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CONTENTS

	Page		Page
<i>Special Articles :</i>		<i>Special Articles—continued :</i>	
Membership of Trade Unions	365	Membership of National Insurance Advisory Committee	374
Registered Trade Unions : Membership, etc.	366	International Labour Organisation : 3rd Session of Industrial Committee on Petroleum ; Proposed Government Action on Conventions, etc. ; International Survey of Social Security	375
Review of Monthly Statistics	367	Brussels Treaty Organisation : Rehabilitation of Disabled Labour Overseas : United States, Industrial Mediation and Conciliation ; United States, Non-Occupational Sickness and Accident Benefits ; Canada, Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance ; Irish Republic, Earnings and Working Hours ; France, Rates of Wages ; Sweden, Earnings ; India, Industrial Accidents ; Statistical Abstract for British Commonwealth	376
Co-operative Societies : Statistics for 1949	367	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	380
Recent Collective Agreements : Road Haulage Executive Reconstitution of Wages Councils	369	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	391
Dispute in London Printing Industry	370	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS	398
Civil Engineering Dispute	370	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	400
National Service : Call-up and Deferment ; Statistics for 1946-49 ; Registrations ; Extension of National Service Acts to Isle of Man	371	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	402
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare : Siliceous Parting Powders ; Examination of Plant in Factories, Northern Ireland ; Accidents to Railway Servants, 1949	372	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	402
Supply of Labour in Winter Emergencies	373		
Guide to Official Sources of Labour Statistics	373		
Iron and Steel Corporation of Great Britain	373		
Council for Wales and Monmouthshire	374		

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

Membership of Trade Unions

THE aggregate membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1949 was about 9,262,000. This was slightly less than the total at the end of 1948, when trade union membership reached the highest level yet recorded, but was more than 100,000 greater than the 1947 figure.

The statistics given in this article have been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from data supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland in respect of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and from returns supplied direct to the Ministry by unregistered organisations. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members. The figures cover the total membership (including members serving with H.M. Forces and members in branches overseas) of all such organisations known to the Ministry to have their head offices situated in the United Kingdom. They do not include members of organisations the head offices of which are outside the United Kingdom.

It should be noted that all figures for 1949, given in this article, are provisional and subject to revision. The figures previously published in respect of earlier years have been revised, as necessary, in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into males and females is not exact, as estimates have been made for some trade unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and females among their members.

Number of Trade Unions

On the basis indicated above, the total number of trade unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1949 was 706, including 25 unions with headquarters in Northern Ireland. This total represented a reduction of 12 on the total at the end of 1948. The reduction was the net result of some small unions having been absorbed by larger unions, or otherwise having ceased to function, and of a certain number of new unions having come into being. During 1949 five small unions were absorbed by larger unions and nine other unions were reported as dissolved. The number of newly formed unions was seven, including two formed by five small unions which decided to amalgamate and operate as

new organisations. These various changes had an insignificant effect on the aggregate of trade union membership.

Aggregate Membership of Trade Unions

At the end of 1949 the total membership of all unions included in the statistics was approximately 9,262,000, as compared with 9,309,000 at the end of 1948, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. The number of males at the end of 1949 was 7,602,000, a decrease of 35,000 or 0.5 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and the number of females was 1,660,000, a decrease of 12,000 or 0.7 per cent.

The total of 9,262,000 included 52,000 members in branches in the Irish Republic and 92,000 in other branches outside the United Kingdom. Excluding the members of these overseas branches, the total membership (inclusive of members serving with H.M. Forces) was thus about 9,118,000 at the end of 1949, as compared with 9,165,000 at the end of 1948 ; of these totals, the membership in Northern Ireland accounted for 187,000 in each year.

The total memberships given above represent the aggregate of the memberships of the individual unions, and persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The precise extent of this duplication is not known, but it is believed to be relatively insignificant.

Size of Trade Unions

In the following Table the unions are grouped according to their total membership at the end of 1949 :—

Number of Members	Number of Unions	Total Membership	Percentage of	
			Total Number of all Unions	Total Membership of all Unions
Under 100	132	7,000	18.7	0.1
100 and under 500	203	51,000	28.8	0.6
500 " " 1,000	72	50,000	10.2	0.5
1,000 " " 2,500	93	143,000	13.2	1.5
2,500 " " 5,000	73	258,000	10.3	2.8
5,000 " " 10,000	42	284,000	6.0	3.0
10,000 " " 15,000	22	264,000	3.1	2.9
15,000 " " 25,000	18	333,000	2.6	3.5
25,000 " " 50,000	21	738,000	2.9	8.0
50,000 " " 100,000	13	968,000	1.8	10.5
100,000 or more	17	6,166,000	2.4	66.6
Totals	706	9,262,000	100.0	100.0

In spite of the progressive fall in the numbers of separate unions, consequent upon the tendency towards amalgamation, there are still over 400 unions (out of the total of 706) with fewer than 1,000 members each, and most of these have fewer than 500 members. But these numerous small unions account for only about 1 per cent. of the aggregate trade union membership; about two-thirds of the aggregate membership at the end of 1949 was accounted for by the 17 largest unions, and over 90 per cent. by 91 unions with memberships of 10,000 or more.

Group of Unions	Membership at end of 1949			Membership at end of 1948		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
General Labour Organisations	1,828,910	281,560	2,110,470	1,846,700	293,860	2,140,560
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	170,460	8,250	178,710	170,870	10,840	181,710
Coal Mining	779,300	14,800	794,100	769,340	15,390	784,730
Other Mining and Quarrying	6,990	610	7,600	7,440	740	8,180
Treatment of Non-Metaliferous Mining Products other than Coal	15,440	16,550	31,990	15,860	17,110	32,970
Chemicals and Allied Trades	14,080	6,070	20,150	14,180	6,150	20,330
Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Electrical Goods, Vehicles and Other Metal Trades	1,581,450	58,950	1,640,400	1,600,000	67,050	1,667,050
Cotton	74,460	157,540	232,000	72,840	156,610	229,450
Other Textiles and Textile Finishing	90,630	86,590	177,220	87,500	84,990	172,490
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	13,870	3,530	17,400	13,930	3,590	17,520
Clothing (except Boots and Shoes)	36,500	109,470	145,970	35,700	104,210	139,910
Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.	63,950	36,770	100,720	62,810	34,900	97,710
Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufacture	49,970	21,370	71,340	53,590	19,220	72,810
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	110,410	13,430	123,840	103,720	14,120	117,840
Paper and Printing	204,180	65,920	270,100	196,610	63,420	260,030
Other Manufacturing Industries	11,400	3,310	14,710	11,630	3,630	15,260
Building and Contracting	496,100	130	496,230	503,830	180	504,010
Gas, Electricity and Water	29,070	3,080	32,150	27,420	3,010	30,430
Railways	560,740	27,410	588,150	596,200	31,140	627,340
Other Transport and Communications (excluding General Labour Unions)	384,500	53,920	438,420	379,450	56,030	435,480
Distributive Trades	251,450	137,980	389,430	246,870	139,840	386,710
Insurance, Banking and Finance	75,410	16,010	91,420	76,510	16,040	92,550
National Government Service	218,540	125,840	344,380	229,660	123,350	353,010
Local Government Service	257,840	109,100	366,940	249,930	101,330	351,260
Education	127,060	178,380	305,440	111,300	184,450	295,750
Other Professional and Business Services	85,750	97,140	182,890	89,600	96,200	185,800
Theatres, Cinemas, Sports, etc.	60,660	25,580	86,240	61,100	24,990	86,090
Other Services	2,630	300	2,930	2,720	310	3,030
Totals	7,601,950	1,659,590	9,261,540	7,637,340	1,671,860	9,309,200

Many unions have members in a number of industries, and for the purpose of these statistics the total membership of each union has been included in the group with which the majority of its members are believed to be connected. In particular, the membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, each of which has members in a wide variety of industries, has been included in the group "General Labour Organisations". It is necessary to have regard to these qualifications when using these figures as evidence of the total numbers of trade union members in each of the industry groups shown in the first column.

It may be noted that, although the female membership accounts for less than one-fifth of the membership of trade unions, taken as a whole, female membership greatly outnumbers male membership in certain industry groups, notably cotton, clothing and education.

Totals for 1935-1949

The following Table shows the total numbers of trade unions and their aggregate memberships at the end of each of the past 15 years:—

Year	Number of Unions at end of Year	Membership at end of Year			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Membership of previous Year
		Males	Females	Total	
		000's	000's	000's	
1935	1,049	4,106	761	4,867	+ 6.0
1936	1,036	4,495	800	5,295	+ 8.8
1937	1,032	4,947	895	5,842	+ 10.3
1938	1,024	5,127	926	6,053	+ 3.6
1939	1,019	5,288	1,010	6,298	+ 4.0
1940	1,004	5,494	1,119	6,613	+ 5.0
1941	996	5,753	1,412	7,165	+ 8.3
1942	991	6,151	1,716	7,867	+ 9.8
1943	987	6,258	1,916	8,174	+ 3.9
1944	963	6,239	1,848	8,087	- 1.1
1945	781*	6,237	1,638	7,875	- 2.6
1946	757	7,186	1,617	8,803	+ 11.8
1947	734	7,483	1,662	9,145	+ 3.9
1948	718	7,637	1,672	9,309	+ 1.8
1949	706	7,602	1,660	9,262	- 0.5

In 1892 (the earliest year for which statistics are available), the total membership of trade unions was a little over 1½ million, and by 1910 had reached a total of only 2½ million. The total increased, year by year, with a few exceptions, until 1920, when it reached nearly 8,350,000. Subsequently the total declined almost continuously until 1933, when it was just under 4,400,000. It began to rise again in 1934 and has continued to rise in most years since.

* The reduction in the number of unions at the end of 1945, as compared with 1944, was partly due to the amalgamation of the majority of the coal mining unions into the National Union of Mineworkers, while a large proportion of the remainder was due to constitutional changes in a group of associated organisations in the Civil Service, as a result of which they ceased to function independently of the parent organisation.

Industrial Distribution of Membership

In the Table which follows, some information is given on the industrial distribution of trade union membership at the end of 1949, with comparative figures for a year earlier. The memberships of the individual unions have been grouped, as far as possible, in accordance with the "Standard Industrial Classification", which is designed to secure uniformity and comparability in the statistics published by various Government Departments in the United Kingdom.

Federations of Trade Unions

At the end of 1949 the number of federations of trade unions in the United Kingdom was 51, the same number as at the end of 1948. Although a large proportion of trade unions are affiliated to federations, some are not affiliated and others are affiliated in respect of only a part of their total membership. On the other hand, many trade unions, or branches of trade unions, are affiliated to more than one federation.

MEMBERSHIP, INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND FUNDS OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued a Statistical Summary relating to the membership and finances of trade unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1940*. The Summary covers the period 1939-49 and for the years 1948 and 1949 includes an analysis by industry groups.

In the Table below, a summary of the figures relating to unions of employees is given for the year 1949, together with comparative figures for the years 1948 and 1939. It should be noted that the figures given in this Table relate only to registered trade unions in Great Britain, whereas the figures given in the preceding article in this GAZETTE relate to the United Kingdom and include both registered and unregistered trade unions.

	1949	1948	1939
Number of Unions on Register	417	416	424
Number of Members	7,883,736	7,916,564	5,018,968
Income—	£	£	£
From Members	15,885,000	15,413,000	8,867,000
From other sources	1,796,000	1,742,000	853,000
Expenditure—			
Unemployment, etc., Benefit	159,000	180,000†	746,000†
Dispute Benefit	74,000	250,000	163,000
Sick and Accident Benefit	1,151,000	983,000	675,000
Funeral Benefit	492,000	442,000	389,000
Superannuation Benefit	1,725,000	1,681,000	1,200,000
Other Benefits	931,000	659,000	395,000
From Political Fund	517,000	375,000	118,000
Working Expenses	7,945,000	7,535,000	3,408,000
Other Outgoings	1,103,000	810,000	451,000
Funds at end of Year	58,119,000	54,398,000	22,183,000

In addition to the above there were 96 registered associations of employers in 1949, with an aggregate membership of 116,021.

* Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary, 1939-1949. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4d. post free).
† The figures exclude State unemployment benefit paid by the unions and recovered from the Ministry of Labour and National Service (£61,000 in 1948 and £1,753,000 in 1939).

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 380 to 397.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose by 32,000 (12,000 males and 20,000 females) during September, the number at the end of the month being 22,448,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 10,000, manufacturing industries rose by 57,000 and other industries and services fell by 15,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who had not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 50,000 from 23,404,000 to 23,454,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 283,835 to 304,063 between 11th September and 16th October. There was a rise of 9,572 in the case of males and 10,656 in the case of females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 111 at the end of October, as compared with 110 at the end of September. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the month resulted in an aggregate increase

estimated at £78,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 270,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £4,000 for 166,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed by the Road Haulage Executive, and in tobacco manufacture, leather production and rayon yarn production.

Retail Prices

At 17th October the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 115, compared with 114 at 12th September and with 112 at 18th October, 1949. The rise in the index during the month was mainly the result of higher prices for eggs and fish. There were also advances in the prices of some other foodstuffs and many articles of clothing and textiles, in some fares, and in the average charges for gas, electricity and boot and shoe repairs.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during October in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was over 40,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 246,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 116, and, in addition, 8 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that in the printing and bookbinding industry in the London area.

NUMBERS, MEMBERSHIP, TRANSACTIONS, ETC., OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1949

The particulars given in this article in respect of the numbers, membership, transactions, etc., of co-operative societies in 1949 have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from statutory returns furnished to his Department, and relate, in general, to those societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts that operate on a co-operative basis.

Retail Societies

The Table below shows the principal transactions of co-operative societies mainly engaged in retail distribution, including general supply stores and others, for the years 1949, 1948 and 1947, and their financial position at the end of those years. The figures cover the productive and distributive activities of the societies.

	1949	1948	1947
Number of Societies	1,115	1,113	1,118
Membership	Thousands 10,253	Thousands 10,020	Thousands 9,805
Sales	£000's 534,447	£000's 489,887	£000's 434,215
Salaries and Wages	67,606	63,549	57,453
Surplus	47,529	45,921	46,179
Allocated from Surplus—			
Share Interest	6,336	6,583	6,857
Dividends on Sales	36,503	35,461	35,216
Liabilities—			
Share Capital	237,127	243,375	246,729
Due to Depositors and Loanholders	70,849	68,489	63,981
Other	49,172	45,192	40,748
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	41,427	39,312	38,817
Assets—			
Stocks	52,538	45,775	38,946
Investments	262,678	274,266	282,058
Other	83,359	76,327	69,271
Total Assets	398,575	396,368	390,275

The number of employees engaged in retail distribution in 1949 was 217,000 (117,000 males aged 18 years and over, 66,000 females aged 18 years and over and 34,000 persons under 18 years of age), and the amount paid to them in salaries and wages was £53,979,000.

Wholesale Societies

The Table which follows shows the principal transactions and the financial position, in the years 1949, 1948 and 1947, of the societies mainly engaged in wholesale distribution and production.

	1949	1948	1947
Number of Societies	185	189	182
Membership	Thousands 56	Thousands 55	Thousands 54
Sales	£000's 381,759	£000's 331,271	£000's 293,074
Salaries and Wages	24,071	21,812	19,128
Surplus	12,830	11,782	14,106
Allocated from Surplus—			
Share Interest	957	930	905
Dividends on Sales	8,905	9,862	8,992
Liabilities—			
Share Capital	26,123	25,373	24,773
Due to Depositors and Loanholders	154,684	167,573	181,521
Other	21,069	21,743	21,482
Net Balance Disposable and Reserves	20,729	26,353	25,959
Assets—			
Stocks	28,306	24,486	19,507
Investments	11,928	11,640	28,359
Other	182,371	204,916	205,869
Total Assets	222,605	241,042	253,735

Industry	Number of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Gross Value of Productions				
			Retail Societies	Wholesale and Productive Societies	All Societies		
			C.W.S., S.C.W.S., E.&S.J., C.W.S.*	Other Societies			
Food and Tobacco	31,973	£000's 9,243	£000's 38,781	£000's 53,763	£000's 8,234	£000's 100,778	
Farming and Dairying	9,476	2,854	15,971	21,583	4,279	41,833	
Clothing	22,973	5,341	3,600	8,953	4,606	17,159	
Textiles	4,331	956	—	6,130	282	6,412	
Building and Wood-working	15,461	4,860	5,637	7,104	173	12,914	
Papermaking, Printing, etc.	5,050	1,565	11	2,652	1,787	4,450	
Metal and Engineering	4,879	1,435	1,182	3,220	380	4,782	
Miscellaneous (including Transport for Productive Departments)	8,819	2,460	215	11,380	203	11,798	
Totals for 1949	102,962	28,714	65,397	114,785	19,944	200,126	
Corresponding Totals for: 1948	100,474	26,470	60,350	102,988	18,248	181,586	
1947	96,763	23,428	54,732	87,001	15,836	157,569	

The following is an analysis of the net value of productions in

* The initials represent the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., and the English and Scottish Joint Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., respectively.

1949, i.e., the value after the cost of materials used has been deducted :—

Industry	Retail Societies	Wholesale and Productive Societies				All Societies
		C.W.S.*	S.C.W.S.*	E. & S.J. C.W.S.*	Other Societies	
Food and Tobacco ..	£000's 11,461	£000's 8,309	£000's 1,780	£000's 178	£000's 2,494	£000's 24,222
Farming and Dairying ..	3,040	2,918	471	—	723	7,152
Clothing ..	1,928	2,950	586	—	1,863	7,327
Textiles ..	—	1,241	433	—	85	1,759
Building and Wood-working ..	2,821	2,587	362	—	86	5,856
Papermaking, Printing, etc. ..	6	1,065	316	—	1,093	2,480
Metal and Engineering ..	465	1,038	278	—	227	2,008
Miscellaneous ..	67	2,848	482	—	49	3,446
Totals for 1949 ..	19,788	22,956	4,708	178	6,620	54,250
Corresponding Totals for : 1948 ..	18,528	19,094	4,687	195	6,156	48,660
1947 ..	16,795	17,585	4,278	197	5,647	44,502

Services

In addition to the production and distribution of commodities, services of a varied character are provided by the distributive societies and also by societies separately registered for these purposes, the principal of these services being banking, insurance and laundering.

Banking

The Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. has a banking department that provides all banking services and conducts the banking business of almost all the societies in the co-operative movement in England and Wales. Figures relating to the society's banking activities in the years 1949, 1948 and 1947 are given in the next Table.

	1949	1948	1947
Number of Accounts—			
Co-operative Societies ..	809	812	817
Trade Unions ..	15,228	14,815	14,129
Clubs ..	1,652	1,497	1,403
Other Mutual Organisations ..	21,224	19,689	18,724
Individuals ..	94,676	88,251	81,163
Total ..	133,589	125,064	116,236
Deposit Balances—	£	£	£
C.W.S. Trade Department ..	119,168,750	146,144,289	164,591,019
Other Accounts ..	64,456,922	55,954,508	46,176,351
Current Account Balances—			
C.W.S. Trade Department ..	3,281,863	3,659,805	3,750,824
Other Accounts ..	37,106,717	29,174,892	33,983,557
Investments ..	197,055,882	213,306,432	228,457,781
Total Assets ..	235,204,485	247,119,319	258,878,065

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. established a separate banking department in 1948. Figures for the years 1949 and 1948 are given in the next Table.

	1949	1948
Deposit Balances—	£	£
S.C.W.S. Trade Department ..	8,737,743	11,411,867
Other Accounts ..	5,240,700	4,563,600
Current Account Balances—		
S.C.W.S. Trade Department ..	784,156	699,593
Other Accounts ..	1,008,302	193,883
Investments ..	15,399,017	14,887,122
Total Assets ..	15,811,232	16,886,183

Insurance

The Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. is owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. The Society does extensive business in all the main branches of insurance, with the exception of marine risks.

* See footnote * in second column on page 367.



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Figures of the work of this Society in 1949, 1948 and 1947 are shown in the next Table.

	1949	1948	1947
Premiums—	£	£	£
Industrial Branch ..	13,934,436	12,927,036	11,636,469
Collective Life Branch ..	902,773	840,849	780,681
Other Branches ..	8,829,428	7,940,855	7,013,588
Total ..	23,666,637	21,708,740	19,430,738
Interest on Shares ..	2,625	2,625	2,625
Dividends on Premiums ..	91,319	77,798	71,062
Salaries and Wages ..	1,210,038	1,164,657	1,068,864
Commission ..	4,082,379	3,884,567	3,569,968

Laundering

Many retail societies themselves undertake laundering whilst others have combined to form separately registered federal laundry societies. Total figures for this service, including those of the retail societies and the federal societies, are given in the following Table :—

	1949	1948	1947
Number of Employees ..	14,040	14,267	13,410
Salaries and Wages ..	£ 2,759,870	£ 2,573,450	£ 2,197,505
Charges for Work Done ..	5,000,848	4,407,886	3,982,999

Miscellaneous

The retail and wholesale and productive societies also provide various additional services. The number of employees, salaries and wages and revenue of these departments are shown below :—

	1949	1948	1947
Number of Employees ..	7,324	6,819	5,999
Salaries and Wages ..	£ 1,787,206	£ 1,593,522	£ 1,342,237
Charges for Work Done ..	7,363,052	6,301,194	5,702,978

Agriculture and Fishing

The next Table gives particulars of the transactions of trading societies in agriculture and fishing for the years 1949, 1948 and 1947. The trading societies, all of which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, are divided into four groups : (i) *Requirements societies*, whose principal function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture; (ii) *produce societies*, which are chiefly concerned with the marketing of members' agricultural produce; (iii) *farming and growing societies*, which themselves undertake growing operations; and (iv) *fishermen's societies*, which supply fishing gear to, and market fish on behalf of, their members.

	1949	1948	1947
Requirement Societies—			
Number of Societies ..	207	212	216
Members ..	142,516	133,333	125,085
Sales ..	£000's 34,590	£000's 26,571	£000's 22,590
Surplus on Year ..	1,222	1,040	886
Produce Societies—			
Number of Societies ..	168	167	159
Members ..	69,830	64,903	59,137
Sales ..	£000's 31,110	£000's 23,686	£000's 17,407
Surplus on Year ..	503	422	264
Farming and Growing Societies—			
Number of Societies ..	33	34	33
Members ..	1,587	1,584	1,732
Sales ..	£000's 301	£000's 281	£000's 289
Surplus on Year ..	57	24	68
Fishermen's Societies—			
Number of Societies ..	57	54	47
Members ..	2,008	1,822	1,654
Sales ..	£000's 357	£000's 317	£000's 303
Surplus on Year ..	8	7	9
All Trading Societies—			
Number of Societies ..	465	467	455
Members ..	215,941	201,642	187,608
Sales ..	£000's 66,358	£000's 50,855	£000's 40,589
Surplus on Year ..	1,790	1,493	1,227

At the end of 1949 there were also 707 *service societies*, which supplied their members with some service connected with agriculture, such as the provision of small holdings and allotments, credit, threshing facilities and cattle insurance. Some were registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts and others under the Friendly Societies Acts. The total membership was 200,000, compared with 198,000 members of 707 societies at the end of 1948. The most important of the service societies are the small holdings and allotment societies. At the end of 1949, tenants of these societies numbered 82,000.

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Road Haulage Executive : New National Agreement

An agreement, operative from 25th October, 1950, has been made between the Road Haulage Executive, the Transport and General Workers' Union, the Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association and the United Road Transport Workers' Association of England covering the rates of pay and conditions of service of operating and other wages grades employed by the Road Haulage Executive. The grades of workers concerned include drivers of motor vehicles and steam wagons or tractors, foremen, bank staff, warehousemen, mates, statutory attendants, vanguards, etc., engaged on general haulage or in the parcels services, heavy haulage workers, furniture warehousing and removal workers and drivers, stablemen, etc., employed on horse cartage. Their standard rates of pay for a 44-hour week, exclusive of meal times, are set out in an appendix to the agreement, London rates being specified for workers in an area defined as within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross and including certain depots outside the radius, and provincial rates for all other workers. Some particulars of these rates are given on page 394 of this GAZETTE.

The agreement provides for a guaranteed week of 44 hours at standard rates of pay on condition that the worker reports for duty at the specified time, remains available for duty within the guaranteed week in accordance with instructions, and, if his regular work is not available, undertakes other reasonable work temporarily. The guaranteed week is to be scheduled between midnight on Sunday and 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, and all hours worked or deemed to have been worked outside this period are to be classified as overtime. Workers are to be designated as 5-day or 6-day workers and as day or night workers, and daily periods of duty on weekdays are specified in the agreement.

Overtime is to be calculated on a daily basis, payment for the first six hours of overtime in any week, exclusive of Sunday, being at time-and-a-quarter and thereafter at time-and-a-half, and for Sunday work at double time with a minimum of 5½ hours. For hours of duty between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. there is an additional rate of 4d. an hour or part of any hour, which is not to be included for the purpose of calculating overtime.

Each worker who has completed twelve months' service prior to 1st April in any year is to receive two weeks' holiday with pay on consecutive days during the period from 1st April to 31st October. Six statutory or customary holidays are also to be granted during the year and paid for on the basis of the wages due for the number of hours, excluding overtime, normally worked on that day at the normal time rate. A worker may be required to work on a day of statutory holiday and is then to be paid an additional day's pay for such work.

Other sections of the agreement deal with telephoning for instructions while off duty, subsistence allowances, scheduling of duties, workers temporarily transferred to other localities, workers employed on the carriage of indivisible loads, time spent on travelling under the instruction of the Executive which is to be treated as working time, and assimilation, concerning which it is stated that—

"(a) The object of this agreement is to provide common rates and conditions for comparable work.

"(c) The new rate of pay will absorb or reduce any personal differences at present paid in excess of the appropriate rate for the grade, except that recognised incentive, good conduct, service, accident-free and other measured bonus schemes, which were in operation at the date of this agreement and had been in existence prior to 28th November, 1946, will continue for the workers parties to the schemes in addition to the prescribed rates.

"(d) To the extent that higher rates or more favourable conditions, other than the payments arising from the particular schemes referred to in (c) above, are not wholly absorbed by the terms of this agreement, the agreed balances will be carried as personal allowances to the individual.

"(e) In order to fulfil the object in (a) above, a joint committee of the Unions and the Executive will examine during the next six months all bonus schemes referred to in (c) and personal allowances referred to in (d) above, and make recommendations as to their future treatment."

A supplementary agreement covering the conditions of service of milk workers is appended to the main agreement, and deals with the guaranteed week, overtime and Sunday work of these workers.

RECONSTITUTION OF WAGES COUNCILS

Articles published in the September issue of this GAZETTE (page 303) 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 14th November the Minister made a further Order under the Act in respect of the Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain). This Order, which came into operation on 21st November, brings the constitution of the Council into conformity with the provisions relating to the constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act. It also abolishes the District Trade Committee established by this Council under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.


Copies of the Order, which is entitled The Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1838), can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

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DISPUTE IN THE LONDON PRINTING INDUSTRY

The Court of Inquiry set up by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to investigate the causes and circumstances of a dispute between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors have submitted their Report, which has been published as a Command Paper.* The Court consisted of Professor J. L. Brierly, C.B.E., D.C.L., LL.M., Mr. A. J. Easley, O.B.E., and Mr. A. G. Tomkins, O.B.E. (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 304).

History of Dispute

After a brief account of the organisation of the printing industry on the employers' and workers' sides, the Report surveys the course of wage movements in the industry up to the beginning of the present dispute. The dispute arose out of a claim submitted in April, 1950, to the London Master Printers' Association by the London Society of Compositors for an increase of 9s. 9d. a week in the minimum rate of its members. This increase, the trade union stated, was necessary in order to restore the differential between minimum craftsmen's rates in London and the provinces which had been disturbed by wage increases granted to members of the Typographical Association. The union said that it would be prepared to consider, alongside the demand for the restoration of the differential, an agreement whereby, in return for some further monetary increase, the union would make a series of offers in regard to the man-power question. The employers' association in reply offered an increase of 2s. 6d. a week, which it was claimed would restore the differential to the figure at which it stood from 1923 to 1947; the association also asked for an increase in the ratio of apprentices to journeymen. The offer was refused.

In May the trade union withdrew the claim for a wage increase and imposed a ban upon overtime. The union also gave six months' notice to withdraw from the Joint Industrial Council for the Printing Industry. The dispute was then reported by the employers to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and referred by the Minister to the National Arbitration Tribunal. On 20th June the Tribunal awarded an increase of 3s. 6d. a week in the minimum rate of compositors, to take effect from the date on which the overtime ban should be lifted, and recommended the parties to enter into negotiations on the subject of recruitment to the industry.

Subsequent discussions failed to secure the lifting of the overtime ban. On 23rd August the London Society of Compositors gave instructions for the discontinuance of a number of customary working arrangements in printing houses in membership of the London Master Printers' Association, and the Association recommended its members to warn their employees that, unless by 30th August they gave assurance to observe the recognised conditions of employment, they would be individually dismissed as being in breach of their individual contracts of service. On 29th August the Minister of Labour and National Service announced his decision to appoint a Court of Inquiry and requested the trade union to withdraw the ban on overtime and other restrictions on normal working and the employers' association to withdraw the recommendations respecting dismissal notices. As the trade union did not respond, the notices took effect and 3,700 men were dismissed.

As a result of mediation by the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, the parties to the dispute subsequently agreed, with a view to reaching an amicable settlement, to recommend the reinstatement of the dismissed men, the removal of the overtime ban and restrictive practices, and the adjournment of the Court of Inquiry to permit of a joint conference being held. The recommendations were accepted. At the joint conference, which took place on 15th and 20th September, the trade union put forward proposals for an agreement to provide a minimum wage of £8 a week, stabilised for two, three or more years, accompanied by a cost-of-living sliding scale; the annual regulation of the ratio of apprentices to journeymen by a sliding scale in the light of the previous year's unemployment figures; the revision of the payment for nightwork; the operation of certain types of machine by compositors; and a reduction of working hours when unemployment in the industry reached a given level, together with a termination of concessions affecting man-power. The employers' association refused to agree to a minimum wage of £8 a week, but offered wage increases on certain classes of work. The proposals for stabilisation and a cost-of-living sliding scale were regarded as impracticable at present. The association was prepared to give a trial to a sliding-scale ratio for apprentices, but pressed for more immediate measures, such as a block of additional apprentices or the recruitment of trainees. As no agreement could be reached, the overtime embargo and restrictive practices were re-imposed and, on 29th September, members of the London Society of Compositors who had failed to give an assurance that they would resume normal conditions of working were summarily dismissed. The sitting of the Court of Inquiry was resumed.

Conclusions of Court of Inquiry

After setting out the employers' case and the statement made by the trade union, the Report gives the conclusions of the Court of Inquiry. The Court say that, in their view, one of the main factors in prolonging and embittering the dispute was the intransigent attitude of the London Society of Compositors. They recommend that negotiations between the parties should be restarted forthwith and that the men who were summarily dismissed should be reinstated and normal working conditions, including the working

* Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Report of a Court of Inquiry into the causes and circumstances of a Dispute between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors. Cmd. 8074. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d. post free).

of overtime, resumed. The Court then indicate the lines on which they think that agreement might be reached.

Man-Power.—The Court are unable to accept the argument of the London Society of Compositors that, because the Society has undertaken heavy superannuation and unemployment benefit obligations towards its members, it is entitled to restrict the number of compositors and apprentices working in London to a figure that would secure the Society's finances from ever being endangered by even a small amount of temporary unemployment. The Society offered to discuss measures, including unlimited overtime, which would bring relief to the acute labour shortage in the industry, and suggested the admission to membership of a number of compositors now working in the provinces. The Court, however, regarded these measures as inadequate although valuable in themselves. The Society was opposed to the admission of adult entrants, mainly because it was feared that, by the time they were trained, the shortage of labour would have disappeared. The Court's opinion is that, on a long-term view, this expectation is not justified.

The Court of Inquiry think that provision should be made in a new agreement for the admission of late entrants to be trained as compositors. The candidates should be approved by a Joint Committee, which could fix an agreed number of late entrants for training under a scheme providing a training syllabus and a learner certificate to be issued after satisfactory training and regarded as the parallel of an apprenticeship indenture. Any possible danger to the Society's finances through the admission to membership of a reasonable number of such entrants could, it is suggested, be averted by an adjustment of the benefits.

As a further step towards meeting the Society's apprehension about unemployment, the Court suggest that the number of hours in a normal working week might be reduced within reasonable limits if unemployment among compositors were to reach a given level. Other measures for relieving man-power shortage which the Court approve are: the periodical adjustment by a Joint Committee of the ratio of apprentices to journeymen; a reduction from seven to six years in the period of apprenticeship; the extension of overtime working; the importation of matter set up in the provinces; dual working; and co-operation in the introduction of incentive schemes.

Wages.—The Court say that a co-ordinated wage structure, applicable to all occupations and grades and on a national basis, is highly desirable in the printing industry, but that the main obstacle to agreement on a wage structure has been the inability of the trade unions to agree on a method of conducting collective negotiations. On account of the desire of the individual unions to retain their autonomy on wage questions, the Joint Industrial Council for the industry has not been given authority to negotiate on wages. The Court consider that the time has come for these arrangements to be revised; but, in order to overcome the objection of the craft unions to collective negotiations, they suggest that there should be separate wage-negotiating committees of the Joint Industrial Council (a) for craftsmen only, and (b) for semi-skilled and unskilled workers, and that the decisions of these committees should not be subject to review by the Council as a whole. It would be an essential pre-requisite to the adoption of this proposal that the London Society of Compositors should withdraw its notice of resignation from the Joint Industrial Council.

As regards the Society's claim for a higher minimum rate for compositors, the Court say that they can see no justification for increasing the rate awarded by the National Arbitration Tribunal in June, 1950, unless such an increase is linked with conditions which will ensure a long period of wage stability in the industry, an increase in the man-power, and the adoption of working arrangements which will facilitate greater output.

As part of a general settlement on all outstanding questions, the Court suggest that the parties should agree on a basic minimum wage rate of £7 15s. a week, but that it should be made clear that, where workers are already receiving by way of house rates or merit money a wage in excess of the new minimum, the employer is free to reduce the house rate or merit money to the extent of the increase in the minimum rate, subject to no compositor receiving less than the new minimum. The agreement should embody an undertaking by the trade union to discourage any attempt by its members to maintain house rates or merit money at the old level. The extra payments which have been negotiated between the trade union and the employers should continue to be additional to the minimum wage. The Court regard favourably the proposal of the union that the agreement should include provision for a cost-of-living sliding scale. They consider that the agreement should remain in force for a period of years.

Re-opening of Negotiations

On 30th October the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors agreed on a basis on which negotiations for a new agreement would be opened. The London compositors who had been idle as a result of the dispute returned to work on 1st November.

CIVIL ENGINEERING DISPUTE

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed a Committee under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to inquire into and report on the claim of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives that building craftsmen and attendant labourers employed by members of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors should receive the same rates and conditions as those governing corresponding work in the building industry. The Committee consists of Sir John Forster, K.B.E., K.C., President of the Industrial Court, Mr. Geoffrey Marchand, C.B.E., and Mr. James Campbell.

NATIONAL SERVICE

Call-up and Deferment of 1929-1932 Classes

An article is published in this GAZETTE at six-monthly intervals giving information about the age-classes which have been required to register under the National Service Acts (see, for example, pages 194 and 195 of the June, 1950, issue). Similar information is now available for 29th September in respect of men born between 1st January, 1929, and 30th June, 1932, and a summary of that information is given below.

Men in the classes in question were registered under the National Service Acts at various dates between 7th December, 1946, and 3rd June, 1950. Each man was informed by means of a leaflet issued to him when he registered of the conditions which govern the grant of deferment of call-up to apprentices, learners, artied pupils, etc., to enable them to complete their industrial training or their training for professional qualifications before call-up, and to full-time students to enable them to take the General Certificate of Education or an examination of similar or higher standard or to complete a University course of study. Arrangements for deferment of call-up on the ground of industrial need continued to operate in regard to men employed in coal mining and agriculture.

The total numbers of men included in the analysis of 29th September were 298,000 of the 1929 class, 302,800 of the 1930 class, 295,900 of the 1931 class and 150,800 of the first half of the 1932 class. Large numbers of these classes had already been posted to the Forces, and the remainder had either been medically rejected for service, or were awaiting posting to the Forces, or had had their call-up deferred. The numbers in the various classes were as follows:—

	1929 Class	1930 Class	1931 Class	1932 Class, First Half
Posted to H.M. Forces or entered as volunteers	213,200	183,900	154,200	59,100
Found unfit for service in H.M. Forces	36,500	33,100	36,600	20,100
Available for H.M. Forces or awaiting medical examination	5,800	2,500	3,300	12,800
Applications for deferment of call-up under consideration	400	500	600	1,600
Call-up deferred:—				
Apprentices	5,900	39,100	51,800	29,900
Artied pupils and others training for professional qualifications	3,000	4,400	5,500	3,100
Agricultural workers	16,000	18,500	19,200	9,200
Coal mining workers	6,900	7,800	8,500	4,200
Seamen	4,100	4,400	4,200	1,100
Boys at school granted deferment to 31st July, 1951 (to take General Certificate of Education, etc.)	—	100	1,000	2,900
University students, student teachers, etc.	4,600	7,400	9,100	4,300
All others (including hardship, postponements, "approved school" cases, etc.)	1,600	1,100	1,900	2,500
Total	298,000	302,800	295,900	150,800

It should be noted that the men whose call-up for the Forces has been deferred have not yet been medically examined, and consequently it is not known how many of them are in fact unfit for service. The figures on the second line of the Table represent the "unfits" among those who have already been medically examined, and for all age-classes taken together they represent approximately 16½ per cent. of the total number in that category. The rate of medical rejection showed some increase after the introduction, in the second half of 1948, of improved methods of medical examination and classification, which have resulted in a somewhat greater number being found unfit for service in the Forces.

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

The men included in the Table who are shown as having been granted deferment to 31st July, 1951, to take the General Certificate of Education or an examination of similar or higher standard, will normally become available for call-up after termination of their deferment on 31st July, unless granted further deferment to continue their full-time studies or to enter into an apprenticeship or to train for a professional qualification.

The figures relating to the deferment of University students, etc., include men pursuing, or under consideration for, full-time courses for University degrees and qualifications of a similar standard, courses at Teachers' Training Colleges in Scotland, and also medical, dental, etc., and theological and missionary training. The deferment position of students taking University degrees or qualifications of similar standard and medical, dental, etc., or higher technical courses is determined by Joint Recruiting Boards which have been established at all University Centres, and the vast majority (about 23,800) of the men in the above categories were students dealt with by these Boards. Applications for the deferment of students in full-time attendance at technical classes (other than those whose cases are considered by Joint Recruiting Boards) are dealt with by National Service Deferment Boards.

The statistics which were compiled on 31st March included an occupational analysis of the apprentices who had been granted deferment, but an analysis on those lines was not obtained on this occasion.



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Statistics for 1946-1949

In a written answer to a question in the House of Commons on 18th October, the Minister of Labour and National Service gave the following particulars of the number of men registered under the National Service Acts and of the number called up for service with the Forces in each year from 1946 to 1949:—

Year	Dates of Birth of Young Men required to Register during the Year	Number Registered	Number Called up
1946	1st Apr., 1928, to 31st Mar., 1929	308,000	260,000
1947	" " 1929, " " 1930	300,000	183,400
1948	" " 1930, " " Dec., 1930	239,200*	150,900
1949	" " Jan., 1931, " " 1931	303,600	166,600

The Minister pointed out that, owing to the inevitable time lag between registration and actual call-up, the number called up in a particular year is not precisely related to the number registered in that year, and is more nearly related to the numbers registered at the first three quarterly registrations in the year and the last quarterly registration in the preceding year. Since the end of 1946, the difference between the numbers registered and called up is accounted for by: (1) men found to be medically unfit for service; (2) men employed in coal mining, agriculture and the Merchant Navy, who are not called up so long as they remain satisfactorily so employed; (3) men who joined the Forces as volunteers between registration and call-up; and (4) men granted deferment to enable them to complete approved studies or apprenticeships.

Registrations under National Service Acts

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 2nd December. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st October, 1932, and 31st December, 1932, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they may be eligible for deferment of call-up by reason of the nature of their employment, e.g., in coal mining or agriculture or as apprentices or learners. Such men if born within the dates specified above must register on the prescribed date.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Use of Siliceous Parting Powders in Foundries

On 19th October the Minister of Labour and National Service made Regulations under the Factories Acts entitled The Foundries (Parting Materials) Special Regulations, 1950, which come into operation on 1st December. The draft of these Regulations was first published in 1945, but was subsequently re-issued in revised form (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 264).

The Regulations, which are in technical terms carefully framed in consultation with industry, prohibit the use as parting powders, in connection with the making of metal castings, of certain materials which involve substantial risk of silicosis to the workers. These materials are (a) materials containing compounds of silicon calculated as silica to the extent of more than 3 per cent. by weight of the dry material, and (b) dust or other matter deposited from a fettling or blasting process. The prohibition does not extend to natural sand or to six substances specified in the Schedule to the Regulations if (in either case) the material does not contain an admixture of any other silica. The excepted substances are: zirconium silicate (zircon); calcined china clay; calcined aluminous fireclay; sillimanite; calcined or fused alumina; and olivine.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1950 No. 1700) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

Examination of Plant in Factories, Northern Ireland

On 10th October the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland made the Factories (Examination of Plant) (Revocation) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1950, in pursuance of powers conferred upon it by Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of subsequent legislation. This Order revokes, as from 1st October, 1951, the Factories (Examination of Plant) (Northern Ireland) Emergency Order, 1941, the scope of which is similar to that of the corresponding Order in Great Britain to be revoked as from the same date (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 264).

Copies of the Revocation Order (Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland 1950 No. 173) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, 80 Chichester Street, Belfast, or through any bookseller, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

* Three registrations only.

Men who have a preference for a particular Service should say so when they register, but no guarantee can be given that they will be allocated to that Service. In particular, there is only a very limited number of vacancies in the Royal Navy for men not entering on a regular engagement.

Any man registering for service in the Armed Forces who enters the coal mining industry for underground work before an enlistment notice is issued will not be called up so long as he remains satisfactorily employed in that work.

Each man who registers will be given a leaflet setting out the conditions under which deferment of call-up may be granted to an apprentice, or a young man in a similar position, or a student in full-time attendance at a technical class. If a man wishes to complete his apprenticeship or training before he is called up, he must make application for deferment on the appropriate form to be obtained at the time of his registration or as soon as possible afterwards.

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service; but seamen should, if possible, register at Mercantile Marine Offices. Young men who, although not yet required to register under these arrangements, wish for good reason to be registered when they become 18 may apply, when they reach that age, for registration at a Local Office of the Ministry.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced the dates of two further registrations for the first half of 1951. These are 3rd March, when men born between 1st January and 31st March, 1933, will register, and 2nd June, when men born between 1st April and 30th June, 1933, will register.

Extension of National Service Acts to the Isle of Man

On 9th October His Majesty in Council made the National Service (Isle of Man) Order, 1950, extending to the Isle of Man the provisions of the National Service Act, 1950, which prolong the period of whole-time service in the Forces of men called up for national service from 18 months to two years (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, page 303). The provisions are subject to certain adaptations and modifications which are contained in the Schedule to the Order.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1950 No. 1652) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net (2d. post free).

Accidents to Railway Servants during 1949

The Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways has submitted to the Minister of Transport a Report upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1949. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 8d. post free).

Statistics in the Report are based on returns made by the Railway Executive, the London Transport Executive and certain minor railway companies which were not taken over by the British Transport Commission at the beginning of 1948 and also on reports upon certain accidents made after inquiries by the Ministry of Transport. Nationalisation of the railways effected no change in the basis of report, and the figures for 1949 are comparable with those for previous years, apart from the war years 1940-45, when only fatalities and serious injuries were required to be reported. All casualties to passengers or other persons, excluding railway staff, are required to be reported, however slight the injuries may be. Casualties to railway servants are now only required to be reported if they cause absence from ordinary work for more than three days. Personal injuries are classified as "serious" or "minor", the former being defined as "amputation of limbs, a fracture or dislocation, internal injuries, loss of an eye, burns or scalds, and any other injury of similar serious character likely to cause protracted disablement". Any person so severely injured as to die after an accident, but before the date of the Report, is included as a fatality.

The number of railway servants killed during 1949 was 209, compared with 206 in 1948 and annual averages of 297 during 1940-45 and 238 during 1935-39. The number injured was 20,057, including 2,193 seriously and 17,864 slightly injured. The total number injured during 1948 was 20,930.

Accidents included in the Report are classified under three main groups: (1) train accidents (i.e., accidents to trains and rolling stock on or affecting a passenger railway, and failures of rolling stock, track and structures), (2) movement accidents (i.e., those connected with the movement of railway vehicles, exclusive of train accidents), and (3) non-movement accidents (i.e., those occurring on railway premises not connected with the movement of any railway vehicles). Of the 209 railway servants who were killed in 1949, six were involved in train accidents, 182 in movement accidents and 21 in non-movement accidents. For those railway servants who were seriously injured during the year the corresponding figures were 20, 872 and 1,301 and for those sustaining minor injuries 73, 1,660 and 16,131.

The Report includes detailed analyses of the figures of all railway accidents in 1949, brief summaries of 18 accidents which were the subject of inquiries, observations on the various causes of accidents and a review of the year 1949. The Report is followed by appendices containing relevant statistical information.

SUPPLY OF LABOUR IN WINTER EMERGENCIES

In accordance with the usual practice, the Ministry of Labour and National Service have instructed their Local Offices to make arrangements well in advance for the supply of labour, if necessary this winter, to keep roads, railways and canals open for traffic and to prevent or minimise flooding. These arrangements are now being made in consultation with highway, railway, canal and catchment authorities.

In areas where the labour reserve is small, arrangements will be made wherever possible to obtain the services of building and civil engineering and agricultural and forestry workers whose normal employment is temporarily suspended owing to severe weather conditions. Provision will also be made for military or Royal Air Force labour to be used in the last resort, if the need is urgent and civilian labour is not available or cannot be obtained in time. Servicemen will be replaced as soon as possible by civilians; but where Servicemen are employed the authority concerned will be charged the civil rates for the work performed.

GUIDE TO OFFICIAL SOURCES OF LABOUR STATISTICS

H.M. Stationery Office have published, on behalf of the Inter-departmental Committee on Social and Economic Research, a revised edition of the booklet "Guides to Official Sources: No. 1, Labour Statistics," price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4d. post free).

At the suggestion of the academic members of the Committee this booklet was first issued in 1948 in the hope, which has since been justified, that it might prove of value to teachers and students at the Universities as well as to other research workers. The revised edition takes account of the changes of statistics of employment of the insured population brought about by the introduction of the National Insurance and National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts and of the Standard Industrial Classification.

The booklet, which opens with a note on the development of the statistical service of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, gives an account of the information collected about employment and unemployment in general and in relation to special groups (e.g., disabled persons, trainees and foreign workers), about wages, earnings, hours of work and industrial relations, and about price indexes and family budgets. It refers to factors affecting the continuity of statistical series and contains a list of the principal published sources of labour statistics, whether prepared by the Ministry or by other Government Departments.

Appendices to the booklet contain (i) notes on the principal measures administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service yielding statistical data; (ii) a subject index to published sources of the Ministry's statistics; (iii) specimen forms used by the Ministry; (iv) references to sources of information on international labour statistics; (v) definitions of employment; and (vi) a list of the Ministry's employment exchanges and branch employment offices by region and county.

THE IRON AND STEEL CORPORATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

The Iron and Steel Act, 1949*, which received the Royal Assent on 24th November of that year, provides for the establishment of the Iron and Steel Corporation of Great Britain and for the transfer to it of the securities of certain companies engaged in the working, getting and smelting of iron ore, the production of steel, and the shaping of steel by rolling. The Act says that the Corporation is to consist of a chairman and not less than six nor more than ten other members, to be appointed by the Minister of Supply from amongst persons who have had wide experience of, and shown capacity in, the production of iron ore or iron and steel, industrial, commercial or financial matters, administration or the organisation of workers. On 2nd October the Minister appointed Mr. S. J. L. Hardie to be Chairman of the Corporation, Sir John Green to be Deputy-Chairman, Sir Vaughan Berry, General Sir James Steele and Mr. W. H. Stokes to be full-time members, and Mr. J. W. Garton and Mr. A. R. McBain to be part-time members.

The general duty of the Corporation as laid down in the Act is so to exercise its powers as to promote the efficient and economical supply of the products of the iron and steel activities specified above, in the quantities and varieties and at the prices which it considers best calculated to satisfy the reasonable demands of manufacturing users, and to further the public interest; to secure that neither the Corporation nor any publicly-owned company shall show undue preference to, or exercise unfair discrimination against, any such persons or any class of them in the supply and price of these products; and to secure the largest degree of decentralisation consistent with the proper discharge by the Corporation of its duties under the Act.

The Act provides that all the securities of the companies specified in the Third Schedule to the Act, unless otherwise ordered by the Minister of Supply, are to vest in the Corporation on 1st January, 1951, or such later date, but not more than twelve months later, as the Minister may by order substitute. On 9th October the Minister of Supply made an Order under the Act, substituting 15th February, 1951, as the general date of transfer. The 92

* 12 and 13 Geo. 6, Ch. 72. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 3d. post free).

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companies concerned are, with certain exceptions, those which on 29th October, 1948, were engaged in the working and getting of iron ore, the smelting of iron ore in a blast furnace with or without other metalliferous materials, the production, in the form of ingots, of steel (including alloy steel), or the changing of the cross-sectional dimensions or cross-sectional shape of steel by hot rolling in a rolling mill, and which, during 1946 and 1947, had a specified average annual output.

The Act provides that, after three months after the general date of transfer, no person, other than the Corporation and publicly-owned companies, may produce annually more than 5,000 tons of iron ore, pig iron, ingot steel or hot rolled products without a licence from the Minister of Supply. Licences will be subject to such conditions as the Minister thinks fit, though existing producers will have rights to licences free of all except certain specified conditions.

Provision is made in the Act for the establishment, within six months of the general date of transfer, of a Council to be known as the Iron and Steel Consumers' Council, which will consist of an independent chairman and not less than 15 nor more than 30 other persons, all to be appointed by the Minister of Supply after consultation with representative bodies, and two members of the Corporation to be nominated by the Corporation. The functions of the Council will be to consider any matter affecting the interests of consumers (including prices), and, where action seems requisite, to notify their conclusions to the Corporation; to consider and report on matters referred to them by the Minister or Corporation; to consider and make recommendations to the Minister regarding representations made to them about applications for the licensing of businesses not acquired by the Corporation; and to make representations to the Minister on such matters affecting the interests of the consumers as the Council may think necessary.

Except where adequate machinery already exists, a duty is laid upon the Corporation, either directly or by exercising control over publicly-owned companies, to seek consultation with appropriate organisations with the object of concluding agreements for establishing and maintaining machinery for the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of persons employed by the Corporation and publicly-owned companies, with provision where necessary for reference to arbitration; and for promoting and encouraging measures affecting the safety, health and welfare of their employees and the discussion with them of other matters of mutual interest, including efficiency in the operation of the business of the Corporation and publicly-owned companies. The Corporation is to send to the Minister of Labour and National Service copies of such agreements or any variant of these agreements.

THE COUNCIL FOR WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

The Council for Wales and Monmouthshire have submitted to the Prime Minister a Memorandum giving an account of their activities since their inaugural meeting on 20th May, 1949. The Memorandum has been published as a Command Paper.* The membership of the Council is composed of representatives of industry and agriculture (both management and workers), education (the University of Wales and the Welsh Joint Education Committee), the National Eisteddfod Council, the Welsh Tourist and Holidays Board, and local authorities, together with three members nominated by the Prime Minister; the Chairman is Councillor Huw T. Edwards, J.P. The functions of the Council are to meet at least quarterly for the interchange of views and information on developments and trends in the economic and cultural fields in Wales and Monmouthshire, and to secure that the Government are adequately informed of the impact of Government activities on the general life of the people.

The Council say that they found three problems affecting Wales and Monmouthshire which required immediate and special attention, viz., unemployment, the marginal lands and migration from the countryside. Three Panels were appointed to enquire into these problems and to report, and the reports presented by the Panels are incorporated in the Memorandum.

The Panel on Unemployment were asked to give special attention to unemployment among disabled persons. From the statistical evidence available, which is summarised in the report, the Panel conclude that there is no serious problem in Wales in regard to the placing in employment of fit men, provided they are not subject to immobility, but that the main difficulty is presented by the hard core of unemployment among the older men, the majority of them disabled or in some way unfit, who, by reason of their age or disability, or their immobility from these or other causes, cannot be matched with existing vacancies. About one-third of the number of unemployed persons on the register of disabled persons were suffering from pneumoconiosis, and the incidence of this disease, which accounts for nearly one-fifth of the total number of disabled persons registered in Wales, constitutes, it is stated, a special problem which is in large measure peculiar to Wales. The Panel think that the special and urgent nature of the social problem presented by the victims of pneumoconiosis in industry, coal mines and slate quarries should be recognised, and that it should be dealt with by such further measures of direct Government assistance as may be necessary.

* The Council for Wales and Monmouthshire. A Memorandum by the Council on its Activities. Cmd. 8060. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 11d. post free).

With regard to the quota scheme for the employment of disabled persons, the Panel think that the question of increasing the standard percentage (3 per cent.) should be kept under close review, but that any upward revision should be subject to dispensation in the case of employers who could show good reason for not attaining the percentage, and subject also to the proviso that disabled persons should be regarded as in a measure mobile, at any rate to the extent that they should not expect to be placed in employment in the immediate vicinity of their homes. In the view of the Panel, the position with regard to the ten Grenfell factories in South Wales remains unsatisfactory; it is recommended, as a short-term measure, that the conditions governing the lease of the factories should be revised, but the Panel consider that the Government should ultimately take them over and operate them under a system of control similar to that applied to the Remploi factories. As regards the Remploi factories themselves, the Panel suggest that further efforts should be made to persuade local authorities to give them the fullest possible support. They are convinced that much can be done, by internal arrangement in industry, to promote movement among jobs suitable for disabled persons, so that, as the physical capacity of those placed in the lighter jobs improves, these jobs may be made available repeatedly for the absorption of disabled persons who find difficulty in getting back to industry. For this purpose, it is suggested, there should be periodic review by employers, in consultation with the trade unions, of the disabled persons occupying jobs in light work in particular industries. The Panel also suggest that local authorities should be urged to explore the possibilities of employing the disabled in non-factory jobs which experience has shown can be carried out effectively by such persons.

The report points out that the provision of adequate facilities for technical education is essential to the maintenance and expansion of the new industries. Until recently, there was little or no light industry in what are now the Development Areas of Wales and the lack of a tradition of technical education creates a special problem in this sphere. The Panel are in favour of an effort being made to shift the emphasis in Wales from academic training to the training of technicians, and to break down the prejudice of parents in favour of "black-coat" jobs for their sons. They consider that the programme of new provision for technical education should be reviewed to ensure that all that is at present practicable is being done to furnish adequate facilities as soon as possible for the expanding volume of new industry. The Panel also discuss questions respecting the adequacy of supplies of raw material and the provision of housing, especially for key-workers and managerial staff, and end their report with some general conclusions on the subject of unemployment in Wales and Monmouthshire.

The Panel on Marginal Land define marginal land as poor land, constituting units of low production which require exceptional treatment if they are to provide and maintain, in terms of the system of farming applicable to them, an adequate return under current economic conditions. The extent of such land in Wales is estimated at 415,000 acres, or about 15 per cent. of the total agricultural land of Wales, excluding rough grazings; of this acreage, about 336,000 acres are in private ownership and the remainder common land. The causes of marginal conditions are discussed in the report under the heads of infertility of soil, unsuitable size and lay-out of farms, inadequate technical management of land and livestock, and lack of public and social services and amenities. The Panel are satisfied that the major part of the marginal land is capable of greatly increased production, especially in terms of grass for summer and winter keep, and they make a number of recommendations for promoting its better use.

The report of the Panel on Depopulation of Rural Areas discusses in considerable detail the extent and character of the migration from rural areas in Wales and Monmouthshire, and the principal causes of the migration and the extent and effect of the measures now being taken in regard to them. The Panel have, however, been unable, in the time available, to come to conclusions on the main issue before them. They state that the chief purpose of their report is to draw the attention of the Council to the magnitude of the problem arising, the serious position disclosed by the enquiries made, and the urgent need for a more detailed investigation by the Council, with full Government authority and direction and with adequate staff and equipment, of the matters considered and of some other relevant questions.

The Council say that, after full and detailed consideration of the Panel's reports, they unanimously endorse the views, observations and conclusions contained therein, and submit them in the hope that the matters in question will receive the urgent attention of the Government. The Memorandum refers briefly to other subjects to which the Council have given attention. These include the question of railway communications within Wales, the control of camping sites, especially along the North Wales Coast, the development of the tourist industry, and assistance to the National Eisteddfod Council.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Membership of National Insurance Advisory Committee

The Minister of National Insurance has appointed Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., to be a member of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in place of Mr. F. Wolstencroft, C.B.E., whose term of office has expired.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Third Session of the Industrial Committee on Petroleum

The Third Session of the Industrial Committee on Petroleum opened in Geneva on 24th October, with the following agenda:—

(1) General Report, dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the Second Session; (b) steps taken by the International Labour Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee; and (c) recent events and developments in the industry.

(2) Social conditions in the petroleum industry, with special reference to housing and social services. Under the heading of social services the report on social conditions covers such questions as medical services, education, shopping facilities, sports and recreation and transport services.

The Industrial Committees of the International Labour Organisation are tripartite in character and may include two representatives of Governments, employers and workers respectively, from the countries most directly concerned with particular industries. For this Session of the Petroleum Committee the following representatives are attending from the United Kingdom:—Mr. J. W. Farrell, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Fuel and Power, and Mr. R. M. Walker, Principal, Ministry of Labour and National Service, for the Government. Brigadier S. H. Longrigg, O.B.E., Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd., and Associated Companies, and Mr. R. B. Southall, National Oil Refineries Ltd., General Manager of the Refinery at Llandarcy, for the employers. Mr. T. Eccles, Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, Lancashire District Secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and Member of the General Council and National Executive of the Union, and Mr. H. R. Nicholas, National Secretary of the Metal, Engineering and Chemical Group of the Transport and General Workers' Union, for the workers. The Government and employers' representatives are accompanied by advisers.

The Second Session of the Committee was held in Geneva in November, 1948, when twelve countries were represented, and resolutions were adopted covering a number of matters concerning general social and labour conditions, hours of work, rest periods, supply of information to the Committee, minimum wage rates and social problems (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1949, page 13).

Proposed Government Action on Certain Conventions and Recommendations

In a recently issued White Paper* the Government have announced their decisions on certain Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 32nd Session, held at Geneva in June and July, 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1949, pages 227 to 229).

Maritime Conditions

The 1949 Conference revised in various respects three Conventions adopted by the Maritime Session of the Conference, held at Seattle in 1946, relating respectively to (1) holidays with pay for seafarers, (2) crew accommodation on board ship, and (3) wages, hours of work on board ship and manning.

The Government are unable to ratify the first of these revised Conventions because certain of its provisions are incompatible with the collective agreements in force in the British shipping industry. It is proposed to ratify the second of the Conventions as soon as new regulations have been made by the Minister of Transport under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1948, to comply with the requirements of the Convention. The Government are unable to ratify the third of the Conventions because its stipulations are at variance with the terms of existing collective agreements.

Migration for Employment

The 1949 Conference also revised the Convention of 1939 on migration. The Convention, as revised, lays down certain principles and minimum standards for application to migrants for employment, including the provision of free information services, medical inspection and health services, assistance during the journey and on arrival, and equality of treatment as between immigrants and nationals of the country of immigration. This revised Convention is accompanied by three Annexes, one dealing with the problems of migrants recruited otherwise than under official schemes for group transfer; another embodying provisions applicable to group migration under Government schemes; and a third dealing with the free importation of the personal belongings of migrants. It is open to any State Member of the International Labour Organisation to ratify the Convention and to append to its ratification a declaration excluding any or all of the Annexes from the ratification.

The Government announce that they propose to ratify the Convention, but that they cannot accept the first and third of the Annexes because the law and practice in the United Kingdom is not in all respects in accordance with their provisions. The Government also propose to accept a Recommendation which supplements the Convention in a number of respects; but reservation is made in

* International Labour Conference. Proposed action by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Maritime Conventions (Nos. 91-93) and the Convention (No. 97) and Recommendation (No. 86) concerning Migration for Employment adopted at the 32nd Session, 1949. Cmd. 8070. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net (3d. post free).

regard to one provision of the Recommendation, which relates to official authorisation of private agencies for the recruitment of migrants for employment.

International Survey of Social Security

The International Labour Office have published a Survey* of the social security systems in the territories of 45 States Members of the International Labour Organisation, which is intended to supplement a briefer report on the subject prepared for the 34th Session of the International Labour Conference to be held in 1951.

For the purpose of the Survey, a social security system has been taken to mean a set of legal provisions creating a title to defined benefits, for defined categories of persons, in defined contingencies. No account has been taken of legislation making employers individually liable for the provision of benefits unless there is a guarantee of payment of benefit, or of voluntary insurance schemes unless they are subsidised from public funds.

The first part of the Survey presents a comparative analysis of social security laws, reviewing and comparing the main features of the national systems. This part is introduced by a brief analysis of the scope of social security under the four aspects of the contingencies covered, the categories of persons protected, the range of persons protected in each contingency, and the density of coverage in each of the countries included in the Survey. The various classes of contingency are then dealt with in order, with definitions of the contingencies and summaries of the benefit provisions. The principles of organisation, administration and procedure for the settlement of disputes are discussed, and there is a short summary of the statutory provisions concerning the revenue sources used for financing social security, and the types of contribution imposed.

The Survey takes account of 16 contingencies falling within the general categories of maintenance of community health, child maintenance, invalidity, maternity, old age, sickness, death, funeral, employment injury, and unemployment. As 45 countries are included in the Survey there are 720 possible cases of contingency, of which 576, or 80 per cent., are found to be covered to some extent. The scope of protection afforded ranges from the protection of the whole population or all gainfully occupied persons or their families, against all contingencies to which they are exposed, to the insurance of factory employees of small means, against maternity, sickness and employment injury only.

The countries surveyed are found to fall into three main groups: (1) countries that protect or tend to protect all residents exposed to the contingencies covered, or at least all residents of small means (Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the Union of South Africa); (2) countries that strive to protect primarily those who are gainfully occupied or otherwise working for the benefit of the community, and their dependants (Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Guatemala, and El Salvador); and (3) countries that protect or endeavour to protect, in the first instance, employees or at least urban employees (Austria, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iran, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, the majority of the Latin American countries, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the United States of America, and Turkey).

The second part of the Survey, which follows the same general plan as the first part, summarises the social security legislation in each country. It includes a comprehensive Table showing, for each of the 45 countries, the range of persons protected and the contingencies covered. The sources used for the summaries are such laws and regulations as were available to the International Labour Office up to 15th July, 1950; but an inset to the volume gives a summary of the provisions of the United States social security schemes, incorporating amendments made by the legislation of August, 1950. It is pointed out that the terminology used in the Survey has been adopted with the object of facilitating international comparison and does not always correspond to that used in the national laws or regulations themselves.

BRUSSELS TREATY ORGANISATION

Committee on the Rehabilitation of the Disabled

The Brussels Treaty Committee on the Rehabilitation of the Disabled, on which officials from the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are working together on common labour, public health and war pensions problems in the field of rehabilitation, held their fourth session in London from 25th to 27th October, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Taylor, C.B., Ministry of Labour and National Service.

At a previous session the Committee had decided on the principles that should be followed in the five countries for the rehabilitation of the disabled. At their fourth session they took stock of how far these principles had been put into operation, particularly as regards methods of rehabilitation in hospitals and the first stage of vocational training. It became clear that several countries will

* International Survey of Social Security. Comparative Analysis and Summary of National Laws. Studies and Reports New Series, No. 23. International Labour Office, Geneva; price 9s.

still have to make an important effort if they are to reach the standard agreed upon. It is obvious that this involves a long and often costly process of reorganisation and readjustment, but the five countries are going ahead with it as fast as possible.

The delegates also visited the Rehabilitation Departments of Belmont and St. Helier Hospitals and the Ministry's Industrial Rehabilitation Unit and Training Centre at Leicester, in order to

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Industrial Mediation and Conciliation in the United States in 1948-49

The issue for August of the *Monthly Labor Review* of the United States Department of Labor contains a summary of the Second Annual Report of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The Report covers the year ended 30th June, 1949, the first full fiscal year of the Service's operations since its establishment in August, 1947, under provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act (the Taft-Hartley Act) of that year.

The Act requires that a party to a collective-bargaining contract desiring to terminate or modify it must give written notice of such intention to the other party 60 days before the effective date of the termination or modification. If no satisfactory settlement has been reached within 30 days, the parties must notify the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service of the existence of a dispute. The Service undertakes its conciliation function when it decides that the dispute has more than a minor effect on interstate commerce, and it also intervenes in labour disputes which, in its judgment, threaten to do considerable damage to the public interest.

During 1948-49 a total of 20,841 dispute notices, involving 82,162 industrial undertakings, were filed with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, compared with 16,769 notices, involving 51,650 undertakings, during 1947-48. Of the 20,841 disputes notified, the facilities of the Service were authorised in 16,829 cases; in addition, voluntary requests for assistance were received in 1,937 cases, and in 56 cases the Service intervened directly because the disputes threatened to do considerable damage to the public interest.

Thus, during the fiscal year 1948-49, the Service investigated 18,822 disputes, directly involving about 6,363,000 employees; but 3,775 of these disputes were subsequently found to be outside the jurisdiction of the Service as having little or no effect on interstate commerce. Of the remaining 15,047 disputes, which fell within the jurisdiction of the Service, the degree of the Service's participation was described as "active" in 7,046 cases, "consultative" in 1,187, and "stand-by" in 6,814. The cases in which the Service intervened actively included 1,102 work stoppages and

see the techniques being used in the United Kingdom in the rehabilitation of the disabled.

The Committee are now to study the principles which should govern the rehabilitation and occupational re-education of young persons who are either congenitally disabled or were disabled in infancy, and the rehabilitation of the tuberculous. Their next session will be held in Paris from 11th to 13th April, 1951.

1,094 threatened work stoppages. The efforts of the Service were directed towards the peaceful settlement of differences through collective-bargaining conferences between the parties themselves and the achievement of agreement as a result of such negotiations. The great majority of the cases dealt with during 1948-49 (13,388 out of 15,047) were settled by agreement between the parties; 375 disputes were called off by the parties; 263 were found to be within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board; 211 were referred to arbitration; and in 810 cases the conciliator withdrew. Manufacturing industries accounted for nearly 68 per cent. of the disputes referred to the Service, wholesale and retail trade for 12 per cent., and transportation for about 10 per cent.

In addition to its primary task of acting as mediator in disputes between employers and workers and promoting a favourable atmosphere for industrial relations, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service undertakes such complementary functions as assisting employers and trade unions to select arbitrators for their differences, when direct negotiation, aided by mediation, fails to effect a settlement. In order to avoid the direct appointment of arbitrators wherever possible, the Service usually submits lists of suitable prospective arbitrators to both parties. Mediators on the staff of the Service are not allowed to accept arbitration appointments, as the Service would consider its effectiveness as a mediating body impaired if it were to assume responsibility for an award rendered by a member of its own personnel. To the mediator is assigned the role of confidential adviser and counsellor to the disputants, and to the arbitrator that of granting a quasi-judicial award in favour of one party. Accordingly, the arbitrators nominated by the Service are private individuals who bear a relationship to the disputing parties rather than to the Service itself. In pursuance of its policy of minimising the costs of arbitration borne by the parties, the Service drew up during the year a scale of suggested arbitration fees in respect of time spent in travelling, hearing and preparation of the award. The Service's arbitration unit received 805 requests for assistance during 1948-49; it suggested names of arbitrators in 713 cases and actually designated them in 620 cases. Many of the differences, however, were resolved before arbitration hearings began, either by the disputing parties themselves or through the efforts of the Service's conciliators.

In his report, the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service says that the merits of the Government mediation of labour disputes in the United States of America are quite generally conceded and acknowledged, but that there are relatively few trade union or employers' officials who look upon the Federal mediators as representative of the Government acting in its sovereign law-enforcing capacity, or upon the Government as the partisan of one side or the other. He adds that, in the United States, industrial relations generally are not governed by statutory regulations or by board or court orders, but that they are carried on rather by representatives of the parties who have learned to respect each other's good faith.

Non-Occupational Sickness and Accident Benefits in the United States

The result of a study of collective bargaining agreements, undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor with the object of ascertaining to what extent provision was made for non-occupational sickness and accident benefits, was published in the *Monthly Labor Review* for June, 1950. For the purpose of this study 2,148 agreements were analysed, covering 3½ million workers employed in the major manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry groups in widely distributed areas of the United States.

Prevalence and Cost of Benefits

The study showed that of the 2,148 agreements analysed, 678, or three out of every ten, provided benefits to those employees who were unable to continue work because of sickness or accident incurred while not on the job. In 408 of the agreements benefits were provided through group insurance plans. The premiums in more than half of these cases were paid by the employers. In other cases the costs were either borne equally between the employer and employee or the agreements contained no special provision relating to the division of costs. The remaining 270 agreements contained no reference to group insurance plans and in each case the employers paid all costs connected with the benefits stipulated.

Weekly Benefit Rate

Details of the amount of each benefit payment to which eligible employees were entitled were given in 490 agreements. In 153 cases, where the benefits were covered by the group insurance plan, all employees concerned (except in a few cases where women received smaller amounts than men) were eligible for the same amount irrespective of the difference in individual rates of wages or earnings. While the weekly payments provided ranged from 6 to 30 dollars, more than 75 per cent. of the agreements provided for payments of between 10 and 20 dollars weekly. In the remaining 337 agreements individual benefit payments were based on pay rates or weekly earnings, generally on straight time rates (i.e., rates

during normal working hours) and the normal working week. Maximum benefits ranging from 14 to 40 dollars weekly were specified in 79 agreements, in 85 per cent. of which maximum benefits of between 20 to 40 dollars were provided.

Duration of Benefit Period

In 286 agreements a uniform number of benefit payments, usually a maximum of 13 weekly payments, was allowed for each eligible employee irrespective of length of service. Some agreements limited the number of payments for each separate disability specified, but put no limit on the total number of payments made during any one year; others limited the number which might be received in any one year, or specified a maximum length of disability period.

In a further 130 agreements length of service was related to the number of weekly payments permitted, but no definite pattern of relationship was evident in the agreements studied. Some agreements specified a maximum number of weeks at full pay and an additional number of weeks at half pay, but in the majority of cases the maximum number of weekly payments permitted in one year ranged from two to fifteen. In 262 agreements no information was given concerning the number of payments granted.

Other Provisions

A small number of agreements allowed unused sick benefits to accumulate from year to year, limited, usually, to a specified number of days and, exceptionally, to long service employees. A waiting period ranging from one day to two weeks, but most usually one week, between the beginning of the disability and the commencement of benefit payments was specified in 264 agreements. The waiting period was however waived in some cases where the disability was caused by an accident, or where an employee had a specified period of service. Where the illness lasted for more than a specified time, retrospective payment for the waiting period was permitted in a few agreements. Paid maternity leave, generally for a period of six weeks, was specified in 114 agreements.

Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance in Canada in 1949-50

The Ninth Annual Report of the Unemployment Insurance Commission of Canada covers the activities of the Commission during the period from 1st April, 1949 to 31st March, 1950. The Commission, an autonomous body, was set up under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, for the purpose of administering unemployment insurance and a national employment service. (An article on the National Employment Service of Canada was published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, pages 340 and 341.)

National Employment Service

The Table below shows the numbers of applications for employment registered by the National Employment Service Offices, the numbers of vacancies reported by employers, and the numbers of placings in regular and casual employment effected during the years 1949-50 and 1948-49. The figures for 1949-50 include Newfoundland, to which Province the National Employment Service was extended on 1st April, 1949. Placings are regarded as casual when the duration of the employment offered is for seven days or less.

	1949-50			1948-49		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Applications for employment registered	1,413	515	1,928	1,225	464	1,689
Vacancies reported	650	369	1,019	763	387	1,150
Placings effected:						
Regular	393	162	555	427	161	588
Casual	74	56	130	58	54	112
Total Placings	467	218	685	485	215	700

The Report states that during the period under review Canada reached the highest level of employment ever recorded in the country, but also encountered the most serious unemployment since the Commission was established. In September, 1949, the labour force reached a record total of 5.2 million compared with 4.5 million in November, 1945. In the same month the unemployment figure was 137,300, the lowest recorded during 1949-50, but it had risen to 428,216 on 30th March, 1950. It is pointed out that when the labour force increases there will be a corresponding increase in the number unemployed if conditions producing unemployment develop. The rise in unemployment during the winter months was not wholly seasonal, but was ascribed in part to such causes as uncertainty respecting international trade, currency devaluation and shortages of materials due to labour disputes in the United States and Canada.

Experienced and skilled workers were in great demand in some industries, and difficulty was experienced in filling such vacancies, particularly in printing and publishing, ironfoundries, automobile repairing, jewellery and silverware manufacture and certain other industries. For unskilled workers, however, orders fell off. During the winter of 1949-50 the Commission initiated a campaign designed to assist in stimulating employment, which resulted in the provision of a large number of short-time jobs during a difficult period. In the Christmas season also the National Employment Service was used for the first time on a national scale to recruit extra holiday-season helpers for the Post Office Department;

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more than 19,200 placings of such helpers were effected. Group movements of workers within Canada for harvesting, organised under the Dominion-Provincial Farm Labour Agreements, resulted in the transfer of about 4,600 workers. Transfers of workers for agricultural work between Canada and the United States were also arranged. The placing of European displaced persons and skilled British craftsmen continued, but the demand for immigrant labour (except for domestic workers) declined during the year. Since the inception of the Government immigration plan, a total of 38,582 displaced persons had been admitted into Canada, and at the end of the period under review only 200 unplaced immigrants remained in reception hostels. Through the special placing facilities provided by the Service, employment suitable to their physical capacity was found for approximately 11,300 handicapped persons; of these 8,200 were men, including more than 4,000 ex-Service men, and 3,100 were women, including 79 ex-Service women. Other activities of the Service were youth placement and vocational guidance, vocational training, adult guidance, and the provision of employment for war veterans and the executive and professional classes.

Unemployment Insurance

During 1949-50 the full effect was felt of the change in the rate of contributions made in 1948 in order to restore overall parity between the contributions of employers and those of workers (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1949, page 418). No major extensions of coverage were introduced during the year, but preparations were being made to apply the provisions of the Act, as from 1st April, 1950, to employment in lumbering and logging in all parts of Canada. Previously, loggers in the Pacific Administrative Region only were insured, and it was estimated that as a result of the extension about 70,000 additional workers would become insurable. Minor changes during the year extended the coverage to craftsmen when employed on a temporary or casual basis in hospitals and charitable institutions to effect additions, repairs, and renewals, and also when employed in their regular trade by farmers. General insurance agents handling casualty, fire, etc., were excluded from coverage.

The number of persons engaged in insurable employment at 1st April, 1949, was 2,611,810, compared with 2,330,860 at 1st April, 1948, and 2,198,840 at 1st April, 1945. Contributions paid during 1949-50 amounted to just over 124½ million dollars, of which nearly 104½ million dollars was paid by the employers and employees in approximately equal shares and the remainder by the Dominion Government. Fines received and income from investment brought the total receipts to nearly 139 million dollars. Ordinary benefit payments amounted to 85 million dollars, which was about 35 million dollars more than in the previous year. The increase was due mainly to the rise in the numbers unemployed during the winter of 1949-50, and the fact that more persons had become entitled to the maximum benefit payable under new rates which came into effect in October, 1948. The average daily rate of ordinary benefit payable during 1949-50 was 2.34 dollars, compared with 2.09 dollars in 1948-49. As from 1st March, 1950, supplementary benefit, at approximately 80 per cent. of the rate of ordinary benefit, became payable to persons who had exhausted their ordinary benefit, or who had not yet qualified for benefit. In future, supplementary benefit will be payable during the period 1st January to 31st March each year and will be financed by the payment of an additional contribution of one cent a day by each employee and employer, any deficit being made up by the Treasury. The amount of supplementary benefit paid during March, 1950, was over 800,000 dollars. The excess of revenue over expenditure during the year was approximately 53 million dollars, and at 31st March, 1950, the credit balance of the Unemployment Insurance Fund amounted to just over 582½ million dollars.

The total number of claims for ordinary benefit filed at insurance offices during 1949-50 was 1,184,158, including 23,958 which were pending on 31st March, 1949. Of the total number of claims made, 912,686 were allowed, 230,055 were disqualified or found not established or not entitled, 11,303 were the subject of appeal, and 30,114 were pending at 31st March, 1950. On 31st March, 1950, there were 83,552 active claims for supplementary benefit. Of the appeals by claimants and references by Insurance Officers which were heard during the year by Courts of Referees, 2,120 were allowed and 8,729 were disallowed. Of claimants' appeals referred to the Umpire, 24 were upheld and 53 were not upheld; of Insurance Officers' appeals so referred, 40 were upheld and 3 were not upheld.

Earnings and Working Hours in the Irish Republic

In an article published in the June issue of the *Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin* the Central Statistics Office of the Irish Republic present the first of a new series of quarterly statistics of earnings, personnel and hours worked in industries in the Republic producing transportable goods.

The statistics given in the article relate to March, 1950, and are estimates based on returns obtained from 1,300 establishments included in the Census of Industrial Production. These establishments, it is stated, cover at least 80 per cent. and in many industries 100 per cent. of all the establishments so included.

The Table overpage shows the average hourly and weekly earnings of industrial workers in March, 1950, and the average numbers of hours worked weekly in the principal industries covered by the enquiry, together with the total numbers of persons engaged in the industries (including proprietors working in the business, managers and other salaried employees, in addition to wage

earnings, but excluding outside piece-workers). The Table also shows the figures for the transportable goods industries as a whole in March, 1950, with comparative figures for October, 1948, and October, 1938, derived from the corresponding Censuses of Industrial Production.

Industry	Number of Persons Engaged	Average Earnings of Industrial Workers		Average Hours Worked a Week
		Hourly	Weekly	
Mines and Quarries	2,894	2 0-6	93 3	45.4
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement and Monumental Masonry	4,614	2 3-4	107 5	47.0
Metal	5,796	2 1-6	94 0	44.0
Engineering and Implements	4,537	1 10-2	81 10	44.3
Assembly, Construction and Repair of Vehicles	5,352	2 7-1	118 7	45.7
Linens, Cotton, Jute, Canvas	4,725	1 4-5	58 10	42.7
Woolen and Worsted	4,710	1 8-2	75 10	45.1
Hosiery	5,646	1 4-1	57 7	42.8
Clothing (Wholesale Factories):				
Men's and Boys'	5,713	1 5-9	62 4	41.7
Women's and Girls'	6,123	1 4-5	56 7	41.3
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale Factories)	6,125	1 10-6	79 6	42.3
Bacon Curing	2,660	2 0-5	92 3	45.2
Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk and Margarine	3,548	1 5-4	72 10	50.2
Grain Milling	4,549	1 11-1	94 11	49.2
Bread, Flour, Confectionery and Biscuits	9,559	2 2-8	104 3	46.8
Sugar, Sugar Confectionery, Jam-making, etc.	8,034	1 8-3	73 0	43.2
Brewing	4,557	2 7-9	121 7	45.6
Tobacco	2,753	1 11-3	80 2	41.4
Timber	4,226	2 0-1	92 7	46.0
Wood Furniture and Upholstery	3,040	2 0-8	87 1	42.1
Paper Making and Manufactured Stationery	3,507	1 8-9	76 11	44.2
Printing, Publishing, Book-binding and Engraving	7,951	2 5-4	104 2	42.5
Total Transportable Goods*				
March, 1950	131,446	1 11-0	84 10	44.2
October, 1948	125,264	1 9-7	80 9	44.6
October, 1938	100,899	0 11-9	43 10	44.2

Index figures of earnings, which have been compiled by the Central Statistics Office (base, October, 1948=100), show that between October, 1948, and March, 1950, there were increases of 7.0 per cent. in average hourly earnings and of 6.1 per cent. in average weekly earnings. Between October, 1938, and the latter date there was an increase of about 98 per cent. in both cases.

Rates of Wages in France in April, 1950

Statistics of the average hourly rates of wages of industrial workers in France are collected in the course of an enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment which is carried out at quarterly intervals by the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Returns are obtained by the Ministry's Labour Inspection organisation from about 25,000 undertakings with at least ten wage earners each and employing in the aggregate about three-and-a-half million workers, or approximately 55 per cent. of the staff of all the undertakings in the industrial groups covered. The enquiry does not extend to agriculture, electricity and gas supply, or the public services, and does not take account of isolated workers or of domestic staff. The earnings returned for the enquiry are those of male and female time-workers aged 18 years and over. The figures given below, which relate to 1st April, 1950, are taken from the latest available report on the enquiry.

As was explained in an article in the issue of this GAZETTE for March (page 92), the right of free collective bargaining between employers' and workers' representatives as the means of determining wage and salary issues was restored in France by an Act on collective agreements dated 11th February, 1950. Under the system of wage regulation previously in force, minimum rates for unskilled workers in the various industries were laid down by Government Orders, and the minimum rates for other classes of workers were determined by the application of specified coefficients, graded according to the degree of skill, to the unskilled rate. The minimum rates were further graded regionally in accordance with the local levels of the cost of living. Thus, in the Paris region the minimum rates applied without reduction, but in other zones were subject to reductions of 5 per cent. or more. The Orders also contained provisions for fixing, in terms of the minimum rates, the maximum individual rate and the maximum average rate in each undertaking. Under the new Act, the minimum wage provisions of the Orders previously issued remain valid until replaced or modified by collective agreements or arbitration awards. The provisions relating to maximum wage rates and maximum average wages, however, are no longer operative.

The Table in the next column shows the average hourly wage rates at 1st April, 1950, of manual workers, 18 years of age and over, in the industry groups covered by the quarterly enquiry in the zone in which the minimum rates fixed for unskilled workers are not subject to any reduction (*i.e.*, the Paris region). The Table also shows the general averages for all groups in that zone taken together, with the corresponding averages in the zones in which the minimum rates are subject to reductions of 5, 10, 15 and 20 per cent. respectively. In addition to the classes of workers shown in the Table, the report of the enquiry also gives separate averages for men and women in the unskilled class who are engaged in heavy work and for workers classed as highly skilled.

* Including certain industries not shown separately above.

Industrial Group	Average Hourly Wage Rates					
	Men			Women		
	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Un-skilled	Semi-skilled	Un-skilled
Zone A	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Engineering and Electrical	77.0	91.9	108.7	72.2	83.7	98.8
Glass	73.7	85.6	108.6	67.9	80.0	87.4
Pottery and Building Materials	69.4	82.7	93.0	66.2	75.3	—
Building and Public Works	71.9	85.1	94.4	—	—	—
Chemicals and Rubber	74.3	83.4	93.1	69.4	78.1	84.5
Agricultural Produce and Food Industries	74.2	82.5	94.9	66.3	78.2	82.2
Textiles	72.4	85.2	98.4	67.1	76.8	86.9
Clothing	70.9	96.4	107.9	65.3	78.8	89.0
Leather and Skins	72.8	89.9	108.5	68.3	85.0	102.1
Wood and Furniture	72.8	88.4	100.5	66.8	80.6	90.3
Paper and Cardboard	71.4	89.8	108.3	66.2	79.3	87.3
Printing, etc.	92.3	119.0	135.4	76.5	97.1	106.3
Miscellaneous Industries	75.4	93.3	108.6	67.9	80.9	102.5
Transport	74.8	87.9	95.3	—	—	—
Commerce—						
Agricultural and Food	74.4	83.4	92.1	70.5	75.4	84.2
Other	74.4	89.5	97.6	69.8	82.2	89.5
Entertainment	74.9	104.3	117.5	70.6	—	—
Health	72.9	85.8	91.1	66.2	76.8	84.6
General Averages—						
Zone A	74.7	89.7	103.2	69.1	82.1	92.9
" B	68.0	80.5	89.9	64.0	74.5	81.7
" C	63.7	74.2	83.0	60.3	70.0	76.2
" D	59.7	69.9	77.9	56.8	65.2	70.4
" E	56.9	66.2	73.4	53.7	61.9	67.4

It should be pointed out that all the industrial groups covered by the enquiry are not necessarily represented in each of the zones. Thus, rates in the metal production industries are not recorded for the Paris region although they appear in each of the other zones included in the Table. In the zone to which a reduction of 5 per cent. applies, the average hourly rates of wages at 1st April, 1950, in these industries for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled men were 65.1, 78.9 and 89.8 francs, respectively. At the date of the enquiry, the average duration of the working week for manual workers, in all the industrial groups and zones taken together, was 45.1 hours.

During the first quarter of 1950 hourly wage rates increased on average by 4 per cent. During the period from 1st January, 1946, to 1st April, 1950, the average increase was over 200 per cent. At the beginning of 1946 the average hourly rate for women was 15 per cent. below that for men, but by April, 1950, the interval had been reduced to between 8 and 9 per cent.

Earnings in Sweden in 1949

A summary of the provisional results of an enquiry into the earnings of industrial workers in Sweden in 1949 has been published in the issue of *Sociala Meddelanden* for July. The enquiry is the latest in the series of earnings enquiries carried out annually by the Swedish Royal Social Board. It covered over 7,000 industrial undertakings, employing a total of about 455,700 workers over 18 years of age (373,800 men and 81,900 women). Returns were obtained from the undertakings showing, by age, sex, etc., the average number of persons employed in each undertaking during the year, the total number of hours worked, and the total amount of remuneration paid (including time and piecework earnings, cost-of-living allowances, extra pay for overtime and shift work, payments during holidays and sick leave and the value of payments in kind).

The Table below shows the average hourly earnings in 1949 and 1948 of men and women, 18 years of age and over, in some of the principal industry groups in Sweden, together with the numbers of workers represented in each of the groups. The figures for 1949 are provisional.

Industry Group	Number of Workers, 1949	Average Hourly Earnings			
		Men (18 years and over)		Women (18 years and over)	
		1949	1948	1949	1948
Mining, etc., of Minerals	8,335	3.34	3.20	—	—
Brick and Tile	5,984	2.27	2.20	—	—
Glass	4,733	2.37	2.28	—	1.34
Chemicals	16,783	2.64	2.58	1.78	1.70
Iron, Steel and Copper Manufacture	28,296	2.61	2.51	—	—
Iron and Steel Goods	21,712	2.65	2.54	1.77	1.68
Electrical Engineering	22,196	2.76	2.65	1.99	1.90
Repairing Shops	5,959	2.63	2.57	—	—
Other Engineering	72,690	2.74	2.60	1.97	1.86
Shipbuilding	17,625	2.90	2.78	—	—
Other Metal Working	8,871	2.78	2.64	—	1.81
Cotton	14,867	2.41	2.31	1.82	1.75
Wool Textile	10,834	2.35	2.29	1.82	1.76
Knitted Goods	8,567	2.50	2.40	1.86	1.79
Garment Making	22,436	2.51	2.44	1.88	1.79
Boots and Shoes	7,991	2.65	2.54	1.83	1.77
Brewing and Mineral Waters	3,647	2.44	2.77	—	1.86
Chocolate and Confectionery	4,120	2.53	2.47	1.75	1.66
Saw Mills and Joinery	17,005	2.24	2.17	—	—
Furniture	7,074	2.39	2.36	—	—
Paper Pulp	16,528	2.44	2.45	—	—
Paper Manufacture	13,444	2.33	2.26	1.78	1.74
Printing	12,610	3.21	3.18	1.94	1.88
Rubber Goods	6,194	2.77	2.63	1.91	1.79
All Industry Groups*	455,721	2.61	2.53	1.86	1.79

* Including industry groups not shown separately above.

The enquiry shows that the average hourly earnings during 1949 in the industry groups covered had risen to 2.61 kronor for men and 1.86 kronor for women, the increases compared with 1948 being 3.4 and nearly 4 per cent. respectively. Since 1939, average hourly earnings had risen by 96 per cent. in the case of men and 121 per cent. in the case of women, but, as according to the official index figure the cost of living in Sweden rose by 55 per cent. during the same period, it was estimated that the increase in the purchasing value of earnings was 26 per cent. for men and 43 per cent. for women.

An article giving the provisional figures for 1948 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1949 (page 347).

Industrial Accidents in India in 1948

An article published in the June issue of the *Indian Labour Gazette* by the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India summarises the statistics of industrial accidents reported in India during 1948. The statistics relate to factories and mines and to railways.

The statistics for factories and mines were collected under the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, and the Indian Mines Act, 1923, and include all reported accidents which caused death and those causing bodily injury whereby the insured person was prevented from resuming work during the following 48 hours; non-fatal accidents which resulted in absence from work of more than 20 days are classified as serious accidents. The numbers of accidents reported in factories and mines in 1948 were as follows:—

	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Factories	259	9,132	58,673	68,064
Mines	272	1,295	8,518	10,085

In 1947 the total number of accidents reported was 58,781 in factories (including 214 fatal and 8,675 serious accidents) and 9,850 in mines (including 263 fatal and 1,450 serious). Compared with the previous year, the number of accidents in each category increased during 1948, with the exception of serious accidents in mines. The frequency rates per thousand workers employed for all reported accidents in the year were 28.84 for factories and 25.48 for mines; the rates for fatal accidents were 0.11 and 0.69 respectively. In 1947 the corresponding figures for all reported accidents were 25.84 and 24.19 and for fatal accidents 0.09 and 0.65.

In factories, machinery accounted for one-fourth of the total number of fatal accidents and more than one-third of the serious accidents. Falls of persons and contacts with falling objects were responsible for another one-fourth of the number of fatal accidents. As regards minor accidents, machinery accounted for more than one-fifth, and falls of persons or objects and accidents with hand-tools for two-fifths of the total.

The accident rates in coal mines, both fatal and serious, were

much higher than the corresponding figures for all mines quoted above. In 1948, fatal accidents in coal mines numbered 252 and serious accidents 1,182; the frequency rates were 0.82 and 3.83, respectively, per thousand workers employed, compared with rates of 0.74 and 4.05 in the previous year. Most of the fatal accidents to miners occurred underground and were caused by falls of roofs or sides, or were in connection with haulage.

During the financial year 1948-49, 267 railway employees were killed and 20,823 suffered serious or minor injuries, compared with 213 killed and 22,071 injured in 1947-48. Of the 267 deaths in 1948-49, 212 were due to accidents connected with the movement of vehicles, 27 to accidents to trains, etc., and 28 to other causes. The frequency rate of deaths was 0.30 per thousand workers employed, compared with 0.25 in the previous year. About one-quarter of the injuries were due to accidents connected with the movement of vehicles and most of the remainder to miscellaneous causes. Accidents occurring at railway workshops have been taken into account in the calculation of the frequency rates but excluded from the other figures relating to railways quoted above.

An article on industrial accidents in India in 1947 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1949 (page 273).

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

The 70th Number of the Statistical Abstract for the British Commonwealth has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8051), price 6s. net (6s. 4d. post free). This issue continues the series of Abstracts which was suspended during the war and which was resumed in 1947 with the publication of the 69th Number, limited to trade statistics and covering the years 1936 to 1945. The present Number covers the periods 1933 to 1939 and 1945 to 1947, which have been selected as providing bases for the measurement of some of the economic trends in the British Commonwealth resulting from the impact of war and the return to more normal conditions.

The Trade Section of the Abstract contains Tables of trade for each territory of the Commonwealth, and of the imports and the exports of domestic produce of the principal Commonwealth trading countries, and is followed by a series of Miscellaneous Tables, giving areas and populations, statistics of mineral production, manufacturing industries, food production, transport and communications, and finance, and index numbers of the weekly wages of adult male workers, agricultural prices, the cost of living, and wholesale prices. The statistics given in the Tables relating to manufacturing industries, which cover Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and Eire, include, *inter alia*, the numbers of persons employed and the totals of salaries and wages paid.

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Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Employment in Great Britain in September:		Unemployment at 16th October, 1950—continued	
General Summary	380	Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns	384
General Man-Power Position	380	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	384
Analysis of Civil Employment	380	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis	385
Industrial Analysis	380	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	387
Unemployment at 16th October, 1950:		Labour Turnover	388
Summary for Great Britain	383	Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	389
Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1950	383	Work of Appointments Department	389
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom: Regional Analysis	383	Coal Mining, Employment in September	390
		Employment Overseas	390

Employment in Great Britain in September

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* increased during September by 50,000 (26,000 men and 24,000 women), partly owing to the further intake of school leavers into the employment field during the month.

The size of the Forces increased during September by 7,000 to a total of 708,000. The number of ex-Service men and women on release leave at the end of the month was estimated at 6,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 16th October, 1950, was 304,100, compared with 283,800, at 11th September. The October figure represented about 1.5 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes, compared with 1.4 per cent. in September.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose during September by 32,000 (12,000 men and 20,000 women).

There was a decline of 10,000 during the month in the total number employed in the basic industries, the main decreases being 5,000 in transport and communication and 3,600 in the number of wage earners on colliery books.

The numbers employed in the manufacturing industries increased during September by 57,000. The principal increase was 30,000 in the metals, engineering and vehicles group. Textiles† increased by 5,000.

There was a decline of 16,000 in professional, financial and miscellaneous services due to the seasonal fall in employment in catering and hotels.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	Thousands				
	Mid-1948	End-1948	End-August, 1950	End-September, 1950	Change during Sept-ember, 1950
Total Working Population*					
Men	16,057	16,069	16,100	16,126	+ 26
Women	7,089	7,116	7,304	7,328	+ 24
Total	23,146	23,185	23,404	23,454	+ 50
H.M. Forces and Women's Services					
Men	807	774	678	685	+ 7
Women	39	34	23	23	—
Total	846	808	701	708	+ 7
Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment	92	18	3	6	+ 3
Registered Unemployed Persons in Civil Employment	282	348†	284†	292†	+ 8
Men	14,945	15,019	15,222	15,234	+ 12
Women	6,981	6,992	7,194	7,214	+ 20
Total in Civil Employment	21,926	22,011	22,416	22,448	+ 32

* The total working population in this series of man-power statistics represents the total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain or register themselves as available for such work. The figure includes the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, the registered unemployed, and all persons in civil employment (including private indoor domestic servants and gainfully occupied persons over pensionable age). Part-time workers are counted as full units.
 † The total man-power in the main textile industry groups at end September, 1950, was: Cotton—333,000. Wool—222,000. Other textiles—476,000.
 ‡ End of month estimate.

ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	Thousands				
	Mid-1948	End-1948	End-August, 1950	End-September, 1950	Change during Sept-ember, 1950
Basic Industries					
Coal Mining	787	788	756	752	- 4
Total Man-power (Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(725)	(726)	(694)	(690)	(- 4)
Other Mining and Quarrying	82	82	82	82	—
Gas, Electricity and Water	296	301	327	327	—
Transport and Communication	1,814	1,803	1,812	1,807	- 5
Agriculture	1,227	1,230	1,221	1,220	- 1
Fishing	41	41	41	41	—
Total, Basic Industries	4,247	4,245	4,239	4,229	- 10
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	426	433	454	458	+ 4
Metals, Engineering and Vehicles	3,904	3,921	3,947	3,977	+ 30
Textiles	948	971	1,026	1,031	+ 5
Clothing	700	716	752	756	+ 4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	725	738	779	782	+ 3
Other Manufactures	1,411	1,422	1,485	1,496	+ 11
Total, Manufacturing Industries	8,114	8,201	8,443	8,500	+ 57
Building and Contracting	1,497	1,480	1,496	1,495	- 1
Distributive Trades	2,689	2,739	2,849	2,852	+ 3
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	3,925	3,876	3,953	3,937	- 16
Public Administration—National Government Service	688	694	650	649	- 1
Local Government Service	766	776	786†	786†	—
Total in Civil Employment	21,926	22,011	22,416	22,448	+ 32

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 August and September, 1950. The figures relate to employees only; they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot at present be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

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

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	Males			Females			Total		
	Mid-1948	Aug., 1950	Sept., 1950	Mid-1948	Aug., 1950	Sept., 1950	Mid-1948	Aug., 1950	Sept., 1950
Mining, etc.									
Coal Mining	775.5	744.0	740.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	787.0	755.5	751.9
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	229.1	237.3	237.2	77.8	81.2	82.2	306.9	318.5	319.4
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	69.3	73.3	72.9	7.4	7.7	7.7	76.7	80.8	80.6
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	34.2	36.1	36.1	42.1	44.0	44.3	76.3	80.1	80.4
Glass (other than containers)	29.6	31.2	31.3	11.6	12.6	12.9	41.2	43.8	44.2
Glass Containers	19.9	20.1	20.1	5.6	5.8	5.8	25.5	25.9	25.9
Cement	12.9	13.6	13.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	14.3	14.8	14.8
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	63.2	63.0	63.2	9.7	10.1	10.3	72.9	73.1	73.5
Chemicals and Allied Trades	294.8	316.2	318.1	126.1	132.9	134.9	420.9	449.1	453.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	16.8	16.7	16.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	17.3	17.2	17.2
Chemicals and Dyes	143.4	152.0	153.0	52.1	53.1	53.5	195.5	205.1	206.5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	12.6	13.9	13.9	18.2	20.4	20.7	30.8	34.3	34.6
Explosives and Fireworks	21.6	22.3	22.6	12.2	14.2	14.6	33.8	36.5	37.2
Paint and Varnish	25.9	27.7	27.7	11.1	11.3	11.3	37.0	39.0	39.0
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	27.2	29.3	29.6	19.7	20.4	21.0	46.9	49.7	50.6
Mineral Oil Refining	24.7	30.1	30.4	6.0	6.2	6.2	30.7	36.2	36.6
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	22.6	24.2	24.2	6.3	6.9	7.1	28.9	31.1	31.3
Metal Manufacture	438.4	444.5	446.8	57.6	55.1	55.5	496.0	499.6	502.3
Blast Furnaces	19.3	19.8	19.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	20.0	20.5	20.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	178.8	182.1	182.8	15.9	14.8	14.9	194.7	196.9	197.7
Iron Foundries	91.1	92.2	92.5	15.3	14.7	14.8	106.4	106.9	107.3
Tinplate Manufacture	14.3	14.8	14.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	17.0	17.4	17.5
Steel Sheet Manufacture	17.3	18.0	18.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	18.5	19.1	19.1
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	33.0	35.4	35.5	6.3	6.0	6.0	39.3	41.4	41.5
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	84.6	82.2	83.3	15.5	15.2	15.4	100.1	97.4	98.7
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,445.0	1,450.3	1,457.3	375.2	369.5	377.0	1,820.2	1,819.8	1,834.3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	218.0	188.5	188.1	7.9	7.1	7.3	225.9	195.6	194.4
Marine Engineering	74.5	69.3	69.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	78.0	72.9	72.9
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	35.3	35.6	34.9	5.1	4.9	4.8	40.4	40.5	39.7
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	15.8	17.4	17.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	17.5	19.0	19.1
Machine Tools	63.0	61.2	61.7	13.7	12.6	12.8	76.7	73.8	74.5
Stationary Engines	20.1	22.3	22.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	23.3	25.4	25.5
Textile Machinery and Accessories	57.5	58.1	58.3	9.7	9.9	10.0	67.2	68.0	68.3
Ordnance and Small Arms	33.1	33.0	33.3	8.1	7.8	8.1	41.2	40.8	41.4
Constructional Engineering	64.7	65.9	66.5	6.4	5.5	5.4	71.1	71.4	71.9
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	547.3	571.9	575.3	117.5	119.2	120.5	664.8	691.1	695.8
Electrical Machinery	118.2	122.2	122.8	46.7	41.4	42.0	164.9	163.6	164.8
Electrical Wires and Cables	38.2	36.2	36.6	24.0	21.5	22.0	62.2	57.7	58.6
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	27.8	28.5	28.7	16.6	15.7	15.6	44.4	44.2	44.3
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	36.0	41.5	42.4	31.2	37.7	40.1	67.2	79.2	82.5
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	16.7	16.9	17.1	19.9	18.1	18.7	36.6	35.0	35.8
Batteries and Accumulators	10.7	11.2	11.3	8.6	9.0	9.3	19.3	20.2	20.6
Other Electrical Goods	68.1	70.6	71.1	51.4	50.8	52.1	119.5	121.4	123.2
Vehicles	760.2	793.1	798.4	118.7	122.2	123.7	878.9	915.3	922.1
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	243.8	267.6	268.8	41.6	43.3	44.1	285.4	310.9	312.9
Motor Repairers and Garages	182.8	182.0	183.1	23.0	24.4	24.3	205.8	206.4	207.4
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	120.6	126.3	127.5	21.0	21.4	21.6	141.6	147.7	149.1
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	52.1	58.8	59.7	20.5	21.7	22.1	72.6	80.5	81.8
Railway Locomotive Shops	56.2	52.8	52.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	59.1	55.4	55.4
Other Locomotive Manufacture	23.3	23.4	23.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	25.5	25.7	25.6
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	72.9	74.7	75.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	76.6	78.4	79.4
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	8.5	7.5	7.6	3.8	2.8	2.9	12.3	10.3	10.5
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	313.4	311.5	313.6	178.0	175.8	178.5	491.4	487.3	492.1
Tools and Cutlery	32.6	31.3	31.5	20.6	20.4	20.9	53.2	51.7	52.4
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	21.4	22.0	22.0	19.2	18.8	18.8	40.6	40.8	40.8
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	28.0	28.2	28.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	33.3	33.4	33.7
Wire and Wire Manufactures	27.1	28.1	28.3	10.2	9.2	9.5	37.3	37.6	37.8
Hollow-ware	24.9	24.4	24.8	25.6	26.0	26.2	50.5	50.4	51.0
Brass Manufactures	24.3	22.0	22.1	13.6	11.7	11.9	37.9	33.7	34.0
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	155.1	155.5	156.6	83.5	84.2	85.8	238.6	239.7	242.4
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	79.3	84.6	85.0	45.0	48.1	48.6	124.3	132.7	133.6
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	46.7	51.5	51.8	25.3	27.2	27.3	72.0	78.7	79.1
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	8.7	10.2	10.2	6.0	6.9	7.0	1		

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	(Thousands)						Total		
	Males			Females			Mid-1948	Aug., 1950	Sept., 1950
	Mid-1948	Aug., 1950	Sept., 1950	Mid-1948	Aug., 1950	Sept., 1950			
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	218.9	230.7	233.1	51.1	52.5	53.5	270.0	283.2	286.6
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	76.2	75.8	75.6	10.7	10.3	10.3	86.1	86.1	85.9
Furniture and Upholstery	92.3	101.0	103.4	25.3	27.5	28.5	117.6	128.5	131.9
Shop and Office Fitting	15.7	18.0	18.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	18.8	21.2	21.4
Wooden Containers and Baskets	19.0	19.3	19.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	25.2	25.3	25.2
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.7	16.6	16.7	5.8	5.5	5.5	21.5	22.1	22.2
Paper and Printing	291.1	320.3	320.4	172.7	189.9	191.4	463.8	510.2	511.8
Paper and Board	54.8	58.8	59.2	18.3	19.5	19.7	73.1	78.3	78.9
Wallpaper	3.5	4.9	4.8	1.2	2.1	2.2	4.7	7.0	7.0
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	12.6	15.4	15.5	23.7	28.4	28.9	36.3	43.8	44.4
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	15.0	17.1	17.3	21.4	23.9	24.2	36.4	41.0	41.5
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	68.5	77.7	77.2	18.0	19.6	19.5	86.5	97.3	96.7
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	136.7	146.4	146.4	90.1	96.4	96.9	226.8	242.8	243.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	141.0	140.9	142.4	101.0	102.2	105.4	242.0	243.1	247.8
Rubber	64.2	66.7	67.5	32.7	34.2	34.9	96.9	100.9	102.4
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	10.2	12.1	12.1	2.3	2.7	2.7	12.5	14.8	14.8
Brushes and Brooms	9.2	8.7	8.8	9.3	7.5	7.6	18.5	16.2	16.4
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10.8	11.5	11.7	16.1	18.9	20.2	26.9	30.4	31.9
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.5	4.5	4.6	6.1	6.5	6.6	10.6	11.0	11.2
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	8.0	4.3	4.1	2.5	1.5	1.4	10.5	5.8	5.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	34.1	33.1	33.6	32.0	30.9	32.0	66.1	64.0	65.6
Building and Contracting	1,298.0	1,296.5	1,295.9	39.0	39.1	39.2	1,337.0	1,335.6	1,335.1
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,236.7	1,232.7	1,231.7	32.7	32.7	32.7	1,269.4	1,265.4	1,264.4
Electric Wiring and Contracting	61.3	63.8	64.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	67.6	70.2	70.7
Gas, Electricity and Water	271.2	297.7	298.2	24.4	29.3	29.6	295.6	327.0	327.8
Gas	117.9	125.2	125.4	10.8	10.9	10.9	127.4	136.0	136.3
Electricity	126.7	144.7	144.9	13.5	17.1	17.3	140.2	161.8	162.2
Water	26.6	27.8	27.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	28.0	29.2	29.3
Transport and Communication	255.8	257.9	255.6	44.4	44.3	44.5	300.2	302.2	300.1
Tramway and Omnibus Service	28.6	28.1	27.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	30.5	29.6	29.6
Other Road Passenger Transport	181.8	192.3	191.1	11.8	13.3	13.3	193.6	205.6	204.4
Goods Transport by Road	1,145.3	1,205.6	1,206.4	992.0	1,090.8	1,093.2	2,137.3	2,296.4	2,299.6
Distributive Trades	103.4	106.8	107.7	27.3	29.0	29.3	130.7	135.8	137.0
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	72.9	75.5	75.8	24.7	26.0	26.2	97.6	101.5	102.0
Dealing in Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	101.4	109.0	109.0	46.9	49.5	49.5	148.3	158.5	158.5
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	370.6	382.7	382.1	299.3	330.0	330.6	669.9	712.7	712.7
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	147.7	157.4	157.6	95.2	105.4	105.5	242.9	262.8	263.1
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	326.2	348.8	349.5	462.9	512.3	513.9	789.1	861.1	863.4
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	23.1	25.4	24.7	35.7	38.6	38.2	58.8	64.0	62.9
Miscellaneous Services	66.2	62.9	62.4	73.0	74.3	74.1	139.2	137.2	136.5
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	47.6	40.6	37.8	43.2	37.9	38.0	90.8	78.5	75.8
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	227.5	229.4	224.7	507.5	487.5	475.1	735.0	716.9	699.8
Catering, Hotels, etc.	32.0	33.9	33.4	119.2	115.8	115.8	151.2	150.9	149.2
Laundries	11.9	11.4	11.3	29.6	28.4	28.0	41.5	39.8	39.3
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.									

Unemployment at 16th October, 1950

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th September and 16th October, 1950, were as follows :—

	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th October, 1950				Total
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	
11th September ..	185,269	11,242	77,328	9,996	283,835
16th October ..	198,681	7,402	90,726	7,254	304,063

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

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th October represented 1.5 per cent. of the total number of employees insured under the national insurance schemes. The corresponding percentage at 11th September was 1.4.

In the week ending 30th September about 24,000 operatives in the manufacturing industries were on short time, losing 13 hours each on the average; on the other hand 1,136,000 were working on an average 7½ hours overtime.

The analysis of the figures for 16th October is as follows :—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	53,293	50,292	90,943	194,528	4,153	198,681
Boys under 18	3,629	2,538	1,175	7,342	60	7,402
Women 18 and over	33,280	27,928	27,147	88,355	2,371	90,726
Girls under 18	3,734	2,290	1,151	7,175	79	7,254
Total ..	93,936	83,048	120,416	297,400	6,663	304,063

The total of 304,063 includes 47,102 married women.

The changes between 11th September and 16th October in each administrative Region were as follows :—

Region		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London & South-Eastern	11th Sept.	13,335	21,379	12,872	47,586	925	48,511
	16th Oct.	25,459	17,343	13,771	56,573	1,091	57,664
	Inc. or Dec.	+12,124	-4,036	+899	+8,987	+166	+9,153
Eastern	11th Sept.	3,539	3,088	2,863	9,490	212	9,702
	16th Oct.	3,917	3,538	3,188	10,643	219	10,862
	Inc. or Dec.	+378	+450	+325	+1,153	+7	+1,160
Southern	11th Sept.	4,639	4,060	3,788	12,487	95	12,582
	16th Oct.	5,567	4,488	4,111	14,166	46	14,212
	Inc. or Dec.	+928	+428	+323	+1,679	-49	+1,630
South-Western	11th Sept.	4,040	3,292	5,377	12,709	213	12,922
	16th Oct.	5,195	4,704	5,767	15,666	109	15,775
	Inc. or Dec.	+1,155	+1,412	+390	+2,957	-104	+2,853
Midland	11th Sept.	4,535	2,132	2,476	9,143	221	9,364
	16th Oct.	3,956	2,096	2,682	8,734	171	8,905
	Inc. or Dec.	-579	-36	+206	-409	-50	-459
North-Midland	11th Sept.	2,903	2,083	2,141	7,127	171	7,298
	16th Oct.	2,462	2,066	2,120	6,648	84	6,732
	Inc. or Dec.	-441	-17	-21	-479	-87	-566
East and West Ridings	11th Sept.	5,464	3,991	6,093	15,548	896	16,444
	16th Oct.	4,766	4,289	6,916	15,971	714	16,685
	Inc. or Dec.	-698	+298	+823	+423	-182	+241
North-Western	11th Sept.	13,915	11,964	17,465	43,344	1,082	44,426
	16th Oct.	13,818	12,763	18,406	44,987	831	45,818
	Inc. or Dec.	-97	+799	+941	+1,643	-251	+1,392
Northern	11th Sept.	7,557	8,323	15,241	31,121	943	32,064
	16th Oct.	8,167	9,015	15,584	32,766	671	33,437
	Inc. or Dec.	+610	+692	+343	+1,645	-272	+1,373
Scotland	11th Sept.	14,244	14,902	27,781	56,927	1,539	58,466
	16th Oct.	14,140	14,931	29,625	58,696	2,345	61,041
	Inc. or Dec.	-104	+29	+1,844	+1,769	+806	+2,575
Wales	11th Sept.	5,829	7,225	18,450	31,504	552	32,056
	16th Oct.	6,489	7,815	18,246	32,550	382	32,932
	Inc. or Dec.	+660	+590	-204	+1,046	-170	+876
Great Britain	11th Sept.	80,000	82,439	114,547	276,986	6,849	283,835
	16th Oct.	93,936	83,048	120,416	297,400	6,663	304,063
	Inc. or Dec.	+13,936	+609	+5,869	+20,414	-186	+20,228

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th October, 1950, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region :—

Region	Number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th October, 1950			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern ..	39,215	18,449	57,664	1.2	1.0	1.1
Eastern ..	7,200	3,662	10,862	1.0	1.0	1.0
Southern ..	8,201	6,011	14,212	1.2	1.9	1.5
South-Western ..	9,761	6,014	15,775	0.5	0.3	0.4
Midland ..	6,043	2,822	8,905	0.5	0.5	0.5
North-Midland ..	4,486	2,246	6,732	0.5	0.5	0.5
East and West Ridings ..	11,570	5,115	16,685	1.0	0.9	0.9
North-Western ..	30,178	15,640	45,818	1.6	1.4	1.5
Northern ..	23,083	10,354	33,437	2.6	3.0	2.7
Scotland ..	43,852	17,189	61,041	3.1	2.4	2.8
Wales ..	22,494	10,438	32,932	3.2	4.3	3.5
Great Britain ..	206,083	97,980	304,063	1.5	1.4	1.5

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1950

The Table below shows the average numbers of persons registered as unemployed in certain years since 1939 and the monthly figures for 1950.

	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939 ..	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324
1941 ..	1,059,973	377,701	292,275	27,476	1,657,425	1,734,876
1943 ..	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538
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			

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 16th October, 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 11th September, 1950.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 16th October, 1950				Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 11th September, 1950
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern County (Administrative)	37,672	17,098	2,894	57,664	+ 9,153
London	16,296	6,599	651	23,546	+ 2,711
Acton	188	98	8	294	+ 43
Brentford and Chiswick	238	95	9	342	+ 66
Brighton and Hove	1,856	843	109	2,808	+ 830
Chatham	628	746	112	1,486	+ 66
Croydon	384	329	22	735	+ 64
Dagenham	432	217	102	751	+ 64
Ealing	326	135	15	476	+ 50
East Ham	466	102	22	590	+ 133
Enfield	198	96	36	330	+ 8
Harrow and Wembley	645	355	67	1,067	+ 86
Hayes and Harlington	109	99	20	228	+ 19
Hendon	464	180	37	681	+ 61
Ilford	551	179	30	760	+ 19
Leyton and Walthamstow	919	250	48	1,217	+ 150
Tottenham	541	217	19	777	+ 112
West Ham	740	369	49	1,158	+ 334
Willesden	428	66	22	516	+ 14
Eastern	6,940	3,327	595	10,862	+ 1,160
Bedford	103	73	12	188	+ 31
Cambridge	110	114	16	240	+ 17
Ipswich	256	172	35	463	+ 22
Luton	102	38	19	159	+ 13
Norwich	710	179	13	902	+ 79
Southend-on-Sea	903	394	64	1,361	+ 336
Watford	134	194	13	341	+ 75
Southern	7,908	5,490	814	14,212	+ 1,630
Bournemouth	805	488	41	1,334	+ 517
Oxford	86	159	23	268	+ 19
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	2,036	2,073	114	4,223	+ 636
Reading	313	209	32	554	+ 64
Slough	129	123	8	260	+ 6
Southampton	1,694	498	93	2,285	+ 631
South-Western	9,486	5,597	692	15,775	+ 2,853
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	2,700	926	123	3,749	+ 330
Exeter	270	259	20	549	+ 85
Gloucester	89	118	11	218	+ 5
Plymouth	1,007	1,108	102	2,217	+ 220
Swindon	95	110	18	223	+ 3
Midland	5,845	2,650	410	8,905	+ 459
Birmingham	1,513	622	92	2,227	+ 130
Burton-on-Trent	62	56	8	126	+ 9
Coventry	327	271	34	632	+ 3
Oldbury	35	21	7	63	+ 2
Smethwick	48	33	8	89	+ 9
Stoke-on-Trent	725	109	26	860	+ 69
Walsall	213	127	22	362	+ 7
West Bromwich	68	34	11	113	+ 52
Wolverhampton	376	139	4	519	+ 6
Worcester	154	99	5	258	+ 8
North-Midland	4,231	1,938	563	6,732	+ 566
Chesterfield	190	88	7	285	+ 53
Derby	109	54	15	178	+ 14
Grimby	1,068	324	160	1,552	+ 105
Leicester	197	71	18	286	+ 165
Lincoln	127	24	10	161	+ 5
Mansfield	161	58	21	240	+ 22
Northampton	89	56	9	154	+ 4
Nottingham	742	329	39	1,110	+ 92
Peterborough	15	48	3	66	+ 20
Scunthorpe	53	83	60	196	+ 68
East and West Ridings	11,250	4,765	670	16,685	+ 241
Barnsley	382	80	12	474	+ 16
Bradford	541	102	33	676	+ 23
Dewsbury	80	47	19	146	+ 5
Doncaster	237	266	19	522	+ 22
Halifax	53	34	—	87	+ 4
Huddersfield	126	69	—	195	+ 47
Hull	3,806	1,002	110	4,918	+ 328
Leeds	1,921	790	46	2,757	+ 99
Rotherham	153	352	26	531	+ 54
Sheffield	1,100	489	20	1,609	+ 31
Wakefield	129	71	26	226	+ 47
York	225	112	21	358	+ 34
North-Western	28,832	14,887	2,099	45,818	+ 1,392
Accrington	79	106	8	193	+ 18
Ashton-under-Lyne	206	27	8	241	+ 46
Barrow	291	549	51	891	+ 6
Birkenhead	1,065	726	26	1,817	+ 186
Blackburn	114	63	12	189	+ 2
Blackpool	1,455	678	93	2,226	+ 771
Bolton	437	163	18	618	+ 39
Burnley	192	18	2	212	+ 45
Bury	68	29	4	101	+ 9
Crawley	134	148	13	295	+ 47
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	13,168	5,027	967	19,162	+ 66
Manchester (inc. Strtford)	2,693	1,493	140	4,326	+ 24
Oldham (inc. Failsforth and Royton)	349	77	15	441	+ 153
Preston	443	169	27	639	+ 35
Rochdale	117	74	7	198	+ 5
St. Helens	597	563	27	1,187	+ 77
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	643	173	10	826	+ 36
Stockport	303	252	33	588	+ 34
Wallasey	736	704	88	1,528	+ 134
Warrington	269	324	15	608	+ 42
Wigan	707	217	17	941	+ 139

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

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 16th October, 1950				Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 11th September, 1950
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	
Northern	22,182	9,422	1,833	33,437	+ 1,373
Carlisle	118	157	19	294	+ 40
Darlington	159	188	27	374	+ 48
Gateshead	1,422	386	92	1,900	+ 4
Hartlepool	903	410	87	1,400	+ 171
Jarrow and Hebburn	883	640	36	1,559	+ 175
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	713	608	113	1,434	+ 76
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3,722	1,412	196	5,330	+ 135
South Shields	2,112	402	114	2,628	+ 428
Stockton-on-Tees	420	485	54	959	+ 66
Sunderland	2,598	925	151	3,674	+ 139
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	390	204	17	611	+ 38
Scotland	42,626	16,251	2,164	61,041	+ 2,575
Aberdeen	1,672	389	55	2,116	+ 239
Clydebank	399	138	28	565	+ 17
Dundee	1,636	491	34	2,161	+ 18
Edinburgh	3,412	737	132	4,281	+ 499
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	14,973	4,291	476	19,740	+ 924
Greenock	1,590	658	178	2,426	+ 75
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,533	760	89	2,382	+ 157
Paisley	687	326	19	1,032	+ 80
Wales	21,709	9,301	1,922	32,932	+ 876
Cardiff	2,126	572	105	2,803	+ 9
Merthyr Tydfil	1,333	439	120	1,892	+ 31
Newport	2,092	697	148	2,937	+ 159
Rhondda	1,123	755	53	1,931	+ 185
Swansea	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Ireland	16,479	5,337	1,153	22,969	+ 1,544
Belfast	7,105	2,830	246	10,181	+ 436
Londonderry	2,596	203	220	3,019	+ 167

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 16th October, 1950, was 936,481, compared with 930,114 at 17th July, 1950. The figure for 16th October included 844,475 men, 85,084 women, and 6,922 young persons; of the total 537,244 had at some time served in H.M. Forces while 399,237 had had no such service.

In the Table which follows, the persons on the register at 16th October, 1950 are classified according to the nature of their disablement. The classification used is based on the Medical Research Council's provisional classification of diseases and injuries. For the purpose of these statistics certain separate items, e.g., various types of amputations, have been amalgamated.

Nature of Disablement	Ex-Service (1914-18)	Other Ex-Service	Non-Ex-Service*	Total
Amputations	20,843	22,378	32,974	76,195
Arthritis and rheumatism	1,556	21,985	15,757	39,298
Congenital malformations	40	823	14,691	15,554
Diseases of digestive system	2,243	48,344	23,771	74,358
Diseases of heart, etc.	5,943	27,679	26,552	60,174
Diseases of the lungs†	6,477	37,697	29,262	73,436
Ear defects	3,678	14,802	24,217	42,697
Eye defects	7,197	21,771	33,256	62,224
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk	17,607	19,305	10,195	47,107
Injuries and diseases of lower limb	25,811	52,250	50,992	129,053
Injuries and diseases of upper limb	26,760	32,867	28,522	88,149
Injuries and diseases of spine	1,303	12,493	14,832	28,628
Nervous and mental disorders	6,519	37,426	41,301	85,246
Tuberculosis	3,140	29,598	27,759	60,497
Other diseases and disabilities	3,925	24,784	25,156	53,865
Total	133,042	404,202	399,237	936,481

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 16th October, 1950, was 61,539, of whom 56,666 were males and 4,873 were females. The total included 31,264 persons who had served in H.M. Forces, and 30,275 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment:			
Ex-Service	27,365	208	27,573
Others	21,167	4,095	25,262
Total	48,532	4,303	52,835
Classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under sheltered conditions:			
Ex-Service	3,668	23	3,691
Others	4,466	547	5,013
Total	8,134	570	8,704
Grand Total	56,666	4,873	61,539

* This column includes a small number of young persons who had served in H.M. Forces.
† Except tuberculosis.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 16th October, 1950, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the

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

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

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	8,771	1,452	1,344	64	10,115	1,516	11,631	11,846	1,573	13,419
Agriculture and Horticulture	5,286	1,408	37	64	6,795	1,472	8,267	6,767	1,527	8,294
Forestry	409	28	—	—	409	28	437	428	28	456
Fishing	3,076	16	1,307	—	4,383	16	4,399	4,651	18	4,669
Mining and Quarrying	2,889	116	36	—	2,925	116	3,041	3,207	118	3,325
Coal Mining†	2,148	80	14	—	2,162	80	2,242	2,184	81	2,265
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	23	—	—	—	23	—	23	31	—	31
Stone Quarrying and Mining	432	19	—	—	451	19	461	651	11	662
Slate Quarrying and Mining	74	1	—	—	74	1	75	77	—	77
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Ch										

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	430	249	22	9	452	258	710	468	265	733
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery	226	106	5	3	231	109	340	239	112	351
Leather Goods	131	119	1	2	132	121	253	136	124	260
Fur	73	24	16	4	89	28	117	93	29	122
Clothing	2,008	3,217	185	460	2,193	3,677	5,870	2,416	4,190	6,606
Tailoring	996	1,592	36	223	1,032	1,815	2,847	1,113	1,976	3,089
Dressmaking	138	708	2	103	140	811	951	144	912	1,056
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	42	315	1	9	43	324	367	61	514	575
Hats, Caps and Millinery	50	38	15	6	65	44	109	70	46	116
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	68	228	25	7	93	235	328	107	277	384
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	270	290	100	112	370	402	772	385	405	790
Repair of Boots and Shoes	444	46	6	—	450	46	496	536	60	596
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,073	5,826	26	238	6,099	6,064	12,163	6,672	6,806	13,478
Grain Milling	237	132	1	—	238	132	370	275	138	413
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,901	1,217	9	10	1,910	1,227	3,137	2,056	1,279	3,335
Biscuits	186	364	1	—	187	364	551	190	383	573
Meat and Meat Products	188	204	1	7	195	211	400	224	222	446
Milk Products	485	348	1	35	486	383	869	565	404	969
Sugar and Glucose	148	107	—	—	148	107	255	170	135	305
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	236	474	2	4	238	478	716	241	488	729
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	397	1,227	7	66	404	1,293	1,697	478	1,613	2,091
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	858	720	1	80	859	800	1,659	901	822	1,723
Brewing and Malting	484	304	—	—	484	304	789	503	304	807
Wholesale Bottling	129	165	—	—	129	168	297	170	173	343
Other Drink Industries	464	309	2	17	466	326	792	514	365	879
Tobacco	360	255	—	16	360	271	631	385	480	865
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,845	693	74	41	2,919	734	3,653	3,245	762	4,007
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	250	187	4	—	254	187	1,141	1,096	191	1,287
Furniture and Upholstery	1,222	329	36	19	1,258	348	1,606	1,349	359	1,708
Shop and Office Fitting	130	23	—	—	130	23	153	146	24	170
Wooden Containers and Baskets	350	80	32	3	382	83	465	417	86	503
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	193	74	2	19	195	93	288	237	102	339
Paper and Printing	5,083	1,149	847	38	5,930	1,187	7,117	6,017	1,241	7,258
Paper and Board	393	196	5	2	398	198	596	433	205	638
Wallpaper	23	18	—	—	23	18	41	24	18	42
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	146	210	6	1	152	211	363	163	222	385
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	81	151	1	1	82	152	234	84	154	238
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	1,440	75	311	7	1,751	82	1,833	1,774	84	1,858
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	3,000	499	524	27	3,524	526	4,050	3,539	558	4,097
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,889	1,508	8	17	1,897	1,525	3,422	2,029	1,545	3,574
Rubber	554	381	2	1	556	382	938	576	382	958
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	103	31	—	—	103	31	134	106	32	138
Brushes and Brooms	83	74	4	—	87	82	169	83	84	177
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	203	374	—	3	203	377	580	218	383	601
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	47	76	—	—	47	76	123	50	77	127
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	370	66	2	—	372	66	436	372	70	442
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	529	506	—	5	531	511	1,042	614	517	1,131
Building and Contracting	32,296	313	125	6	32,421	319	32,740	35,979	349	36,328
Building	21,263	223	95	5	21,358	228	21,586	23,973	250	24,223
Electric Wiring and Contracting	862	43	3	—	865	43	908	926	49	975
Civil Engineering Contracting	10,171	47	27	1	10,198	48	10,246	11,080	50	11,130
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,917	145	12	—	1,929	145	2,074	2,103	151	2,254
Gas	940	43	5	—	945	43	988	1,002	44	1,046
Electricity	715	98	3	—	718	98	816	826	103	929
Water	262	4	4	—	266	4	270	275	4	279
Transport and Communication	21,364	1,937	225	21	21,589	1,958	23,547	23,886	1,997	25,883
Railways	3,096	307	16	3	3,112	310	3,422	3,339	317	3,656
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,932	644	5	2	1,937	646	2,583	2,065	650	2,715
Other Road Passenger Transport	676	26	—	—	682	26	708	759	27	786
Goods Transport by Road	2,256	78	10	—	2,266	78	2,344	2,550	80	2,630
Sea Transport	6,934	137	160	9	7,094	146	7,240	7,382	150	7,532
Port, River and Canal Transport	2,193	17	13	—	2,206	17	2,223	3,323	18	3,341
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	744	16	6	—	750	16	766	780	18	798
Air Transport	257	48	—	1	257	49	306	265	52	317
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,336	555	3	5	2,339	560	2,899	2,454	574	3,028
Other Transport and Communication	363	41	—	1	369	42	417	376	69	445
Storage	577	41	—	—	577	42	619	593	42	635
Distributive Trades	14,744	12,108	81	135	14,825	12,243	27,068	16,242	12,905	29,147
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	1,584	179	8	7	1,592	186	1,778	1,835	206	2,041
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,568	236	17	4	1,585	240	1,825	1,697	244	1,941
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,476	499	6	13	1,482	512	1,994	1,668	562	2,230
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	4,025	4,041	25	41	4,047	4,082	8,129	4,540	4,270	8,810
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,746	689	12	5	1,758	694	2,452	1,845	736	2,581
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	4,002	5,965	12	60	4,014	6,025	10,039	4,283	6,345	10,628
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	343	499	4	5	347	504	851	374	542	916
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,341	756	7	6	1,348	762	2,110	1,447	792	2,239
Public Administration	16,906	4,849	157	45	17,063	4,894	21,957	18,198	5,162	23,360
National Government Service	7,878	3,073	16	7	7,894	3,080	10,974	8,535	3,314	11,849
Local Government Service	9,028	1,776	141	38	9,169	1,814	10,983	9,663	1,848	11,511
Professional Services	3,664	5,964	8	108	3,672	6,072	9,744	3,857	6,335	10,192
Accountancy	167	93	—	—	167	93	261	178	98	276
Education	821	1,433	—	90	822	1,523	2,345	870	1,597	2,467
Law	127	193	—	—	127	193	320	134	209	343
Medical and Dental Services	1,119	3,833	2	14	1,121	3,847	4,968	1,173	4,004	5,177
Religion	140	55	—	—	141	55	196	162	64	226
Other Professional and Business Services	1,290	357	4	3	1,294	360	1,654	1,340	363	1,703
Miscellaneous Services	21,999	32,423	133	969	22,132	33,392	55,524	23,136	34,753	57,889
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	3,186	2,084	23	85	3,209	2,169	5,378	3,320	2,221	5,541
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	3,437	1,139	30	14	3,467	1,153	4,620	3,659	1,182	4,841
Catering, Hotels, etc.	11,898	21,016	44	760	11,942	21,776	33,718	12,453	22,439	34,892
Laundries	506	1,582	3	8	509	1,590	2,099	524	1,676	2,200
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	180	379	—	4	180	383	563	196	395	591
Hairdressing and Manicure	299	549	9	30	308	579	887	342	615	957
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	223	1,875	—	2	223	1,877	2,100	229	2,111	2,340
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	700	3,161	12	62	712	3,223	3,935	749	3,438	4,187
Other Services	1,570	638	12	4	1,582	642	2,224	1,664	676	2,340
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	4,406	414	—	—	4,406	414	4,820	4,582	430	5,012
Other Personnel not Classified by Industry	10,382	8,533	—	—	10,382	8,533	18,915	10,850	8,959	19,809
GRAND TOTAL*	201,870	95,530	4,213	2,450	206,083	97,980	304,063	223,271	103,761	327,032

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,525 males and 333 females in Great Britain and 4,788 males and 338 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 30th August and 27th September, 1950, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 30th August, 1950		Four weeks ended 27th September, 1950		Total Number of Placings, 22nd Dec., 1949, to 27th Sept., 1950 (40 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	105,173	144,054	111,102	144,606	1,409,679
Boys under 18	26,220	48,596	17,397	47,473	180,069
Women aged 18 and over	50,602	108,345	56,972	105,002	640,661
Girls under 18	26,339	64,423	16,182	62,025	177,939
Total	208,334	365,418	201,653	359,106	2,408,348

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the principal manufacturing industries during the four-week* period ended 26th August, 1950, analysed according to industry

Table with columns: Industry, Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period (M, F, T), Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period (M, F, T).

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

Table with columns: Industry, Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period (M, F, T), Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period (M, F, T).

* The figures relating to July which appeared in the October issue of this GAZETTE covered a five-week period. Note.—Establishments whose industrial classification has changed during the period as a result of a change in their activities are excluded from these calculations. (a) Per 100 males employed. (b) Per 100 females employed. (c) Per 100 employees (males and females).

Industrial Relations Handbook

The structure of British industry as it concerns the organisation and inter-relation of employer and worker.

Price 3s. 6d. By post 3s. 9d.

SUPPLEMENT No 2: INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES. Describes the method of calculating the index.

Price 6d. By post 7d.

SUPPLEMENT No. 3: JOINT CONSULTATION IN INDUSTRY.

Price 2s. By post 2s. 2d.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table in the next column 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 17th October and 19th September, 1950, with the corresponding figures for 18th October and 20th September, 1949. The statistics, which are in continuation of those published in the previous issue of this GAZETTE (page 351), 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 small number of claims do not result in the payment of benefit, but, because they indicate certified incapacity for work, such claims are included in the Table. Injury benefit is payable in respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial diseases. The large majority of persons in receipt of industrial disablement benefit who are also incapable of work qualify for sickness benefit and are therefore included in the columns of the Table which relate to absences due to sickness and not in those relating to absences due to industrial injury.

Table showing Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness and Industrial Injury by Region (London and South-Eastern, Middlesex, etc.) for various dates in 1950 and 1949.

Work of Appointments Department

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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 overseas vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 16th October, 1950, was 5,575*; this figure included 3,936 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,639 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 12th September and 16th October (5 weeks) are shown below.

Table showing Vacancies outstanding at 12th September, notified during period, filled during period, cancelled or withdrawn, and outstanding at 16th October.

Appointments Register

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

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

Table showing Registrations at each of the Offices (London, Bristol, Birmingham, Nottingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cardiff) with columns for In Employment (Men, Women) and Unemployed (Men, Women).

* This figure includes 876 registrants who were also registered at District Appointments Offices and 220 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 16th October, 1950, was 21,955*, consisting of 19,815 men and 2,140 women. Of these, 2,905 men and 2 women were ex-Regular personnel. The number on the registers included 12,623 men and 1,115 women who were in employment, while 7,192 men and 1,025 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 16th October. Of those in employment 1,138 men and 2 women were ex-Regular personnel. The number of ex-Regular personnel included in the numbers unemployed was 1,767 men.

During the period 12th September to 16th October, 1950, there were new registrations by 2,513 men and 502 women, and during the same period the registrations of 3,315 men and 456 women lapsed.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 12th September and 16th October, 1950.

Table showing Vacancies outstanding at 12th September, notified during period, cancelled or withdrawn during period, filled during period, and unfilled at 16th October, with separate columns for Men and Women.

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 11th July to 16th October, 1950, were 1,210 for men and 163 for women, which included 157 filled by ex-Regulars.

Nursing Appointments Service

As indicated above, the numbers of vacancies notified and filled in the nursing and midwifery professions are not included in the statistics relating to the Appointments Register. The placing of men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Services Branch of Appointments Department through the Nursing Appointments Offices. These Offices also provide a Careers Advice Service for potential students and qualified persons seeking other posts, and deal with the placing of physiotherapists, occupational therapists, radiographers and medical laboratory technicians.

In addition to the 135 Nursing Appointments Offices situated in the towns set out in the issue of this GAZETTE for August (page 279), two new Nursing Appointments Offices have been opened at Durham and Newtown, Mont.

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives and medical auxiliaries in respect of the period from 1st July to 30th September, 1950, are given below.

Table showing Vacancies outstanding at 1st July, filled during period, and outstanding at 30th September, with separate columns for Men and Women.

The total of 28,240 vacancies outstanding at 30th September included 2,330 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing orderlies and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 25,910 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Table showing Trained Nurses, Student Nurses, and Midwives with columns for Pupil Midwives, Assistant Nurses, and Pupil Assistant Nurses.

* Excluding 150 persons registered for overseas employment only and 3,019 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

† This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or women.

‡ These figures include vacancies filled and vacancies outstanding for nursery nurses and medical auxiliaries. In the case of vacancies filled, the figures given include 381 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in September

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 30th September was 691,700, compared with 695,100 for the four weeks ended 26th August and 714,700 for the five weeks ended 1st October, 1949.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 627,300 in September, 547,300 in August and 647,300 in September, 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 September, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with August, 1950, and September, 1949.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 30th September, 1950	Increase (+) or decrease (–) compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 26th August, 1950	5 weeks ended 1st October, 1949
Northumberland	43,100	...	+ 300
Cumberland	5,600	...	– 200
Durham	107,600	– 300	– 2,600
South and West Yorkshire ..	134,400	– 900	– 5,300
North Derbyshire	36,200	– 200	– 1,000
Nottinghamshire	44,200	– 200	– 1,000
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire	14,600	...	– 300
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	48,200	– 500	– 2,500
North Wales	8,500	+ 100	– 200
North Staffordshire	18,800	– 200	– 1,500
Cannock Chase	16,200	– 100	– 1,400
South Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire ..	5,400	...	– 300
Warwickshire	15,100	– 200	– 800
South Wales and Monmouthshire	100,500	– 700	– 4,200
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	6,100	– 100	– 900
Kent	6,000	...	– 100
England and Wales	610,500	– 3,300	– 22,000
Fife and Clackmannan	23,200	– 100	+ 800
The Lothians	12,500	...	+ 300
Central West	16,900	+ 100	– 1,600
Central East	13,100	...	– 200
Ayrshire, etc.	15,500	– 100	– 300
Scotland	81,200	– 100	– 1,000
Great Britain	691,700	– 3,400	– 23,000

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of September about 5,420 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 9,820; the number on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 4,400. During the four weeks of August there was a net decrease of 2,500.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.98 in September, 4.76 in August and 4.95 in September, 1949. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.32, 5.11 and 5.27.

With regard to absenteeism in the coal mining industry, separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for September and August, 1950, and September, 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

	September, 1950	August, 1950	September, 1949
Coal Face Workers :			
Voluntary	6.85	8.27	7.20
Involuntary	7.72	7.87	8.17
All Workers :			
Voluntary	5.26	6.29	5.55
Involuntary	6.90	6.92	7.16

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.10 tons in September, compared with 2.99 tons in the previous month and 3.02 tons in September, 1949.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.20 tons in September; for August, 1950, and September, 1949, the figures were 1.14 tons and 1.16 tons, respectively.

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

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in May was 0.5 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3.3 per cent. higher than in May, 1949.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st August, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.9 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.8 per cent. higher than at 1st August, 1949. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st August was 0.6 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.4 per cent. higher than at 1st August, 1949.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manufacturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in May was 0.7 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3.2 per cent. higher than in May, 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 August is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 44,939,000. This was 2.0 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 4.5 per cent. higher than for August, 1949. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939 = 100) showed increases of 4.9 per cent. in August compared with the previous month and of 10.1 per cent. compared with August, 1949.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of August was about 2,500,000, compared with 3,213,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,689,000 at the middle of August, 1949.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed during August was 179,982, compared with 204,566 in the previous month and 214,683 in August, 1949. The numbers of persons wholly unemployed included in these figures were 146,663, 152,934 and 154,011 respectively. The number of working days lost in August as a result of unemployment was about 4,136,000, compared with nearly 5,922,000 in the previous month and 4,964,000 in August, 1949.

GERMANY

In the Federal Area the number unemployed at the end of September was 1,271,847, compared with 1,341,206 at the end of the previous month and 1,313,691 at the end of September, 1949. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 294,741, 294,398 and 244,614.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 28th October was 45,959, compared with 38,807 at 30th September. The increase was largely due to the return to the registers, on the termination of the First and Second Employment Periods, 1950, of certain classes of persons residing in rural areas. At 29th October, 1949, the number on the live register was 50,452; this total is directly comparable with the figure for 28th October, 1950.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of May was 1,837,426, of whom 1,162,594 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment, and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month, the number registered for employment was 1,956,261, including 1,255,437 wholly unemployed, and at the end of May, 1949, it was 1,987,189, including 1,325,057 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of September was 55,252, of whom 46,883 were wholly unemployed, 118 were temporarily stopped and 8,249 were relief workers. At the end of the previous month the number registered was 61,443 (48,423 wholly unemployed) and at the end of September, 1949, it was 47,270 (38,255 wholly unemployed).

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 154,232 at the end of July, compared with 154,578 at the end of the previous month and 154,925 at the end of July, 1949.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour	391	U.K. Index of Retail Prices	397
Index of Rates of Wages	395	Retail Prices Overseas	397
Industrial Disputes	396		

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in October

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 October resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £78,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 270,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £4,000 for 166,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed by the Road Haulage Executive, and in tobacco manufacture, leather production and rayon yarn production. Others receiving increases included workers engaged in the manufacture, preparation and processing of food, in soap, candle and edible fat manufacture, in the building industry in certain districts in England and Wales and in bacon curing. The decreases, which were small in amount, operated under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, and the principal industries affected were iron and steel manufacture and limestone and ironstone mining and quarrying.

For operating and other wages grades employed by the Road Haulage Executive, standard rates of pay were agreed which gave increases of varying amounts, inasmuch as the new rates absorbed or reduced any personal rates previously paid which were in excess of the rate for the grade. In tobacco manufacture there were increases in the minimum rates of 5s. 6d. or 5s. a week for men and of 5s. or 4s. 6d. for women. In leather production men received increases in the basic timework rates of 2d. to 2½d. an hour, according to area and occupation, and women 2d. or 2½d. In rayon yarn production there were increases of 2d. an hour for men and of 1½d. for women. For workpeople employed in the manufacture, preparation and processing of food there were increases in the basic rates of 4s. a week for men and women. In soap, candle and edible fat manufacture the weekly rates were increased by 6s. for men and 4s. for women. In the building industry certain districts in England and Wales were upgraded for wages purposes, and workpeople in these districts received increases of ½d. or 1d. an hour. In the bacon curing industry the minimum weekly rates were increased by amounts varying from 7s. 8d. to 8s. 7½d., according to grade, for men and by 6s. 8½d. for women.

Of the total increase of £78,000, about £49,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their

representatives; about £21,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £5,000 resulted from arbitration awards; and most of the remainder was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts.

Changes in January–October, 1950

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

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages	
		£	£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	—	—	—
Mining and Quarrying	30,000	3,800	—
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	93,500	16,000	—
Chemicals and Allied Trades	21,500	4,700	—
Metal Manufacture	169,500	5,000	—
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	12,500	1,800	—
Vehicles	—	—	—
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	22,500	5,700	—
Textiles	238,000	51,900	—
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	53,500	13,900	—
Clothing	110,500	18,300	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco	150,500	34,200	—
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	130,000	24,700	—
Paper and Printing	81,500	22,600	—
Other Manufacturing Industries	5,000	1,300	—
Building and Contracting	1,106,000	165,400	—
Gas, Electricity and Water	89,000	22,700	—
Transport and Communication	252,500	65,700	—
Distributive Trades	793,000	179,700	—
Public Administration	31,500	13,200	—
Miscellaneous Services	114,000	19,300	—
Total	3,504,500	669,900	—

In the corresponding months of 1949 there was a net increase of £948,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 5,041,500 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland ..	2 Oct.	Ironstone miners ..	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1.2d. a shift (4s. 9.6d. to 4s. 8.4d.) for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and by 0.6d. (2s. 4.8d. to 2s. 4.2d.) for boys under 18.‡
	South and West Durham ..	do.	Limestone quarrymen ..	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1d. a shift (3s. 8d. to 3s. 7d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9½d.) for boys under 18.‡
	North Lincs. ..	1 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ..	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1.2d. a shift (7s. to 6s. 10.8d.) for men, by 0.9d. (5s. 3d. to 5s. 2.1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (3s. 6d. to 3s. 5.4d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants, and Banbury ..	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen ..	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased† by 1.25d. a shift (6s. 8d. to 6s. 6.75d.) for men, by 0.9375d. (4s. 11.9375d. to 4s. 11.0575d.) for youths 18 years and under 21 years, and by 0.625d. (3s. 4d. to 3s. 3.375d.) for boys under 18.‡
	West Cumberland ..	30 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen ..	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d.) for boys.‡
Cumberland ..	do.	do.	Iron-ore miners ..	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1d. a shift (3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d.) for boys.‡
				Increases of 5s. 6d. in minimum weekly rates for quarrymen and labourers and of proportional amounts, according to length of service, for apprentices. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus, for a five-day week of 44 hours: letting standard—quarrymen 120s. 11d., labourers 116s. 4d.; day rate—quarrymen 106s. 4d., labourers 101s. 9d.; apprentices 35s. 10d. in first year of apprenticeship, rising to 75s. 5d. in the sixth year.
Fireclay Refractories	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period after 30 Sept.	Shift workers on productive work	Shift allowance of 2d. an hour granted to workers employed on a three-shift system, and a rate of time-and-a-quarter for all hours worked between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. to workers employed on a double-day shift or two-shift system.

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

† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. 2d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over when employed as datal workers, and of 7d. for boys, or an addition, varying at different mines, on tonnage rates.
§ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys.
¶ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 6d. for boys.
‡ War bonus, previously granted, of 4s. 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 2s. 0½d. for boys, remained unchanged.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Coke Manufacture	Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lincolnshire and Northants. (certain firms)	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-2d. a shift (7s. to 6s. 10-8d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-16d. an hour (11-45d. to 11-29d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-9d. a shift (5s. 3d. to 5s. 2-1d.) or by 0-12d. an hour (8-59d. to 8-47d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-6d. a shift (3s. 6d. to 3s. 5-4d.) or by 0-8d. an hour (5-73d. to 5-65d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 16 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 20 and over and youths aged 20, of 3s. for youths and girls 18 and 19 years, and of 2s. for those under 18. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—Grade "A" firms 108s. a week, Grade "B" firms 104s.; women 20 and over Grades "A" and "B" firms 74s.; youths and boys Grades "A" and "B" firms 38s. at 15, rising to 90s. at 20; girls 38s. at 15, rising to 72s. at 19.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-2d. a shift (7s. to 6s. 10-8d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-16d. an hour (11-45d. to 11-29d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-9d. a shift (5s. 3d. to 5s. 2-1d.) or by 0-12d. an hour (8-59d. to 8-47d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-6d. a shift (3s. 6d. to 3s. 5-4d.) or by 0-8d. an hour (5-73d. to 5-65d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning nearest 1 Oct.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1d. a shift (6s. 8d. to 6s. 7d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain†	2 Oct.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-2d. a shift (7s. to 6s. 10-8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-9d. (5s. 3d. to 5s. 2-1d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-6d. (3s. 6d. to 3s. 5-4d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladliemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-2d. a shift (7s. to 6s. 10-8d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-16d. an hour (11-45d. to 11-29d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 0-9d. a shift (5s. 3d. to 5s. 2-1d.) or by 0-12d. an hour (8-59d. to 8-47d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-6d. a shift (3s. 6d. to 3s. 5-4d.) or by 0-8d. an hour (5-73d. to 5-65d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers and millmen and semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain‡	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-2d. a shift (7s. to 6s. 10-8d.) for shift rated workers) or by 0-16d. an hour (11-45d. to 11-29d. for hourly rated workers).
	South-West Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-2d. a shift (6s. to 5s. 10-8d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0-8d. (4s. to 3s. 11-2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-6d. (3s. to 2s. 11-4d.) for youths under 18 years.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.	Sunday preceding first pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-2d. a shift (7s. 2-4d. to 7s. 1-2d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-9d. (5s. 4-8d. to 5s. 3-9d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-6d. (3s. 7-2d. to 3s. 6-6d.) for those under 18.
	do.	Sunday preceding first pay day in Nov.	do. do.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-2d. a shift (7s. 1-2d. to 7s. 2-4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-9d. (5s. 3-9d. to 5s. 4-8d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-6d. (3s. 6-6d. to 3s. 7-2d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning 2 Oct.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-4d. a shift (7s. 2-8d. to 7s. 1-4d.) for men, by 1-05d. (5s. 5-1d. to 5s. 4-05d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-7d. (3s. 7-4d. to 3s. 6-7d.) for boys under 18.
	do.	Pay period beginning 30 Oct.	do. do.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1-4d. a shift (7s. 1-4d. to 7s. 2-8d.) for men, by 1-05d. (5s. 4-05d. to 5s. 5-1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-7d. (3s. 6-7d. to 3s. 7-4d.) for boys under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire	1 Oct.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-2d. a shift (7s. to 6s. 10-8d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0-8d. (4s. 8d. to 4s. 7-2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 6d. to 3s. 5-4d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport, Mon., and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 1-16d. a shift (6s. 8-04d. to 6s. 6-88d.) for men, and by 0-58d. (3s. 4-02d. to 3s. 3-44d.) for youths and boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 Oct.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, decreased* by 1-2d. a shift (7s. to 6s. 10-8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-9d. (5s. 3d. to 5s. 2-1d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-6d. (3s. 6d. to 3s. 5-4d.) for those under 18.
Cutlery Manufacture	Great Britain	9 Oct.	Male workers 21 years or over	Increases of ½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for workers receiving 2s. 5d. an hour or less, and of ¼d. to 2½d. in piecework basis time rates for those receiving 2s. 9½d. an hour or less. Rates after change: general minimum time rates 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. an hour, according to occupation, piecework basis time rates 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 10½d. The existing time rate of 2s. 6d. an hour and the piecework basis time rate of 2s. 10½d. an hour remain unchanged.‡
Wool Textile	Wales	First pay day in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum time rates for adult male workers, of 3s. for women 19 years and over, and of 5 per cent. for juveniles; piecework rates advanced to give increases of 3s. a week for males and 2s. 3d. for females. Minimum time rates after change include: men 98s. a week, women 19 years and over 63s.
Rayon Yarn Production	Great Britain	First full pay week following 13 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 18 and over and youths 18 to 20, and of 1d. for boys and girls; new minimum time rates adopted as follows: men 21 years and over 2s. 4d. an hour, women 18 and over 1s. 7½d., youths and boys 9½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 11½d. at 20, girls 9½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 2d. at 17.¶

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

† These decreases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

‡ These decreases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.

§ This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 361 of the October issue of the GAZETTE.

¶ In order to achieve the minimum time rates shown above, amounts up to 1½d. an hour for men and 1d. for women have been absorbed in certain cases from payments previously made to compensate for the loss of working hours when the standard week was reduced to 44 hours.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Flax Processing	Great Britain	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week in standard weekly minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: male general labourers 55s. a week at under 17, rising to 98s. at 21 and over, weighbridge attendants and stokers (hot water plant) 102s., fibre dressers, tractor drivers and drivers of self propelled machines 104s., hand scutchers, storemen and stokers (steam plant) 106s., storekeepers and lorry drivers 110s., leading hands 4s. or 8s. a week above the highest rate paid in group led, subject to abatement on account of age, overlookers 8s. to 20s. a week above the highest rate paid in group led (excluding leading hands), subject to abatement, etc.; female general labourers 51s. at under 17, rising to 73s. at 18 and over, fibre dressers 79s., storewomen 81s., leading hands and overlookers—the same passages as for men.
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester	Pay day in week ending 7 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Decreases* of 1s. a week (14s. to 13s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 years and over, of 8d. (9s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Leather Production	Great Britain	First full working week commencing on or after 23 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in basic timework rates of 2d. to 2½d. an hour, according to area and occupation, for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. to 3d. for youths and boys, of 2d. or 2½d. for women 20 and over, and of 1½d. to 2½d. for girls. Basic timework rates after change: men 21 years and over—London, skilled 2s. 9d. an hour, semi-skilled 2s. 7d., unskilled 2s. 6d., provinces 2s. 7d., 2s. 5d., 2s. 4d., youths and boys—London, semi-skilled 1s. 2½d. at 16 years, rising to 2s. 2d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 2½d. to 2s. 0½d., provinces 1s. 1d. to 2s.; women and girls—London, semi-skilled 1s. 1d. at 16 years, rising to 1s. 10d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 1d. to 1s. 8½d., provinces 1s. 1d. to 1s. 8½d.
Flour Milling	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Oct.	Mechanics and electricians	Increases of 12s., 8s. 6d., or 7s. 10d. a week, according to class of mill, for mechanics, and of 7s. or 5s. 4d. for electricians. Rates after change: Class A mills 134s. 6d. a week, Class B 126s. 6d., Class C 122s. 10d.†
Baking	Midland Counties of England‡	Pay day in week commencing 29 Oct.	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for youths 18 years and under 21 and women 21 years and over, and of 2s. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: foremen confectioners and foremen bakers, Area A 122s. a week, Area B 126s., first hands and single hands 113s., 117s., second hands, doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 111s., 115s., table hands and confectioners 105s., 109s., mixers and ovenmen 100s., 104s., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 1½d. an hour in excess of the rate appropriate to their age, other male workers 21 and over in excess of the rate appropriate to their age, single hands (packing and despatch dept.) 83s., 87s., charge hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) 1d. an hour in excess of the rate appropriate to their age, single hands 79s., 83s., confectioners 21 years and over 77s., 81s., 20 and under 21 61s., 65s., 19 and under 20 57s., 61s., other female workers 21 and over 71s., 75s.
	North-Eastern Counties of England§	First pay day in Oct.	do.	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for youths 18 years and under 21 and women 21 years and over, and of 2s. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 127s. a week, first hands and single hands 118s., second hands, doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 116s., confectioners and table hands 110s., stokers 105s., charge hands (packing dept.) 1½d. an hour in excess of the rate appropriate to their age, other male workers 21 and over 103s.; forewomen 92s., charge hands (other than packing dept.) 87s., charge hands (packing dept.) 1d. an hour in excess of the rate appropriate to their age, single hands 81s., confectioners 21 years and over 79s., 20 and under 21 63s., 19 and under 20 59s., other female workers 21 and over 73s.
Bacon Curing	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 16 Oct.	Adult workers	Increases in minimum rates of amounts varying from 7s. 8d. to 8s. 7½d. a week, according to grade, for adult male workers, and of 6s. 8½d. for women 21 years and over. Minimum rates after change include: charge hands (men in charge of 4 or more workers) 119s. 9½d. a week, men 21 years and over, Grade I 114s. 0½d., Grade II 109s. 3d., Grade III 104s. 5½d.; women 21 years and over 69s. 11½d.
Milk Processing	Northern Ireland	Commencement of first full pay period after 28 Sept.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New minimum weekly rates adopted for a 48-hour week as follows: specialised workers—pasteurisers and boilermen 110s. a week, checkers (liquid distributive) 105s., firemen, recorders (intake), spray drying room operatives, checkers (manufacturing) 100s.; general workers—males 42s. a week at 16, rising to 95s. at 21 and over, females 37s. at 16, rising to 61s. at 20 and over; transport drivers (44-hour week)—Belfast area (vehicles of 2 tons or over) 108s., provincial area 101s. 6d.; drivers of articulated vehicles 1s. a day extra in each area.
Food Manufacture	Great Britain	23 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture, preparation and processing of food	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over and for women 18 and over, of 1s. to 3s. according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1s. or 2s. for girls. Minimum rates after change: London (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross)—men 21 years and over 106s. a week, women 18 and over 74s., youths and boys 38s. at 15, rising to 89s. at 20 and under 21, girls 38s. at 15, rising to 53s. at 17 and under 18; elsewhere—men 102s., women 72s., youths and boys 37s. to 86s., girls 37s. to 51s.¶
Brewing	Sussex	First pay day after 1 Sept.	Able-bodied men and women	Increases of 5s. or 4s. a week, according to area, for able-bodied men 21 years and over, and of 3s. 4d. or 2s. 6d. for women 19 and over in bottling stores. Minimum rates after change: able-bodied men—towns with a population of 50,000 or over 103s. a week, other areas 100s.; women in bottling stores 19 and over 68s. 6d., 66s. 4d.¶
Tobacco, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain	23 Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. 6d. or 5s. a week, according to scale, for men 21 years and over, of 5s. or 4s. 6d. for women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: Scale I (factories whose manufacture of cigarettes exceeds 20 per cent. of total manufacture of all types of tobacco) males 44s. a week at 15, rising to 113s. 6d. at 21 and over, females 42s. to 80s.; Scale II (factories whose manufacture of cigarettes does not exceed 20 per cent. of total tobacco manufacture) males 40s. a week at 15, rising to 105s. at 21 and over, females 38s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.**

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

† The classification of mills differs for electricians and mechanics. Class A for electricians, for example, applies to mills in the London area (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross and including Crayford and Dartford) while for mechanics Class A includes London and other large ports and industrial towns.

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

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

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

** These rates are to remain in operation until 31 December, 1951.

*** These increases were the result of an agreement of the National Joint Negotiating Committee for the Tobacco Industry.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during October—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Furniture Manufacture, etc.	Great Britain	First pay week after 29 Oct.	Workers on night-shifts (other than three-shift operations) employed in the manufacture, renovation or repair of furniture and furnishings	Increase of 3d. an hour (3d. to 6d.) in night-shift allowance.
Basket Making	United Kingdom	First pay week in Oct.	Labourers and apprentices	New minimum time rate adopted for labourers; increase of 5s. a week in rates for apprentices. Rates after change: labourers 1s. 3d. an hour plus current bonus of 82½ per cent., apprentices 25s. a week during first 12 months of apprenticeship, rising to 50s. during 6th period of 6 months.
Printing	London	First pay day of week commencing 2 Oct.	Readers employed in general printing and suburban weekly newspapers and periodical production	Increase in basic rates of 3s. 6d. a week. Rates after change: general offices and suburban weekly newspapers 148s. 6d. a week, periodicals houses 155s. 6d.
Button Manufacture	Great Britain	30 Oct.	Workpeople, other than female home-workers:— Timeworkers Pieceworkers	Increase in general minimum time rates of 1½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to occupation and experience, for male workers 21 years or over, of 2d. for female workers 18 years or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 years or over in all occupations 2s. 1½d. an hour, youths 10½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 9½d. at 20; female workers 18 years or over 1s. 5d., girls 10½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 2½d. at 17. Increases in piecework basis time rates of 1½d. an hour for male workers and of 2d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change; male workers in any occupation 2s. 7d. an hour, female workers 1s. 6½d.*
Cinematograph Film Production	United Kingdom	First pay day in Oct.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 6d. a week (31s. to 30s. 6d.) at 21 years and over and by 4d. (20s. 8d. to 20s. 4d.) at under 21.
	Great Britain	do.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus decreased† by 6d. a week (31s. to 30s. 6d.) at 21 years and over and by 4d. (20s. 8d. to 20s. 4d.) at under 21.
Building	England and Wales	2 Oct.	Masons	Tool allowance of 2d. a day granted to banker masons and mason fixers while manually working or fixing dressed stone with their own tools.
	do. (certain districts)§	do.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increases of 1d. or 1½d. an hour, according to district, for craftsmen and labourers, as the result of the upgrading of certain districts for wages purposes.
Electrical Contracting	England and Wales and Northern Ireland	1 Sept.	Registered apprentices	New rates of wages adopted as follows: at age 15 12 per cent. of journeymen's basic rate, plus 33½ per cent. of the temporary addition payable to journeymen, at age 16 16 per cent. plus 33½ per cent., at 17 22 per cent. plus 33½ per cent., at 18 27 per cent. plus 66½ per cent., at 19 40 per cent. plus 66½ per cent., at 20 60 per cent. plus 66½ per cent.
Road Haulage (Goods)	Great Britain	23 Oct.	Workpeople employed by the Road Haulage Executive:— Operating staff Maintenance and repair staff	New standard rates of pay for a 44-hour week adopted. Rates for adult workers include: drivers of motor vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London 111s., provinces 106s., over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons 115s., 109s., 5 tons and up to and including 8 tons 119s., 113s., 8 tons and up to and including 12 tons 122s., 117s., over 12 tons 126s., 121s.; drivers (heavy haulage) of indivisible loads—over 6 tons and up to and including 10 tons 126s., 122s., over 10 tons and up to and including 16 tons 133s., 129s., abnormal indivisible loads—over 16 tons and up to and including 20 tons 139s., 135s., over 20 tons and up to and including 25 tons 144s., 140s., over 25 tons and up to and including 45 tons 149s., 145s., over 45 tons 174s., 170s.; mates, general haulage, carrying capacity of vehicle, provinces 107s., 110s., or 114s., according to carrying capacity of vehicle, provinces 107s., 111s.; drivers of steam wagons or tractors of 8 tons and under carrying capacity 118s., 113s., over 8 tons and up to and including 12 tons 122s., 117s., over 12 tons 126s., 121s.; steam wagon mates 110s., 107s.; other heavy haulage workers—brakesmen or steersmen and leading hands 124s., 121s., general hands 114s., 111s., labourers 110s., 107s.; furniture warehousing and removal workers—porters 106s., 103s. 6d., packers 108s., 105s. 6d., and overseas drivers or packers-in-charge 120s., 115s., depot foremen 128s., 125s., overseas furniture removal, porters 109s., 106s. 6d., packers 114s., 111s. 6d., packers-in-charge 120s., 115s., general foremen 128s., 125s.; horse cartage—drivers, leading and pair horse, teamsmen and horse keepers, 112s., 110s., loaders at docks 111s., 107s., single horse and trace horse, granarymen, loaders at stations and stablemen 108s., 106s.; other workers in general haulage and parcels service—checkers (1st class) and loaders 114s., 109s., checkers and assistant loaders 111s., 107s., porters, statutory attendants, vanguards and warehousemen 108s., 105s.; yard foremen, warehousemen foremen, horse cartage foremen, checker foremen (general haulage) 120s., 117s., checker foremen (parcels) 126s., 123s.; assistant foremen (general haulage), assistant yard foremen (parcels), assistant foremen (horse cartage) 114s., 111s., assistant checker foremen (parcels) 116s., 113s.† New standard rates of pay for a 44-hour week adopted as follows: London—skilled workers 133s. 10d., semi-skilled workers class I 122s. 10d., class II 115s. 6d., unskilled workers 110s.; provinces—128s. 4d., 117s. 4d., 110s., 104s. 6d.
Cold Storage	Great Britain	First pay day in Oct.	Male workers 19 years and over, other than clerical and supervisory grades and engineering operating staff	National minimum rate of 104s. a week adopted for all stores covered by the National Cold Stores Agreement, resulting in increases of 1s. 6d. or 5s. 6d. a week, according to previous grading.
Wholesale Vegetables and Fruit Distribution	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Beginning of first full pay period following 16 Oct.	Men, youths and boys employed in the wholesale fruit and potato trade	Increases in minimum rates of 5s. a week for adult motor drivers, of 3s. for adult porters and warehousemen and of proportional amounts for workers under 21 years. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: motor drivers 107s. 6d. a week, porters and warehousemen 103s.
Retail Meat Distribution	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 25 Oct.	Managers and manageresses	Increase of 4s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum weekly rates after change: managers, London 113s. where weekly trade does not exceed £50 to 152s., where weekly trade does not exceed £300, Provincial A areas 109s. to 148s., Provincial B areas 103s. to 144s.; manageresses to receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates.
Bread and Flour Confectionery Distribution	South Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 11 Oct.	Adult van salesmen	New minimum rate awarded of 109s. a week**

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 401 of this GAZETTE.
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.
§ The places upgraded total approximately 35 out of a total of over 2,000 graded places.
¶ The new rates apply only to apprentices registered on or after 1 Sept., 1950, in accordance with the industry's new National Apprenticeship Scheme.
* See article on page 369 of this GAZETTE.
** This rate is the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal and applies to employees of firms which are members of associations federated to the South Wales Federation of Master Bakers' Associations.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages during October—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades	Great Britain	2 Oct.	Clerical workers	Statutory minimum remuneration fixed for a week of 46 hours as follows: Grade I clerks 25 years or over—male workers, London area 110s. a week, Provincial A areas 106s., Provincial B areas 99s. 6d., female workers 81s. 6d., 77s. 70s.; Grade I clerks under 25 years and Grade II clerks—male workers, London area 35s. at under 16 years, rising to 104s. at 24 or over, Provincial A 30s. to 100s., Provincial B 27s. to 93s. 6d., female workers, London 30s. to 77s., Provincial A 27s. to 72s. 6d., Provincial B 23s. to 65s. 6d.*
			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 drivers 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 93s. 6d.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons carrying capacity, and drivers 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 carrying capacity 112s., 108s., 102s., of over 5 tons carrying capacity 116s., 112s., 106s.*
Hairdressing	Belfast	Beginning of first full pay period following 16 Oct.	Male hairdressers	Increase in minimum rate of 5s. a week (100s. to 105s.).
Radio Maintenance and Repair	Scotland	First pay day of week commencing 2 Oct.	Qualified radio service engineers	Increase of 10s. a week (117s. 6d. to 127s. 6d.).
Animal Gut	England and Wales	First pay day in Oct.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum times rates of 7s. 6d. a week for foremen and qualified gutmen 20 years and over, of 5s. for all other males including juniors and for qualified gutwomen 20 years and over, and of 4s. for all other females. Rates after change: males—foremen, where more than five are employed 145s. a week, five or less 135s., qualified gutmen, 20 years and over 115s., 19 and under 20 110s., all other gutmen 105s., youths and boys 50s. at 16, rising to 82s. 6d. at 18; females—qualified gutwomen, 20 years and over 80s. 6d., 19 and under 20 77s., all other gutwomen 69s. 6d., girls 44s. at 16, rising to 56s. 6d. at 18.

* These statutory minimum rates took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 361 of the October issue of this GAZETTE. A definition of the areas is contained in the Order.

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Packaging Consumer Goods for the Canadian Market

A report by the British Export Trade Research Organisation. Selling goods, as every manufacturer and retailer knows, is largely a matter of advertising and attractive display. B.E.T.R.O. has conducted a survey of the Canadian market in order to discover what kinds of packaging appeal most to the Canadian customer. This information is of great importance in the export drive and should be of great value to those concerned in the selling of British goods in Canada.

3s. By post 3s. 3d.

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A guide to official sources, of value to social science research workers.

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A comprehensive statistical survey of one of Britain's major industries.

7s. 6d. By post 7s. 10d.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN OCTOBER

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 116. In addition, 8 stoppages which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during October, in these 124 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at over 40,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during October, was about 246,000.

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

Industry Group†	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	2	73	75	18,200	32,000
Vehicles ..	—	5	5	3,800	13,000
Paper and Printing ..	—	1	1	11,000	170,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	1	—	1	1,600	10,000
All remaining industries and services ..	5	37	42	5,700	21,000
Total, Oct., 1950 ..	8	116	124	40,300	246,000
<i>Total, Sept., 1950 ..</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>43,800</i>	<i>154,000</i>
<i>Total, Oct., 1949 ..</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>15,400</i>	<i>66,000</i>

Of the total of 246,000 days lost in October, 222,000 were lost by 34,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 26,400 were directly involved and 8,400 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 October also included 24,000 days lost by 5,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration

Of 114 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during October, 45, directly involving 2,900 workers, lasted not more than one day; 31, directly involving 4,500 workers, lasted two days; 12, directly involving 1,700 workers, lasted three days; 10, directly involving 2,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 16, directly involving 18,300 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes

Of the 116 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in October, 6, directly involving 8,100 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 52, directly involving 4,700 workers, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 25, directly involving 4,800 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 27, directly involving 8,500 workers, on other

questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 100 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST TEN 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 ten months of 1950 and 1949:—

Industry Group†	January to October, 1950			January to October, 1949		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	3	3,800	43,000	5	1,900	10,000
Coal Mining ..	755	129,900	395,000	765	238,600	735,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	1	§		4	100	1,000
Treatment of Non-metallic Minerals ..	6	300	1,000	12	700	3,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	2	900	6,000	5	500	2,000
Metal Manufacturing ..	30	7,400	42,000	49	11,500	43,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	41	10,500	51,000	47	10,300	71,000
Engineering ..	54	13,400	42,000	61	9,400	45,000
Vehicles ..	45	22,800	100,000	39	7,900	48,000
Other Metal Industries ..	15	1,000	6,000	26	2,500	7,000
Textiles ..	13	1,000	4,000	25	7,200	68,000
Leather, etc. ..	1	100	1,000	4	600	7,000
Clothing ..	10	900	3,000	15	1,300	7,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	9	800	26,000	11	1,100	3,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	19	1,800	16,000	11	4,000	21,000
Paper and Printing ..	7	14,900	205,000	6	800	5,000
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	6	1,400	2,000	14	2,500	16,000
Building and Contracting ..	65	13,400	61,000	45	8,800	29,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	4	3,900	42,000	4	2,900	17,000
Transport, etc. ..	59	44,800	184,000	72	92,000	528,000
Distributive Trades ..	7	6,400	40,000	7	400	1,000
Other Services ..	13	1,700	21,000	13	1,400	5,000
Total ..	1,165	281,100	1,291,000	1,240	406,400	1,672,000

The number of days lost in the period January to October through stoppages which began in that period was 1,277,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 280,200. In addition, 14,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1950 by 900 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING OCTOBER

Industry, Occupations‡ and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—various Scottish districts	10,100	—	30 Oct.**	4 Nov.**	Dissatisfaction with an award by the National Reference Tribunal relating to wages of lower paid workers	Work resumed.
MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURE:— Body-makers, trimmers, wood machinists, metal workers, painters, coach finishers and tool makers employed in motor body building—Hendon (one firm)	870	—	19 Oct.	—	Demand for withdrawal of notices of dismissal given to redundant workers and allegation that the management had failed to provide for continuity of employment	No settlement reported.
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING:— Compositors, machine minders and ancillary workers in printing and bookbinding—London (various firms)	5,500	5,500	2 Oct.	31 Oct.	Resumption of restrictive practices by compositors following breakdown of wage negotiations which had been resumed after an earlier stoppage†† and cancellation, by the trade union concerned, of existing agreements with employers' organisation. This led to the dismissal of large numbers of workers and the withdrawal of labour by others	Work resumed, restrictive practices being discontinued and dismissed workers reinstated. Following negotiations on the basis of the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry, an agreement has been reached. (See page 370 of this GAZETTE.)
GAS:— Engineers, electricians, carpenters, plumbers and other craftsmen employed on maintenance duties at gas works—London, Essex and Middlesex	1,610	—	16 Sept.	7 Oct.	Dissatisfaction with an increase of 1½d. an hour, agreed between the Gas Council and the workers' trade union, following an earlier stoppage of work; and demand for an additional 3d. an hour	Work resumed.

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

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

‡ Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1950 was approximately 90,000 and in the corresponding period in 1949 was approximately 195,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 230,000 and 335,000. § Less than 50. || Less than 500.

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

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

†† See the September, 1950, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 304 and 322).

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 17th OCTOBER, 1950

At 17th October the retail prices index was 115 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 114 at 12th September and with 112 at 18th October, 1949. The rise in the index during the month under review was mainly the result of higher prices for eggs and fish. There were also advances in the prices of some other foodstuffs and many articles of clothing and textiles, in some fares, and in the average charges for gas, electricity and boot and shoe repairs.

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

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

The following Table shows the indices at 17th October, 1950, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index:—

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 17th OCTOBER, 1950		WEIGHT
	Index	Weighted Index	
I. Food ..	125 (124.6)	348	
II. Rent and rates ..	101 (101.4)	88	
III. Clothing ..	122 (121.9)	97	
IV. Fuel and light ..	118 (117.8)	65	
V. Household durable goods ..	114 (114.1)	71	
VI. Miscellaneous goods ..	113 (112.7)	35	
VII. Services ..	111 (110.7)	79	
VIII. Drink and tobacco ..	104 (103.9)	217	
All items ..	115 (115.1)	1,000	

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

Food

The marked rise in the index of food prices between 12th September and 17th October was mainly the result of increases in the prices of eggs and fish. The maximum retail prices of eggs were raised by ½d. each on 15th October, and the average prices of fish rose by about 17 per cent. during the month under review. There were also advances in the average prices of rabbits, tomatoes, cooking apples, biscuits, breakfast cereals, cocoa and chocolate, while in many areas in Scotland there was a seasonal increase in milk prices. The average prices of some vegetables, other than potatoes, and of oranges fell slightly. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 2 per cent.; the group index figure at 17th October, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 125, compared with 122 at 12th September and with 119 at 18th October, 1949.

Clothing

During the month under review increases were reported in the prices of most of the articles of clothing included in the index. For many of these articles the average rise during the month was slight, but the increases were more marked in the case of clothing materials, various kinds of underclothing for men and boys, and footwear. For the clothing group as a whole the average level of prices rose during the month by about 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the group index figure at 17th October was 122, compared with 121 at 12th September.

Fuel and Light

In the fuel and light group there were increases in the charges for gas in a small number of areas and in a few areas there were seasonal increases in the charges for electricity, as a result of the operation of winter tariffs. There was also a slight rise in the average price of lamp oil. For the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 1 per cent. and the index figure at 17th October, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 118, compared with 117 at 12th September.

* 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.

Household Durable Goods

The principal changes in the level of prices of the items included in the group covering household durable goods were increases in the average prices of sheets, blankets, towels and curtain material. For the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than one-half of 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 17th October was 114, compared with 113 at 12th September.

Services

On 1st October new scales of rail and road fares came into force in London and certain adjoining areas, some fares being raised and others reduced: the average net effect was a small rise. During the month there were also some increases in charges for repairs to boots and shoes. For the services group as a whole the rise in the average level of charges was about 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 111 at 17th October, compared with 110 at 12th September.

Other Groups

In the three remaining groups, covering rent and rates, miscellaneous goods, 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 and 104, respectively, each of these figures being the same as at a month earlier.

FIGURES FOR 1947–50

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
All items												
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	—	—
Food												
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	99	100	101	103	103
1948	104	108	109	109	108	113	108	107	107	108	108	108
1949	108	109	108	108	114	115	116	116	117	119	119	120
1950	120	121	121	122	125	123	122	121	122	125	—	—

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 403 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise(+) or Fall(-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1936–38 = 100			
All Items*	Sept., 1950	392	+ 16	+ 13
Food ..	"	371	+ 18	+ 9
France	1938 = 100			
Food, Paris ..	Aug., 1950	1,938	+ 99	+ 194
Other large towns	Aug., 1950 (beginning)	2,153	+ 49†	+ 229
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	Aug., 1950	148	— 1	— 9
Food ..	"	150	— 3	— 10
Norway	1949 = 100			
All Items ..	Aug., 1950 (middle)	104.8	Nil	+ 2.2
Food ..	"	108.4	— 1.3	+ 2.8
Poland (Warsaw)	1947 = 100			
All Items ..	Feb., 1950	117	+ 1	+ 9
Food ..	"	120	+ 1	+ 11
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1938–June, 1939 = 100			
All Items*	Aug., 1950	210.7	+ 2.6	+ 0.2
Food ..	"	216.2	+ 3.1	+ 1.2
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items ..	July, 1950	521.2	+ 0.3	+ 48.4
Food ..	"	678.8	Nil	+ 64.7
Other Countries				
Australia (6 capital cities)	1923–27 = 1,000			
All Items ..	Mar., 1950	1,491	+ 25†	+ 127
Food ..	"	1,473	+ 44†	+ 112
Canada	1935–39 = 100			
All Items ..	Sept., 1950 (beginning)	169.8	+ 1.3	+ 7.5
Food ..	"	218.8	+ 2.1	+ 11.8
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1950	161.0	+ 1.8	+ 6.3
Food ..	"	177.1	+ 4.4	+ 11.0
United States	1935–39 = 100			
All Items ..	Aug., 1950 (middle)	173.0	+ 0.5	+ 4.2
Food ..	"	209.0	— 1.0	+ 6.4

* 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).

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

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Fatal Industrial Accidents	398	Vocational and Disabled Training	399
Industrial Diseases	398	Industrial Rehabilitation	399
Accidents in Coal Mining	398	Further Education and Training	399
Reinstatement in Civil employment	398	Shipbuilding in Third Quarter, 1950	399

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 October was 117, compared with 220 (revised figure) in the previous month and 114 in October, 1949. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 7 fatal accidents were reported in October, compared with 10 in the previous month and 9 in October, 1949. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for October, 1950.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Acts : Underground .. 31 Surface .. 5	Electrical Stations Other Industries 1
Metalliferous Mines Quarries 3	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 39	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships 3 Building Operations 14 Works of Engineering Construction 4 Warehouses 2
Factories	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT .. 66
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot- tery and Glass 2	Railway Service
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining	Brakemen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motor- men
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) 8	Firemen Guards (Passenger)
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. 4	Labourers Mechanics 1 Permanent Way Men 5
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air- craft Manufacture 2	Porters Shunters 1 Other Grades 4 Contractors' Servants 1
Shipbuilding 4	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE .. 12
Other Metal Trades 1	Total (excluding Seamen) 117
Cotton 1	Seamen
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 2	Trading Vessels 5
Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing 1	Fishing Vessels 2
Tanning, Currying, etc. 3	TOTAL, SEAMEN .. 7
Food and Drink 3	Total (including Seamen) 124
General Woodwork and Furniture 2	
Paper, Printing, etc. 2	
Gas Works 1	

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in : Plumbing and Soldering .. 1 Shipbreaking 1 Electric Accumulator Works 1 Paint and Colour Works .. 1 Other Industries 1	Pitch 7 Tar 12 Oil 1
TOTAL 5	TOTAL 20
Other Poisoning	Chrome Ulceration
Mercurial Poisoning .. 1	Manuf. of Bichromates .. 3 Chromium Plating 11 Other Industries
TOTAL 1	TOTAL 14
Anthrax	Total, Cases 43
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 2 Other Industries 1	II. Deaths
TOTAL 3	NIL

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th October, 1950, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 30th September, 1950, and the 4 weeks ended 29th October, 1949.
† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 30th September, 1950, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 191, compared with 98 in the 13 weeks ended 1st July, 1950, and 110 (revised figure) in the 13 weeks ended 1st October, 1949. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 456, 516 and 489 (revised figure). For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below.

Nature of Accident	Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended			Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended		
	30th Septem-ber, 1950	1st July, 1950	1st October, 1949	30th Septem-ber, 1950	1st July, 1950	1st October, 1949
Underground :						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	—	2	1	11	5	6
Falls of ground ..	46	44	59	173	182	174
Haulage	27	24	25	111	132	116
Miscellaneous (in-cluding shaft acci-dents)	109*	18	10	120	136	143
Total	182	88	95	415	455	439
Surface :						
All causes	9	10	15	41	61	50
Total, underground and surface ..	191	98	110	456	516	489

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

The provisions of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, apply to persons who were called up to the Forces before the end of 1948, and also to persons who joined the Forces as volunteers after 25th May, 1939, and before 18th July, 1947. Similar provisions for men called up to the Forces in 1949 and later are contained in Part II of the National Service Act, 1948. It is not possible to assess the number of persons who, since the operative date of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, viz., 1st August, 1944, have had an opportunity of exercising statutory reinstatement rights, or how many have done so; but the small number of disputes—where persons have claimed that they had statutory rights which were being denied them—that have been referred to Reinstatement Committees, and to the Umpire on appeal, shows that reinstatement has continued smoothly of persons who wished to return to their former employment at the end of their whole-time service in the Forces.

The number of cases decided by Reinstatement Committees during the third quarter of 1950 was 57. This figure shows a considerable decrease as compared with 114 for the second quarter of 1950. The total number of cases decided up to 30th September, 1950, was 8,621, of which 17 were cases arising under the reinstatement provisions of Part II of the 1948 Act, in respect of men called up on and after 1st January, 1949, under Part I of that Act, who had been released after 18 months' whole-time service.

Where a Committee are satisfied that default has been made by the former employer in the discharge of his statutory obligations, the Committee may make an order for reinstatement or for compensation, or for both, having regard to all the circumstances of the case and the nature and extent of the default. When the employer is not in default, no order is made.

The Table below analyses the decisions given by Reinstatement Committees during the September quarter of 1950, and the whole period from 1st August, 1944, to 30th September, 1950.

	September Quarter, 1950	Total Cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants ..	7	1,627
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default ..	4	749
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation ..	18	1,939
Total of orders made	29	4,315
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned ..	28	4,306
Total of cases decided	57	8,621

* Including the disasters at Knockshinnoch Castle and Cresswell Collieries.

Further Education and Training

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

	Men	Women	Total
October, 1950			
Number of applications for assistance made	440	15	455
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	84	1	85
Ministry of Education	307	7	314
Other award-making Departments ..	92	2	94
Total awards	483	10	493
Number of applications rejected	159	10	169
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	80	1	81
Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to end of October, 1950			
Number of applications for assistance made	201,142	15,216	216,358
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	43,601	1,317	44,918
Ministry of Education	78,424	6,181	84,605
Other award-making Departments ..	17,985	1,840	19,825
Total awards	140,010	9,338	149,348
Number of applications rejected	37,109	3,133	40,242
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	22,102	2,700	24,802
Cases under consideration at end of period ..	1,921	45	1,966

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 360). They relate to the four weeks ended 18th September, 1950.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 937, and 4,856 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 4,234 males and 622 females; of the total 2,988 were disabled persons. During the period 549 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :			
Able-bodied	259	45	304
Disabled	489	144	633
Total	748	189	937
Number of persons in training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	1,237	81	1,318
Disabled	1,361	107	1,468
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	223	97	320
Disabled	411	239	650
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	223	7	230
Disabled	360	6	366
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	419	85	504
Total	4,234	622	4,856
Trainees placed in employment during period :			
Able-bodied	219	30	249
Disabled	276	24	300
Total	495	54	549

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 18th September, 1950, the number of trainees placed in employment was 92,019, of whom 83,166 were males and 8,853 were females.

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 16th October, the number in attendance at the end of that period and the number who completed courses during the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	629	35	664
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,070	63	1,133
Persons who completed courses during period ..	495	26	521

Since the Units were established by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 16th October, 1950, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 17,628.

Youth Employment Service 1947-1950

Report on the work of the service which aims at helping every boy and girl of school leaving age to obtain the right job and the necessary training for it.

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H. M. STATIONERY OFFICE

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Page	Page
Arbitration Awards:	Notices and Orders:
National Arbitration Tribunals 400	Wages Councils Acts 401
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal 400	Decisions of National Insurance Commissioner 401
Industrial Court 401	Legal Cases affecting Labour 402
Single Arbitrators, etc. 401	

Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During October the National Arbitration Tribunal issued 20 awards, Nos. 1530 to 1549.* Eleven of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1532 (5th October).—Parties: Members of the Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers Ltd., and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. **Claim:** For increased wage rates. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded rates for electricians of 134s. 6d. a week for Class "A" mills, 126s. 6d. for Class "B" mills and 122s. 10d. for Class "C" mills.

Award No. 1533 (5th October).—Parties: Members of the Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers Ltd., and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in their employment. **Claim:** For increased wage rates. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded rates for mechanics of 134s. 6d. a week for Class "A" mills, 126s. 6d. for Class "B" mills and 122s. 10d. for Class "C" mills.

Award No. 1534 (5th October).—Parties: Employers represented on the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Council for the Health Services (Great Britain), and members of trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council. **Claim:** That the staffs covered by the Council be conditioned to a 44-hour week without loss of pay. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1535 (5th October).—Parties: Employers represented on the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Council for the Health Services (Great Britain), and members of trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council. **Claim:** For certain specified increased rates of wages for gate porters employed in mental hospitals. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that gate porters employed in the London Area at mental hospitals formerly under the control of the London County Council and at other institutions where similar duties are performed should be paid a rate of 135s. a week. They referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the appropriate rates for workers employed outside the London Area and the institutions to which such rates should apply.

Award No. 1539 (11th October).—Parties: Members of associations federated to the South Wales Federation of Master Bakers' Associations, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers employed by them as vanmen. **Claim:** For the establishment of specified terms and conditions of employment. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the rate of wages of adult van salesmen should be not less than 109s. a week.

Award No. 1540 (16th October).—Parties: Members of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and District Wholesale Fruit and Potato Trades Association, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. **Claim:** For an additional week's holiday with pay and for an increase of 5s. a week for adult workers, with a proportionate increase for youths. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the rates for adult motor drivers should be increased by 5s. a week and for porters and warehousemen by 3s. a week, with *pro rata* increases for younger workers.

Award No. 1541 (17th October).—Parties: The National Coal Board, and members of the Colliery Winders' Federation of Great Britain employed by them as winding enginemen. **Claim:** For a flat rate of 35s. a shift, and for variations in certain conditions of employment. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim for a flat rate of 35s. a shift had not been established. The remaining parts of the claim were dealt with in the Tribunal's *Award No. 1340*, dated 10th October, 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1949, page 405).

Award No. 1543 (18th October).—Parties: Members of the Leek Manufacturers and Dyers Association, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Textile Workers and Kindred Trades employed by them as clerical workers. **Claim:** For specified salary scales and annual holidays with pay. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded minimum scales of wages for Grade I clerical workers, other than those employed in mills and warehouses, ranging from 36s. a week at 15 years of age to 97s. 6d. and 80s. a week at 21 years of age for males and females respectively. The Tribunal referred back to the parties, for settlement by negotiation, the scale rates for certain other Grades. They found that the claim relating to holidays with pay had not at present been established.

Award No. 1544 (19th October).—Parties: Employers represented on the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Council for the Health Services (Great Britain), and members of trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council. **Claim:** That workers comprising teams operating mechanically propelled scrubbing machines and auxiliary equipment should be paid the Group 2 rate of pay laid down by the Council. **Award:** The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

* See footnote * in second column on page 402.

Award No. 1546 (25th October).—Parties: Members of organisations constituting the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Retail Meat Trade, and members of trade unions constituting the Workers' Side of the Council employed by them as branch managers and manageresses. **Claim:** For an increase of 6s. a week in the existing rates of branch managers, with appropriate adjustments in branch manageresses' rates. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the scale rates of shop managers should be increased by 4s. a week.

Award No. 1548 (31st October).—Parties: Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Industry in England and Wales, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase of 1d. an hour in the rates of all adult workers. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded increases of 1d. and ¾d. an hour in the rates of adult males and females respectively.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued eight awards, Nos. 871 to 878, four of which are summarised below:—

Award No. 873 (2nd October).—Parties: The Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, and certain employees of the Ministry. **Claim:** That slaughtermen should be regarded as regular employees. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the slaughtermen should be regarded as regular, as distinct from casual, employees.

Award No. 876 (16th October).—Parties: Certain member firms of the Belfast and Northern Ireland Master Hairdressers' Association, and certain employees of the firms. **Claim:** For an increase in wages of £1 a week for gentlemen's hairdressers. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rate of wages of male hairdressers should be increased by 5s. a week from £5 to £5 5s. a week, the increase not to apply to apprentices.

Award No. 877 (18th October).—Parties: Member firms of the Belfast Newspaper Society, and certain employees of the firms. **Claim:** For a minimum rate of £11 11s. a week for senior journalists (*i.e.*, journalists who have reached the age of 24) in Belfast, and for a junior scale in the ratio of 30 per cent. at age 18, rising to 85 per cent. at age 23. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 878 (23rd October).—Parties: The Ministry of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, and certain employees of the Ministry employed at Newry abattoir. **Claim:** That the sum of £12 paid weekly for meat portage be increased to £16 weekly. **Award:** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During October the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued four awards, Nos. 128 to 131.* These awards are summarised below.

Award No. 128 (18th October).—Parties: Society of Telecommunications Administrative and Controlling Officers and Post Office. **Claim:** That the scale appropriate to the grade of Assistant Controller, Telegraph Branch, London Telecommunications Region, should be revised to £900 by £30 to £1,100, with effect from 1st January, 1949. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that, as from 1st August, 1950, the scale of the grade should be £900 by £30 to £1,100.

Award No. 129 (25th October).—Parties: Civil Service Union and Ministry of Transport. **Claim:** For the revision of pay of coastguards, station officers and district officers. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that, as from 1st November, 1950, the scales of pay of members of H.M. Coastguard should be: coastguards, 100s. by 3s. to 109s.; station officers, 113s. by 3s. to 122s.; district officers, £375 by £15 to £435.

Award No. 130 (30th October).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Ministry of Food. **Claim:** For the revision of pay of checkweighmen in the Meat and Livestock Division of the Ministry. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that, as from 1st November, 1950, the checkweighmen concerned should be paid on the following undifferentiated scale: £150 a year at ages 16 and 17, rising by £20 a year to £310 at age 25; thereafter by annual increments of £20 to £410, recruits above age 25 entering at £310 a year.

Award No. 131 (30th October).—Parties: Institution of Professional Civil Servants and Ministry of Food. **Claim:** For improved salary scales of checkweighers, pig supply inspectors and bacon production inspectors in the Bacon and Ham Division of the Ministry. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that, as from 1st November, 1950, the following undifferentiated scales should be paid: checkweighers, £200 a year at age 18, rising by £20 a year to £260 at age 21 and by £25 to £360 at age 25; thereafter by annual increments of £20 to £460, recruits above age 25 entering at £360 a year. Pig supply inspectors and bacon production inspectors. £500 a year by annual increments of £25 to £700.

* See footnote * in second column on page 402.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During October the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2275 and 2276. One award related to an individual employer and the other was an interpretation of *Award No. 2274* (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, page 361).

Single Arbitrators and *ad hoc* Boards of Arbitration

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

In addition, an Independent Tribunal appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, dealt with claims made by the Workpeople's Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Passenger Transport Industry concerning shift rates for traffic and maintenance workers and an additional rate for permanent night work. The Tribunal held that the claims had not been established.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposal

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

Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.F.A.(7), dated 3rd October; for amending the provisions relating to overtime on the weekly short day and to guaranteed weekly remuneration.

Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.U.(5), dated 10th October; for fixing revised minimum remuneration for workers employed in gentlemen's saloons as male and female apprentices, operative hairdressers, managers, manageresses or chargehands.

Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal W(64), dated 10th October; for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, a revised piece work basis time rate for female workers, and, for the first time, a piece work basis time rate for male workers.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal D(98), dated 17th October; for fixing revised general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates for certain workers.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal A(38), dated 17th October; for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers other than driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates.

Road Haulage Wages Council.—Proposal R.H.(35), dated 24th October; relating to the fixing of revised remuneration for road haulage workers.

Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B.P.(32), dated 27th October; for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

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

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Local Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the decision of the 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 Local Tribunal or of the Commissioner.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Case No. C.I. 334/50 (22nd September)

Section 7(1) of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether claimant's accident arose out of his employment: Claimant, apprentice sheet metal worker, injured his finger by fall in workshop on 21st February, 1950: At time he was being teased by workmen who were intent on "blacking" him in accordance with long-established Shrove Tuesday custom. Commissioner holds that accident which results from skylarking (whether by claimant or by someone else) can only be said to arise out of claimant's employment if there is something in character of employment and in surrounding circumstances to create risk of skylarking peculiar to employment: Applying this test, he decides that claimant's accident was industrial accident.

"My decision is that the claimant's accident of 21st February, 1950, was an industrial accident within the meaning of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.

* Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in pamphlets in the following series: Series "U"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "P"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "S"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "G"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "I"—decisions on all benefits and on all other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. Application and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 403.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1668 (V.45), dated 13th October and effective from 30th October. This Order prescribes the statutory minimum remuneration payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates.—See page 394.

The Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1691 (O.42), dated 18th October and effective from 6th November. This Order prescribes new general minimum time rates payable to certain male workers aged 21 years or over (other than home workers) in relation to whom the Council operates.

The Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1719 (K.D.40), dated 25th October and effective from 13th November. This Order prescribes general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates to be paid to workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1726 (R.98), dated 27th October and effective from 20th November. This Order prescribes the statutory minimum remuneration payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates and amends the provisions relating to remuneration for customary holidays.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1950: S.I. 1950 No. 1746 (R.B.36), dated 30th October and effective from 20th November. This Order prescribes the general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, general minimum piece rates, and overtime rates payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposal

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

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposals N.I.Bk. (N.126) and N.I.Bk. (N.127), dated 27th October; relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and overtime rates for labourers, packers and all other male workers in Areas A and B (Area C to be abolished).

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

* See footnote * in second column on page 402.

incumbent on them, by virtue of their employment, to take part, whether they happened at the moment to be feeling playful or not.

"The Insurance Officer's appeal, which is brought in order to obtain guidance on a somewhat novel point, is dismissed."

Case No. C.I. 354/50 (10th October)

Regulation 2 (b) and First Schedule (Part II, paragraph 4 (c) and (d)) to S.I. 1948 No. 1371: Whether claimant was employed in occupation in relation to which pneumoconiosis was prescribed disease: From July, 1948, to March, 1950, claimant worked as brass moulder except for three days when he was iron moulder: As iron moulder, he used parting powder called "Nicica" containing 0.45 per cent. of combined silica. Chemical Inspector of Factories employed by Ministry of Labour and National Service gave evidence that, although chemist might agree that Nicica was siliceous material, parting powder containing less than 3 per cent. of free silica was accepted in trade as non-siliceous material. Commissioner rules that word "siliceous" in paragraph 4 (c) must be interpreted in same sense as in trade: Claimant's occupations did not therefore involve "moulding of iron castings with use of siliceous materials as . . . parting powder": Claim disallowed.

"My decision is that pneumoconiosis is not prescribed in relation to the claimant within the meaning of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1371], for the purposes of Part IV of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.

"The claimant was employed from before 5th July, 1948, to 31st March, 1950, as a brass moulder, with the exception of three days in November, 1949, when he worked as an iron moulder. He had previously been employed as an iron moulder. He used a parting powder called "Nicica". It has been analysed and found to contain 0.45 per cent. of combined silica.

"The claimant, who is believed to be suffering from pneumoconiosis, claims that his occupation fell within those described in Schedule I, Part II, paragraph 4 (c) or (d) of the above-named Regulation. But by reason of regulation 2 (b) of those Regulations, it is only employments on or after 5th July, 1948, which are relevant. In so far as since 5th July, 1948, he has been moulding brass castings, his case clearly does not come within either paragraph 4 (c) or (d) referred to above, because they relate only to the moulding of iron castings. He would, however, come within paragraph 4 (c) by reason of his work as an iron moulder if he was moulding the iron castings with the use of siliceous materials as a facing powder or a parting powder. (See paragraph 4 (c) referred to above.)

"Evidence was given before me by a Chemical Inspector of Factories in the service of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, who told me that, although a chemist might agree that a material containing no more than 0.45 per cent. of combined silica was a siliceous material, in the trade where parting powders were manufactured non-siliceous materials were understood to be those containing less than 3 per cent. of free silica. The parting powder used in this case would undoubtedly be accepted in the trade as a non-siliceous material. The claimant, who was represented by his association, did not challenge this view. They sought to attribute the claimant's pneumoconiosis to the dust in the factory derived from other operations. But none of those operations are referred to in paragraph 4 referred to above. Nor are there any other paragraphs of Part II of Schedule I to those Regulations which are suggested as relevant. Further, paragraph 4 (d) does not assist the claimant, because that paragraph relates only to substantial exposure to the dust arising from one of the previously-named operations. It was further pointed out to me by the chemist, who gave evidence at the hearing before me, that it would be almost impossible to obtain a material for use as a parting powder that could be guaranteed not to contain some combined silica.

"I feel satisfied that, in interpreting the word 'siliceous' in relation to parting powders, I ought to accept the sense in which it is used in the trade. The paragraph with which I am dealing is specifying the nature of an occupation. Trade expressions, if generally accepted in the trade concerned, are apt for such a purpose, and should be interpreted in the sense in which those engaged in that trade understand them. In adopting this view I am acting consistently with the practice of the Courts. Compare, for example, *Doncaster v. R. Sudlow & Sons*, 22 B.W.C.C.564.

"Accordingly, even though I have accepted that the work for three days as an iron moulder since 5th July, 1948, would be sufficient to enable the claimant to bring his case within Regulation 2 (b) of the above-named Regulations if while so working he had been engaged in an occupation involving the use of siliceous materials as a parting powder, I cannot say he was so engaged, because the material he used was not a 'siliceous material' within the meaning of paragraph 4 (c), although it contained 0.45 per cent. of combined silica. It may be that, if it had contained more than 3 per cent. of combined silica, it could be spoken of as a siliceous material, because in such a case I understand there may be considerable difficulty in saying how much free silica is contained in it, but that question can be further discussed if, and when, it arises. In view of the above considerations, I must dismiss the claimant's appeal."

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Factory—Night Watchman Injured during Week-end Stoppage of Work—Meaning of "Working-place" in the Building Regulations, 1926

The plaintiff was a night watchman employed by the defendants, who were building contractors engaged in the erection of a block of flats. In order to assist him in making his rounds he was supplied with a hurricane lamp, and during the course of his duty he tripped over a loose plank which had been left in the roadway on the site. He claimed damages against his employers on the grounds that there had been a breach of their common law duty and also that they had failed to comply with Regulation 15 of the Building Regulations, 1926, under which it was laid down that they must light his "working-place" efficiently. The defendants

denied liability at common law and contended that the Building Regulations did not apply to the site since it was not "temporarily used for the purpose of the construction of a building" at the week-end, and that every "working-place" meant the place of building operations and did not include the rounds of a night watchman.

The Building Regulations "apply to all premises to which machinery worked by steam, water or other mechanical power is temporarily used for the purpose of the construction of a building," and by Regulation 15 "every 'working-place' and approach thereto shall be efficiently lighted." The case was heard by Mr. Justice Devlin in the Court of King's Bench, when he held that there had been no breach of the common law duty owed by the defendants to the plaintiff. He held further that the Building Regulations applied to the site at the time of the accident because there was in fact machinery on the site although it was not in use at the week-end when the accident occurred. The defendants were under a duty to the night watchman to observe the Regulations and these did not cease to apply because no building operations were actually being carried out. He held, however, that the place where the workman was injured was not a "working-place" within the meaning of Regulation 15, which contemplated a specific working-place where people were doing a specific piece of work. The injury occurred while he was doing his ordinary tour of duty and Regulation 15 did not apply. If, however, he had decided that Regulation 15 did apply, then in his view the provision of a hurricane lamp would not have been a sufficient compliance with the Regulation requiring efficient lighting.

The plaintiff's claim failed and would be dismissed.—*Field v. Perrys (Ealing) Ltd.*, King's Bench Division, 7th June, 1950.

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, 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 Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain) (Constitution) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1838), made on 14th November by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 369.

The Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1668; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 13th October; *The Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1691*; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 18th October; *The Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1719*; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 25th October; *The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1726*; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 27th October; *The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1746*; price 6d. net, 7d. post free), dated 30th October. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945. See page 401.

The Foundries (Parting Materials) Special Regulations, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1700), made on 19th October by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, and the transfer of Functions (Factories, etc., Acts) Order, 1946.—See page 372.

The National Service (Isle of Man) Order, 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1652), made on 9th October by His Majesty in Council under the National Service Acts, 1948–1950.—See page 372.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1950 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1950 No. 167; price 8d. net, 9d. post free), dated 4th August; *The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1), (No. 2) and (No. 3) Orders, 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950, Nos. 182, 183 and 184*; price 6d. each net, 7d. post free), dated 14th September. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service of Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for September and October, pages 326 and 362).

The Factories (Examination of Plant) (Revocation) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1950 (S.R. & O. 1950, No. 173), made on 10th October by the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of subsequent legislation.—See page 372.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Colonial Research.—Colonial Research Council. Annual Report on Colonial Research (1949–1950). Cmd. 8063. Colonial Office. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 403, or through any bookseller.

Co-operative Societies.—Co-operative Societies: Statistical Summary, 1939–1949. Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 3d. (4d.).—See pages 367 and 368.

Emergency Legislation.—Continuance of Emergency Legislation. Explanatory Memorandum. Cmd. 8069. Price 3d. (4d.).

Industrial Disputes.—Report of a Court of Inquiry into the causes and circumstances of a Dispute between the London Master Printers' Association and the London Society of Compositors. October, 1950. Cmd. 8074. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (7d.).—See page 370.

Industrial Safety.—Accidents, How they happen and how to prevent them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. Vol. 5 (New Series). October, 1950. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (11d.).

International Labour Conference.—Proposed Action by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Maritime Conventions (Nos. 91–93) and the Convention (No. 97) and Recommendation (No. 86) concerning Migration for Employment adopted at the 32nd Session, 1949. Cmd. 8070. Price 2d. (3d.).—See page 375.

International Labour Office.—Studies and Reports, New Series (a) No. 23. International Survey of Social Security. Price 9s.—See page 375. (b) No. 9. Labour-Management Co-operation in France. Price 7s. 6d. (Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by Staples Press Ltd., London.)

Labour Statistics.—Guides to Official Sources: No. 1 Labour Statistics, Material Collected by Ministry of Labour and National Service. (Revised.) Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.).—See page 373.

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 period from 16th July to 15th August, 1950. Pamphlet 1/22. Price 6d. (7d.). (b) *Unemployment Benefit during the month of August, 1950.* Pamphlet U/18. Price 2d. (3d.). Ministry of National Insurance.

Railway Accidents.—Report upon the Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during 1949. Ministry of Transport. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.).—See page 372.

Statistical Abstract.—Statistical Abstract for the British Commonwealth for the years 1933 to 1939 and 1945 to 1947. Cmd. 8051. Board of Trade. Price 6s. (6s. 4d.).—See page 379.

Technical and Scientific Register.—Present and Future Supply and Demand for Persons with Professional Qualifications in (a) Chemical

Engineering. Price 6d. (7d.). (b) *Biology, Agriculture and Related Sciences.* Price 6d. (7d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Trade Unions.—Registered Trade Unions: Statistical Summary, 1939–1949. Registry of Friendly Societies. Price 3d. (4d.).—See page 366.

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