.—(i) Increase in the Length of Full -Time National Service with the Armed Forces. Cmd. 8026. Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 303. (ii) Service Emoluments. Cmd. 8027. Ministry of Defence. Price 4d. (5d.).

Coal Industry.—Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profits or Loss of Collieries for the first quarter of 1950. National Coal Board. Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 304.

**Employment of Children.**—Report of the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Children as Film Actors in Theatrical Work and in Ballet. Cmd. 8005. Home Office. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).

European Co-operation.-Eighth Report on Operations under the Economic Co-operation Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America covering the second quarter of 1950. Cmd. 8028. Foreign Office. Price 6d. (7d.).

Ministry of Labour and National Service.—Annual Report for the year 1949. Cmd. 8017. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4s. (4s. 3d.).—See page 302.

Ministry of Works.—Annual Report for 1949. Cmd. 7995. Ministry of Works. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).

National Insurance.—Selected Decisions given by the Commissioner on Claims for (a) Benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial

Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1948, during the periods from 16th May to 15th June and 16th June to 15th July, 1950. Pamphlets I/20 and I/21. Price 4d. (5d.) and 6d. (7d.) respectively. (b) Unemploy-ment Benefit during the months of June and July, 1950. Pamphlets U/16 and U/17. Price 4d. (5d.) and 2d. (3d.) respectively. Ministry of National Insurance.

National Service.—Draft of a Bill to substitute 24 Months for 18 Months as the Term of Whole-time Service under the National Service Acts, 1948, and for purposes connected therewith. Cmd, 8031. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 303.

Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing.—Revision of Regulations for Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing. Preliminary Draft of New Code. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10d.).—See page 303.

Technical and Scientific Register.—Present and Future Supply and Demand for Persons with Professional Qualifications in Mechanical Engineering. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price Engineeri 6d. (7d.).

#### FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or re-printed since the previous list was published in the August issue of this GAZETTE (page 293) and may be purchased at the prices shown.\* The prices in brackets include postage.

#### Title and Price

- 35
- Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. General Register for Docks, Wharves, Quays and Warehouses. March, 1950. Reprinted, revised price 1s. 4d. (1s. 6d.). Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Health Register for use in pursuance of the Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations, 1950. Price 2s. (2s. 1d.). Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Grinding of Metals (Miscell-aneous Industries) Special Regulations, 1925 and 1950. Price 4d. (5d.) 992 Price 4d. (5d.).
- Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948. Grinding of Cutlery and Edge Tools Special Regulations, 1925 and 1950. Price 4d. (5d.)

#### MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

#### Examinations for Limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified **Ironstone Mines**

The written parts of the Examinations for First and Second Class Limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will be held on 22nd and

Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will be held on 22nd and 23rd November, 1950, at Doncaster. The oral part of the Examina-tions, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written tests, will be held at the same centre on 24th January, 1951. Intending candidates should apply as soon as possible for the necessary forms, clearly indicating that application is for a Limited Certificate. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any case be received not later than 7th October. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Fuel and Power, 7 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

\* 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 below, or through any bookseller.

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

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