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CONTENTS

<i>Special Articles :</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Special Articles—continued :</i>	<i>Page</i>
Young Persons Entering Employment	303	Education in 1950	314
Review of Monthly Statistics	306	National Insurance : National Insurance Act, 1951 ; Review of Decisions ; Industrial Injuries Benefit ; Increased Benefit Rates and Re-entry of Pensioners into Regular Employment ; Time Limits for Claiming Sickness Benefit ; Reciprocal Agreement with Guernsey	315
Numbers Unemployed at 18th June, 1951 : Analysis for Regions and Development Areas	307	Increases in National Assistance Rates	315
Cost of Living Advisory Committee : Interim Report	309	Labour Overseas : Canada, Wages, Hours and Working Conditions in Textile Industry, October, 1950 ; United States, Employment, Unemployment, Earnings, Working Hours and Prices in 1949 and 1950	316
Industrial Disputes Order, 1951	309	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	318
Activities of National Joint Advisory Council	310	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	329
Earnings in British Transport Service	311	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS	338
Earnings in Coal Mining : First Quarter of 1951	311	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	340
Contracts of Association Football Players : Committee of Investigation	312	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	341
Reconstruction of Technical Personnel Committee	312	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	342
National Service : Registration ; Protection of Civil Interests of Persons Serving	312	MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD	342
Spreading the Industrial Electricity Load next Winter	312		
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare : Carbon Monoxide Poisoning ; Factory Orders	313		
Administration of the Factories Act in Northern Ireland during 1950	313		
Population Census, 1951 ; Preliminary Reports	314		

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

Young Persons Entering Employment

BEFORE the change-over to the new national insurance scheme in July, 1948, statistics of the numbers of persons entering employment which was insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts had been compiled regularly for many years on the basis of the applications for unemployment books, and until the outbreak of war in 1939 summaries of the figures were published every month in this GAZETTE. Publication of the monthly summaries was not resumed after the war, but articles giving much fuller information about the numbers of young persons entering insurable employment in the years 1945-6 and 1946-7, with comparative figures for 1937-8, were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for October, 1946, and November, 1947. The Unemployment Insurance Acts continued in operation for another year, but the flow of young persons into insurable employment was very small during that year owing to the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 15 in April, 1947. In July, 1948, the unemployment insurance scheme was superseded by the new national insurance scheme and owing partly to the nature of the new scheme itself and partly to changes in administration it is no longer possible to obtain complete statistics of the numbers of all ages entering employment for the first time. One difficulty arising out of the nature of the scheme is that, since it covers certain non-employed persons as well as all employed persons, an insured person can pass from the non-employed class into the employed class without any change of insurance card and without notifying anyone of the transition. In the case of young persons under 18 years of age, however, the effect of this factor is probably negligible ; it is unlikely that any appreciable number register under the scheme as non-employed persons during the interval between leaving school and taking up employment, and the usual course is to apply for an insurance card at the time of entry into first employment. Another qualification is that the figures exclude those young persons who had already obtained insurance cards in connection with part-time or holiday employment while still at school, but it is unlikely that the deficiency on this account is substantial. The figures given below can therefore be regarded as a satisfactory analysis of the numbers of young persons entering employment.

Owing to the changes in administrative arrangements that accompanied the introduction of the new insurance scheme a new method had to be devised for obtaining a count of the numbers of applications for insurance cards by young persons, but it was not possible to put the new method into operation

until 1st February, 1950. National insurance cards are issued to young persons under 18 years of age by the Youth Employment Offices, most of which are conducted by Local Education Authorities. The new arrangement that has been made is that when a card is issued to a boy or girl who has completed full-time education and has entered or is about to enter insurable employment the following particulars are entered on a statistical record card : age at the time when full-time education ceased ; age at the time of entry into insurable employment ; the code number of the employer's industry (according to the Standard Industrial Classification) ; and the type of occupation. For the purpose of the last item, occupations are grouped under four headings, viz., (a) apprenticeship to a skilled craft (i.e., apprenticeship or learnership with or without an indenture or other form of written agreement) ; (b) employment leading to recognised professional qualifications (law, accountancy, surveying, nursing, etc.) ; (c) clerical employment not covered by (b) ; and (d) other employment. The record cards are sent to the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for tabulation, and a summary of the results for the first twelve months is given in this article.

The figures obtained by the method indicated above include cards issued to "self-employed" persons as well as those issued to young persons entering the service of employers. Information obtained at the quarterly exchanges of insurance cards, however, shows that the number of self-employed persons under the age of 18 is very small and the figures can therefore be regarded as representing the numbers entering employment as employees.

The temporary effect of the raising of the school-leaving age from 14 to 15 on the flow of young persons into employment had come to an end before the beginning of the period under review, and, subject to one qualification, the figures for that period are comparable with those for corresponding periods before the raising of the school-leaving age. The qualification is that the figures of entrants under the national insurance scheme include entrants into those classes of employment which were not insurable under the unemployment insurance scheme, the principal classes being farmers' sons and other near relatives employed in agriculture and indoor private domestic servants. The figures for agriculture are appreciably higher on this account, since a considerable number of farmers' sons stay at home on leaving school to take up a career in agriculture.

The total numbers of young persons under 18 years of age who entered employment in Great Britain during the twelve months ended January, 1951, after terminating full-time education, were 273,169 boys and 263,456 girls. The following Table gives an analysis of these figures according to age at leaving school and also according to age at entry into employment, and the available figures on the latter basis for 1946-47 are also given for comparison:

Age at leaving school	Age at entry into employment			
	Under 16	16	17	Total
1950-1				
Boys				
15	225,170	4,552	624	230,346
16	—	32,485	1,394	33,879
17	—	—	8,944	8,944
Total Boys	225,170	37,037	10,962	273,169
Per cent. of total under 18	82.4	13.6	4.0	100.0
Girls				
15	214,150	5,140	1,176	220,466
16	—	30,658	1,665	32,323
17	—	—	10,667	10,667
Total Girls	214,150	35,798	13,508	263,456
Per cent. of total under 18	81.3	13.6	5.1	100.0
1946-7*				
Total Boys	222,923	44,480	—	267,403
Per cent. of total under 18	83.4	16.6	—	100.0
Total Girls	213,742	46,454	—	260,196
Per cent. of total under 18	82.1	17.9	—	100.0

The great majority, both of boys and of girls, left school at the age of 15 and also entered employment before the age of 16. The proportions who entered employment after reaching the age of 16 were 17.6 per cent. among the boys and 18.7 per cent. among the girls. The slight excess of the figure for girls over that for boys is due partly to the fact that a somewhat larger number of girls delayed their entry into employment after leaving school and partly to the fact that the number of girls who left school for employment at 17 was greater than the corresponding number of boys. In connection with the latter comparison, however, it must be borne in mind that a larger number of boys than of girls who leave school at 17 go on to universities and that a number of boys also go straight from school to do their training in the Forces. The figures in the Table merely represent the numbers who entered employment before reaching the age of 18, the total numbers of school-leavers during the period being no doubt considerably greater.

The numbers who entered employment in 1950-51 were slightly greater than the numbers in 1946-47, but if allowance were made for the inclusion in the figures for 1950-51 of those boys in agriculture and girls in private domestic service who would not have been insurable in the earlier period the figures would show a slight decrease, which would be in accordance with the trend of the birth rate during the nineteen-thirties.

The foregoing Table does not provide a precise measure of the average time-lag between leaving school and entering employment, but it does suggest that the interval is usually a short one and this conclusion is borne out by the following Table giving the figures for each of the twelve months of the year:

Month	Boys			Girls		
	Age at entry into employment			Age at entry into employment		
	15	16	17	15	16	17
1950						
February	5,805	1,307	506	5,569	1,226	593
March	6,250	1,152	494	6,093	1,321	589
April	45,383	2,415	554	43,245	2,308	741
May	10,025	1,327	446	8,608	1,573	694
June	5,093	1,179	463	5,118	1,436	740
July	22,894	2,972	813	22,949	3,398	1,258
August	44,781	8,670	1,770	42,086	8,588	2,412
September	17,272	7,705	2,280	14,819	6,659	2,450
October	7,107	3,803	1,555	7,007	3,143	1,549
November	3,765	1,761	664	3,872	1,626	845
December	24,308	1,915	583	24,057	1,797	655
1951						
January	32,487	2,831	834	30,727	2,723	982

Under present arrangements in England and Wales children are not required by law to attend school after the end of the school term in which they reach their fifteenth birthday (the arrangements in Scotland are somewhat different, but they have the same effect of spreading school-leaving over the year). There are usually three terms, separated by the Easter, Summer and Christmas holidays, and it is to be expected that large numbers will leave school at the end of those terms. The Table shows clearly that this is in fact the case, but it can also be inferred from the figures

* The figures for 1946-47 relate to persons entering employment which was insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Acts—see second paragraph after the Table.

that a considerable number stay at school until the end of the school year instead of exercising their right to leave at the end of the Christmas or Easter term. Of the total numbers entering employment at the age of 15 nearly 40 per cent. entered in July, August and September, and the corresponding figures of entrants at the age of 16 or 17 show that the practice of staying at school till the end of the school year is still more pronounced in the upper forms of grammar schools.

The foregoing Table shows clearly that the interval between leaving school and starting work is, in general, a very short one. Thus, with Easter falling in the first week in April, 55,000 boys and 52,000 girls entered employment at the age of 15 by the end of the following month, and very similar numbers entered employment in December and January after the Christmas term; and the heavy summer entry into employment started immediately after the end of the school year in July.

Industrial Analysis

The figures for the period under review have been analysed on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification and the Table below shows the numbers in eight broad industrial groups.* The grouping of industries has been made to correspond as closely as possible with the figures for 1946-47 that were published in the November, 1947, issue of this GAZETTE, and the percentage analysis of the total number of entrants under 18 in that year is given in the last column of the Table for comparison.

Young Persons Entering Employment: Analysis by Industry Groups

Industry Group	Number entering each Industry Group as percentage of grand total			
	1950-51		1946-47	
	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17	Total under 18	Total under 18
Boys				
Agriculture, etc.	10	8	9	6
Mining and Quarrying	3	1	3	3
Manufacturing Industries	48	36	46	48
Building and Contracting	12	7	11	12
Transport, etc.	5	9	6	4
Distributive Trades	15	10	14	16
Public Administration, Utilities, Professional Services, Entertainment, and Commerce and Finance	5	27	9	9
Hotels, Laundries, and Personal services	2	2	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100
Total number of entrants (000's) ..	225.2	48.0	273.2	267.4
Girls				
Agriculture, etc.	1	2	1	1
Mining and Quarrying	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing Industries	48	25	44	51
Building and Contracting	1	1	1	1
Transport, etc.	2	5	3	1
Distributive Trades	30	18	27	27
Public Administration, Utilities, Professional Services, Entertainment, and Commerce and Finance	9	41	15	14
Hotels, Laundries and Personal services	9	8	9	5
Total	100	100	100	100
Total number of entrants (000's) ..	214.1	49.3	263.4	260.2

The industrial distribution of the entrants over 16 years of age is very different from that of those who entered employment before reaching 16. The greatest difference is in the public administration, utilities, professional services, etc., group; of those who entered employment after reaching the age of 16, 27 per cent. of the boys and 41 per cent. of the girls went into employment in this group, whereas among those who entered employment before reaching the age of 16 the corresponding figures were 5 per cent. for boys and 9 per cent. for girls. There was a similar difference between the two age-groups in the case of the transport group of services. These differences are due in the main to the fact that the industrial groups in question include many employments for which recruitment does not commence till after the age of 16. With regard to the remainder, nearly one-half of all the boys and girls who entered employment before reaching 16 went into manufacturing industries, while among the "16 and 17" entrants the proportion who went into that group were 36 per cent. of the boys and 25 per cent. of the girls. The proportion going into the distributive trades was much higher among girls than among boys, viz., 27 per cent. compared with 14 per cent. among all entrants under 18.

The main differences between the two years represented in the Table are due to the factors that have already been referred to, viz., the inclusion of farmers' sons and other near relatives and also private domestic servants in the figures for 1950-51. The figure for transport, etc., is also higher for 1950-51 owing to the transfer to that group of postal, etc., communications previously included in National Government Service. When allowance is made for

* It should be noted that the figures for any industry include only those young persons whose first job after leaving school was in that industry; they do not include those who transferred into the industry after a spell of employment in another industry.

these factors the figures show little difference between the two years and they suggest that the raising of the school-leaving age has had no material effect on the industrial distribution of entrants into employment.

The figures for each industrial group in the foregoing Table include all entrants into the service of employers in the group, irrespective of the nature of their personal occupations. Thus the figures for the manufacturing group include not only those entering employment in the factories but also clerical and technical staffs

and all other ancillary employments with the same employers. As has already been stated at the beginning of this article some information has been recorded about the type of employment that the young persons entered, and in the following Table an analysis is given showing, for each of the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification, (a) the numbers apprenticed to a skilled craft or who entered employment leading to a recognized professional qualification, (b) the numbers who entered clerical employment, and (c) the numbers who entered other work.

Young Persons entering Employment, February, 1950-January, 1951

Industry Group	Boys						Girls (aged 15-17)					
	Apprenticed to skilled craft or preparing for recognised professional qualifications		Entering clerical employment		Entering other employment		Total aged 15-17	Apprenticed to skilled craft or preparing for recognised professional qualifications	Entering clerical employment	Entering other employment	Total	
	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17	Aged 15	Aged 16 and 17						
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,425	597	46	35	19,630	3,453	25,186	162	215	3,258	3,635	
Mining and Quarrying	1,458	270	149	94	6,239	242	8,452	14	259	120	393	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	1,069	166	223	131	2,949	166	4,704	570	893	1,311	2,774	
Chemicals and Allied Trades	487	404	419	369	1,528	313	3,520	152	2,770	2,391	5,113	
Metal Manufacture	2,016	608	529	217	2,892	234	6,496	63	1,622	539	2,224	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	15,046	4,357	1,578	646	10,384	973	32,984	364	7,337	3,829	11,530	
Vehicles	9,840	1,766	555	232	7,475	494	20,362	86	3,126	1,017	4,229	
Metal Goods	2,725	345	277	119	4,174	232	7,872	100	1,772	2,875	4,747	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1,590	379	53	38	1,101	130	3,291	84	552	926	1,562	
Textiles	1,199	264	345	234	5,681	319	8,042	1,679	2,254	15,969	19,902	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	269	31	29	26	750	39	1,144	213	170	767	1,150	
Clothing	1,710	221	109	81	3,001	228	5,350	7,357	1,611	22,177	31,145	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,386	194	415	295	6,243	431	8,964	903	2,706	10,328	13,937	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4,031	321	241	120	5,753	364	10,830	230	769	1,012	2,011	
Paper and Printing	3,767	596	781	422	4,102	371	10,039	1,104	2,875	7,054	11,033	
Other Manufacturing Industries	346	132	204	98	1,571	170	2,521	122	1,147	2,624	3,893	
Building and Contracting	18,806	2,042	583	373	7,280	739	29,823	72	1,608	255	1,935	
Gas, Electricity and Water	1,135	395	204	335	630	108	2,807	22	997	164	1,183	
Transport and Communication	1,403	1,463	1,919	1,501	6,811	1,356	14,453	368	4,416	1,953	6,737	
Distributive Trades	3,445	774	1,904	1,245	28,573	2,685	38,626	2,551	16,326	53,868	72,745	
Insurance, Banking and Finance	159	673	1,072	2,970	166	135	5,175	195	8,966	547	9,708	
Public Administration and Defence	1,204	1,115	514	1,782	1,244	658	6,517	650	4,809	1,241	6,700	
Accountancy	190	1,048	457	709	30	54	2,488	61	1,442	97	1,600	
Medical and Dental Services	395	243	43	97	185	77	1,040	3,612	1,359	3,250	8,221	
Other Professional Services	610	1,172	925	715	529	326	4,277	972	5,639	2,044	8,655	
Miscellaneous Services	1,419	284	212	143	5,333	815	8,206	3,037	3,272	19,985	26,294	
Total all industries and services	77,130	19,860	13,786	13,027	134,254	15,112	273,169	24,743	78,912	159,801	263,456	

For the purpose of this analysis, the term "apprenticeship" was defined as "apprenticeship or learnership with or without an indenture or other form of written agreement," and the instructions regarding the preparation of the statistical cards referred to at the beginning of this article provided that "where there is doubt about the status which the young entrants are likely to attain they should not be included in this category."

The Table shows that of the total of 273,000 boys who entered employment during the year, 97,000 became apprenticed to a skilled craft or articulated to a profession, 27,000 took up clerical work and 149,000 entered other work. The metal and metal-using industries account for nearly 39,000 of the 97,000 apprentices, etc., and the building and contracting industries come next with nearly 21,000. (The latter figure is very close to the number of building craft apprentices of the 1932 class who were granted deferment of call-up for military service in order to complete their apprenticeships—see page 232 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). Over 4,000 boys entered apprenticeships in the distributive trades, about 4,400 in the paper and printing industries and 4,300 in the woodworking industries.

There are marked differences between the entrants at age 15 and those at age 16 or 17 in their distribution between the three categories. A much larger proportion of the entrants at the higher ages entered clerical employment, particularly in the transport, insurance, banking and finance, and National and Local Government groups in which the minimum age of recruitment for many grades is 16. A larger proportion of the entrants at 16 or 17 also entered employment leading to a recognized professional qualification, the total numbers being 1,182 at age 15, 2,139 at age 16 and 1,320 at age 17. The largest components of these figures were as follows:

Industry Group	Age 15	Age 16	Age 17
Accountancy	147	502	359
Insurance, Banking and Finance	81	375	176
National and Local Government	42	234	139
Other Professional and Business Services*	126	330	205
Engineering, Shipbuilding, etc.	136	87	41

The pattern of the analysis for girls is very different from that for boys. The number who became apprenticed or entered training for a professional qualification was about 25,000—less than 10 per cent. of the total—while 79,000 (30 per cent.) entered clerical work. Nearly 30 per cent. of the apprentices were in the clothing trades and 10 per cent. in the distributive trades. The number who entered employment leading to a recognized professional qualification (included in the total of 25,000 apprentices, etc.) was 3,500, of whom nearly 2,000 were nurses. Over 20 per cent. of the girls who took up clerical work went into the distributive trades, 11 per cent. went into insurance, banking and finance and 9 per cent. into the engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods group.

* Industry ZMZ in the Standard Industrial Classification.

Regional Analysis

The Table below shows the numbers of entrants into employment in each of the nine administrative Regions of England and in Scotland and Wales during the year under review, analysed according to age at the time of entry:

Region	Age at entry into employment			Total
	15	16	17	
Boys				
London and South-Eastern	41,565	10,204	3,166	54,935
Eastern	13,130	2,056	683	15,869
Southern	11,005	2,188	726	13,919
South-Western	11,698	2,968	800	15,466
Midland	22,180	2,803	791	25,774
North-Midland	15,623	2,488	559	18,670
East and West Ridings	19,869	3,288	671	23,828
North-Western	30,428	4,493	1,165	36,086
Northern	17,877	1,785	484	20,146
Scotland	29,757	2,778	1,163	33,698
Wales	12,038	1,986	754	14,778
Total, Great Britain	225,170	37,037	10,962	273,169
Girls				
London and South-Eastern	39,321	9,370	4,267	52,958
Eastern	12,481	2,146	862	15,489
Southern	10,261	2,016	876	13,153

that the numbers entering insurance, banking and finance, public administration and professional services were relatively much greater in the London and South-Eastern Region, and some of the entrants into these employments in London came from other parts of the country.

In the country as a whole the numbers of boys and girls entering employment in 1950-51 represented 2.0 per cent. and 3.8 per cent. respectively, of the total numbers of male and female employees at May, 1950. (The rates of wastage from industry are greater than these figures—though the precise rates are not known—but the under 18 class is not the only source of recruitment to replace wastage, and there is always a considerable flow of persons over 18 entering or re-entering employment). In the majority of the Regions the percentage for boys differs only slightly from the average of 2.0 per cent., the widest deviations being those shown

by the figures for the London and South-Eastern Region—1.7 per cent.—and Scotland—2.4 per cent. There are much greater Regional variations in the figures for girls. The percentage is well below the average in those Regions where there is wide scope for the employment of women and the female working population is therefore high (in the London and South-Eastern Region it was 2.8 per cent. and in the North-Western Region 3.3 per cent.). On the other hand, in the Regions where the female working population is relatively low the percentage of entrants is correspondingly high. In the Northern Region and in Wales the number of female employees is less than 40 per cent. of the number of male employees compared with nearly 60 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern and North-Western Regions, and the ratio of girls entering employment to the total number of female employees was 5.5 per cent. in the Northern Region and 5.6 per cent. in Wales.

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 318 to 337.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during June by 43,000 (14,000 males and 29,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,301,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 19,000, manufacturing industries fell by 11,000 and other industries and services rose by 35,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 35,000 from 23,289,000 to 23,324,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 190,776 to 185,847 between 18th June and 16th July. There was a fall of 3,011 in the case of males and 1,918 in the case of females.

Retail Prices

At 17th July the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 126, compared with 125 at 19th June and with 114 at 18th July, 1950. The rise in the index during the

month under review was mainly due to higher prices for potatoes, milk and sugar, but there were also increases in the prices of many other articles.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during July in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was nearly 17,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 42,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 101 and, in addition, 9 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of colliery workers in Clackmannanshire.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 120 at the end of July, compared with 119 at the end of June. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £492,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,595,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades, the retail food trades in England and Wales, the iron and steel industry, the printing industry, the wool textile industry in Yorkshire and furniture manufacture.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 18th JUNE, 1951: ANALYSIS FOR REGIONS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Duration of Unemployment and Ages of Unemployed

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 270) figures were given analysing the number of insured persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain at 18th June, 1951, according to age and the duration of the last spell of registered unemployment. A corresponding analysis is given in the Table below, in summary form, for each Region and Development Area. Similar analyses for June, 1950, and December, 1950, were published in the issues of the GAZETTE for August, 1950, and February, 1951 (pages 259 and 52), respectively.

The Table shows considerable differences between various parts of the country in the age-distribution of the unemployed. In Wales nearly 74 per cent. of the total number of unemployed men were over 40 years of age, and in the South Wales Development Area the proportion was more than 75 per cent. In the Midland Region, on the other hand, the corresponding figure was 52 per cent., while the proportion in the 21-40 age-group was 41 per cent., compared with 22 per cent. in Wales. The over-40 percentages in the other Regions were between the figures of 52 and 74 per cent. Among women the age-group 21-40 accounted for a higher percentage of the total than the over-40 age-group in all Regions except the South-Western and East and West Ridings Regions, the averages for the country as a whole being 46.1 per cent. in the former age-group and 39.8 per cent. in the latter.

Continuous unemployment of more than six months' duration is experienced by relatively few men under 40 years of age. In seven Regions, over 85 per cent. of the men who at 18th June had been unemployed for more than six months were over 40 years of age, and in three other Regions the proportion was above 80 per cent. In Scotland, however, the proportion was considerably lower—74 per cent.—and the incidence of prolonged unemployment among younger men was correspondingly higher.

Prolonged unemployment was heavily concentrated in the Development Areas. The total number of men who had been unemployed for more than six months was 40,289, of whom 29,524 were in the North-Western and Northern Regions, and Scotland and Wales, and within those Regions 23,232 were in the Development Areas.

In all Regions and Development Areas the men whose unemployment had been of short duration were, in the main, much younger than those whose unemployment had lasted longer. In Scotland (where the average age of unemployed men was lowest) 42.5 per cent. of the men who had been unemployed for eight weeks or less were over 40 years of age, while the corresponding proportions for the "8-26 weeks" and "over 26 weeks" categories were 57.3 per cent. and 73.8 per cent. respectively. There was a similar gradation in all the other Regions and Areas.

Among women there was practically no long-term unemployment in the South, the Midlands and the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire. Of the 9,100 women who had been unemployed for more than six months, 6,499 were in the North-Western and Northern Regions, and Scotland and Wales, and within those Regions 5,960 were in the Development Areas.

Turnover Among the Unemployed

Comparison of the numbers who, in June, 1951, had been unemployed for more than six months with the total numbers unemployed in December, 1950, shows the extent to which unemployed persons found work (or ceased to register) during the half-year. The following Table shows the total numbers of males and females wholly unemployed in December, 1950, in each Region and Development Area, and the percentages who had found work, or ceased to register, by June, 1951:—

Region or Area	Total number wholly unemployed at 11th December, 1950		Percentage who had found work (or ceased to register) by 18th June, 1951	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
London and South-Eastern	34,812	16,299	89.6	95.7
Eastern	8,726	4,726	89.2	95.5
Southern	9,219	5,610	87.3	91.0
South-Western	10,407	5,615	85.0	92.1
Midland	5,535	2,502	88.9	93.9
North-Midland	4,823	3,747	83.6	95.3
East and West Ridings	10,949	4,204	81.0	90.1
North-Western	27,080	13,864	81.6	91.7
Northern	22,690	9,486	73.1	86.2
Scotland	42,774	16,893	73.7	84.9
Wales	20,658	9,612	65.3	84.4
Great Britain	197,673	92,558	79.6	90.2
Development Areas				
North-Eastern	19,751	8,108	71.6	85.1
South Wales and Monmouthshire	14,963	6,882	60.6	82.5
West Cumberland	773	243	72.7	82.3
South Lancashire	1,627	994	63.7	86.6
Merseyside	13,144	5,729	80.1	90.0
Wrexham	573	364	60.0	78.3
Scottish	26,544	10,447	69.6	81.4
Total, Development Areas	77,375	32,767	70.0	84.2

The Table shows that, in the country as a whole, nearly four out of every five men who were unemployed in December, 1950, had found work by June, 1951. The proportions who found work in the first half of the year varied between the maximum of 90 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region and the minimum of 65 per cent. in Wales. The low percentage in Wales is a reflection of the fact that, to a greater extent than in any other part of the country, the unemployed include elderly men who have been out of work for a considerable period. The proportions in the Development Areas who found work were between 60 and 80 per cent., with an average of 70 per cent. Merseyside had again the highest percentage (which was, in fact, slightly above the average for the whole country), while the lowest percentages were in the Welsh Development Areas.

The geographical comparisons of the figures for females are similar to those for males, the southern half of England having a higher rate of turnover than other parts of the country. In Wales, the proportion of women who found work in the half-year was 84 per cent., as compared with the average of 90 per cent. for the whole country.

Numbers Unemployed at 18th June, 1951: Analysis for Regions and Development Areas

Area and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	Males								Females							
	Number				Per Cent.				Number				Per Cent.			
	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total
Great Britain																
8 or less	6,193	22,467	26,198	54,858	11.3	40.9	47.8	100.0	6,824	19,258	13,351	39,433	17.3	48.8	33.9	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	969	6,106	15,514	22,589	4.3	27.0	68.7	100.0	1,513	6,392	5,935	13,840	10.9	46.2	42.9	100.0
Over 26	487	6,904	32,898	40,289	1.2	17.1	81.7	100.0	443	3,099	5,558	9,100	4.9	34.0	61.1	100.0
Total	7,649	35,477	74,610	117,736	6.5	30.1	63.4	100.0	8,780	28,749	24,844	62,373	14.1	46.1	39.8	100.0
Regions																
London and South-Eastern																
8 or less	1,234	4,441	5,506	11,181	11.0	39.7	49.3	100.0	1,437	3,721	2,892	8,050	17.9	46.2	35.9	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	106	859	2,433	3,398	3.1	25.3	71.6	100.0	140	519	821	1,480	9.5	35.1	55.4	100.0
Over 26	40	488	3,079	3,607	1.1	13.5	85.4	100.0	25	148	522	695	3.6	21.3	75.1	100.0
Total	1,380	5,788	11,018	18,186	7.6	31.8	60.6	100.0	1,602	4,388	4,235	10,225	15.7	42.9	41.4	100.0
Eastern																
8 or less	213	726	1,129	2,068	10.3	35.1	54.6	100.0	299	742	524	1,565	19.1	47.4	33.5	100.0
Over 8 and up to 26	29	204	715	948	3.1	21.5	75.4	100.0	58	185	206	449	12.9	41.2	45.9	100.0
Over 26	20	127	798	945	2.1	13.4	84.5	100.0	15	65	133	213	7.0	30.5	62.5	100.0
Total	262	1,057	2,642	3,961	6.6	26.7	66.7	100.0	372	992	863	2,227	16.7	44.5	38.8	100.0

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and conditions of employment or terms and conditions of employment which, in the opinion of the Tribunal, are not less favourable than those terms and conditions, it may by its award require the employer to observe the recognised terms and conditions or such terms and conditions of employment as may be determined by it to be not less favourable than the recognised terms and conditions."

An award on a dispute or issue will become an implied term of the contract between the employer and the workers to whom the award applies. The terms and conditions of employment which are to be observed under the contract shall be in accordance with the award until they are varied by agreement between the parties or by a subsequent award of the Tribunal, or until different terms and conditions of employment are settled through the appropriate machinery of negotiation or arbitration.

Any matter relating to or arising out of a dispute or issue may be referred by the Minister to the Tribunal for advice.

In the Article which gives definitions of terms used in the Order, the term "dispute" is given a narrower meaning than the term

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Since the publication of the last review of the work of the National Joint Advisory Council in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1950 (page 265) the Council has held four meetings at quarterly intervals. The following subjects were among the matters to which the Council gave consideration during the year.

Manpower for the Defence Programme

At its meeting in October, 1950, the Council recognised that immediate consideration should be given to the measures by which the anticipated demand for additional labour for the rearmament programme could best be met. At the meeting of the Council on 31st January, 1951, the Council agreed to a number of recommendations to this end, among which were the following:—(1) The Council should draw the attention of its constituent members to the desirability of advance notification to the Employment Exchanges of redundancy and also of advance registration by workers likely to become redundant, so as to reduce to a minimum any periods of unemployment between jobs. (2) Schemes of training, upgrading and dilution should be developed by different industries, supplemented in suitable cases by training in Government Training Centres in order to overcome the scarcity of skilled workers. (3) There should be an extension of the arrangements already existing in certain industries to facilitate, by adjusting the hours of work, the employment of women with domestic responsibilities. (4) Women should be employed to a greater extent on appropriate semi-skilled processes. (5) Each industry should be asked to consider whether the extension of hours of work by the introduction of systematic overtime where suitable would be of assistance in increasing production. (6) The Council should use its influence with both sides of industry in emphasising the importance of avoiding unfair competition in the recruitment of labour. At its meeting on 25th July, 1951, the Council discussed the question of redundancy and short-time working, due particularly to the shortage of materials, and it was decided that the matter would be considered from time to time in the light of statistics on short-time and overtime working to be obtained by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

National Servicemen and Reservists

The Council, during the year, has devoted much attention to the implications for industry of the recall of reservists for training and plans for mobilisation of reserve and auxiliary forces in the event of an emergency. At its meeting in October, 1950, the Council approved in principle the arrangements for identifying ("tabbing") volunteers for the Territorial Army who, because of their civilian occupations, would not be available on mobilisation for whole-time service or available only in a rank or service trade appropriate to their qualifications and experience. In January and

"trade dispute" in the revoked Orders. The meaning assigned to the term "dispute" in the new Order excludes disputes as to the employment or non-employment of any person or as to whether any person should or should not be a member of any trade union. Disputes between workmen and workmen are also excluded.

The First Schedule to the Order provides that the Tribunal shall consist of three appointed members, one of whom shall be Chairman, and two other members, one to represent employers and one to represent workers. A panel of appointed members is to be constituted by the Minister; and panels of persons chosen to represent employers and workers respectively are also to be constituted by the Minister after consultation with the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress. The members at any sitting of the Tribunal are to be chosen by the Minister from these panels.

The Second Schedule to the Order contains provisions relating to trade disputes and questions reported to the Minister under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940 to 1950, before the revocation of these Orders.

April of this year, the Council considered the principles which would be applied for determining the selection or non-selection on occupational grounds of "Z" reservists for service in the event of a major emergency. The Council accepted the basic principles proposed, subject to an understanding that the detailed application of these principles would be reviewed industry by industry.

Other matters in this field considered by the Council were proposals for safeguarding the employment of certain reservists and National Service men which have now been embodied in the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951; facilities to be provided by employers for the attendance of volunteers at annual Territorial Camps; and arrangements in connection with the recall of certain reservists for training during the summer of 1951.

Order 1305

Negotiations on the future of the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940, were begun by the Joint Consultative Committee of the Council in January, 1951, and were continued at meetings of the Committee in April and May of this year. These negotiations resulted in the replacement of the Order by the Industrial Disputes Order (S.I. 1951 No. 1376) made by the Minister of Labour and National Service on 1st August—(See page 309.)

Spreading the Industrial Electricity Load

In October, 1950, the Council drew attention to the extensive dislocation of industrial production that was taking place because of heavy load shedding. The Electricity Sub-Committee was specially convened to consider the problem and issued a report in December, 1950, which made recommendations for meeting the problem during the remainder of the winter. In particular, the Sub-Committee recommended that there should be an extensive publicity campaign to bring home to the general public the gravity of the situation and that Regional Boards for Industry should appeal to industry and commerce in their areas to put into operation, wherever practicable, the load spreading measures which were in force during the previous winter, with the object of securing a reduction in the peak load approximating as nearly as possible to 20 per cent. The Electricity Sub-Committee have recently issued a report containing recommendations for load-spreading arrangements during the winter 1951-52 (see page 312). The principal recommendations of the report were:—(a) That effective arrangements must be made to secure the fullest co-operation of the domestic consumer and the smaller commercial consumer; and (b) that industry should strive by load-spreading measures to effect a reduction of at least 600 megawatts in the peak-hour industrial demand.

Elderly Workers

The Council considered, at its meeting in January, 1951, the problem of the extended employment of workers over pensionable age, not merely because of its bearing on labour supply for the defence and export programmes, but also because of the increasing span of life and the rising standards of health and fitness of older people. This problem was remitted to the Joint Consultative Committee, which considered various measures which might be taken in order to encourage the retention of older people in employment so long as they are willing and able to work.

Other Subjects

At its April meeting the Council considered and discussed the Economic Survey for 1951. At its subsequent meetings the Council has considered the current economic situation on the basis of a Quarterly Bulletin which is prepared by the Information Division of the Treasury for each quarterly meeting of the Council. Other subjects which have been considered by the Council during the year include:—(i) Arrangements for the authorisation by District Inspectors of Factories of the employment of women on a part-time basis in the evenings; (ii) the issue in January, 1951, of a Supplement to the Industrial Relations Handbook entitled "Wage Incentive Schemes"; (iii) Joint Production Committees and joint consultation at the factory level; (iv) Controls on the employment of foreign workers.

EARNINGS IN BRITISH TRANSPORT SERVICE

The Report and Accounts for 1950 of the British Transport Commission* contain the following Statement of the average earnings of the principal groups of employees of British Railways in the week ended 22nd April, 1950:—

	Number on which Average is based	Average Earnings in Week ended 22nd April, 1950
		s. d.
British Railways Staff		
Male Adults—		
Technical and Clerical	54,560	148 11
Operating—		
Salaried:		
Station Masters, Yardmasters, Goods Agents, etc.	5,607	171 10
Inspectors, Foremen and Supervisors	8,495	171 1
Traffic Control	2,261	177 2
Conciliation:		
Locomotive—		
Drivers	42,464	166 0
Motormen	1,773	170 7
Firemen	40,511	137 0
Cleaners	2,930	112 4
Traffic—		
Guards	24,653	141 1
Signalmen	26,020	149 4
Shunters	18,479	133 1
Porters	26,262	120 0
Ticket Collectors	3,537	135 11
Goods Handling—		
Checkers	10,644	126 3
Loaders	4,373	118 8
Goods Porters	13,607	109 9
Cartage—		
Motor Drivers	11,171	126 8
Carters	3,997	118 8
Locomotive Running Shed—		
Boiler Washers	1,329	139 7
Coalmen	1,976	144 4
Firedroppers	1,188	145 9
Steamraisers	1,563	147 11
Shed Labourers	3,597	116 7
Carriage and Wagon—		
Cleaners	5,482	124 0
Examiners	4,728	142 3
Oilers and Greasers	1,378	123 7
Maintenance and Construction—		
Salaried:		
Foremen, Inspectors and Other Supervisors	4,788	196 0
Conciliation:		
Civil Engineering	50,607	126 11
Signal and Telecommunications	9,563	144 1
Workshop:		
Civil Engineering	18,118	128 8
Signal and Telecommunications	1,003	134 11
Locomotive	34,722	148 7
Carriage and Wagon	37,288	156 10
Locomotive Running Shed	13,208	166 9
Road Motor	3,032	131 7
Electrical	3,167	145 6
Police	3,380	151 3
All Categories (exclusive of officers)		
Male Adults	537,467	141 9
Male Juniors	24,407	55 8
Female Adults	32,585	87 9
Female Juniors	2,540	45 1

In calculating the averages, the total amount of wages paid has been divided by the number of staff receiving wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive are not covered by the above figures of numbers or earnings.

The Report also contains similar Statements in respect of the principal groups of staff in the Ships and Marine Service, in Docks, Harbours and Wharves, in Inland Waterways and in the Hotels and Catering Service. The information relating to the last two sections is summarised below:—

	Number on which Average is based	Average Earnings in Week ended 22nd April, 1950
		s. d.
Inland Waterways Staff		
All Categories (exclusive of officers)		
Male Adults	4,417	124 11
Male Juniors	150	64 2
Female Adults	324	87 6
Female Juniors	18	45 8
Hotels and Catering Staff		
All Categories		
Male Adults	8,542	132 10
Male Juniors	1,023	66 5
Female Adults	7,076	86 8
Female Juniors	502	59 1

For the purposes of calculating average earnings for hotels and catering staff the wage has been adjusted appropriately in those cases where the employee is supplied either with full board and lodging or with meals during the time the employee is on duty.

* H.C. 210, Session 1951. H.M. Stationery Office; price 12s. net (12s. 5d. post free). (9591)

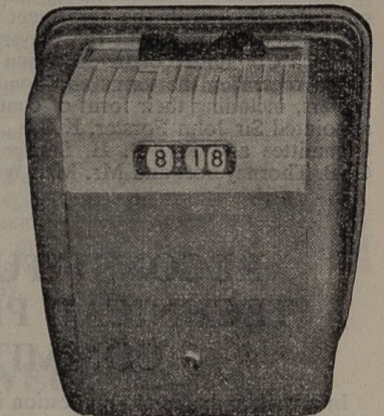
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EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1951

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the first quarter of 1951 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, which in the first quarter of 1951 produced about 0.8 per cent. of the total quantity of saleable coal.

Earnings in the First Quarter of 1951

	Under-ground	Surface	All Workers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):			
(i) Per Man-shift worked:—			
Cash Earnings	39 5.9	26 4.0	36 3.7
Value of Allowances in Kind	1 9.8	1 6.6	1 9.0
Total	41 3.7	27 10.6	38 0.7
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week:—			
Cash Earnings	208 1 9.7	151 4 8.11	195 3 9.5
Value of Allowances in Kind .. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .
Total	217 8	160 3	204 8

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 33s. 4.9d. in Somerset and 34s. 9.0d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 43s. 2.5d. in Leicestershire and 43s. 3.9d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week, including the value of allowances in kind, ranged from 187s. 5d. in Somerset and 190s. in Lancashire and Cheshire to 230s. 6d. in South Derbyshire and 232s. in Leicestershire.

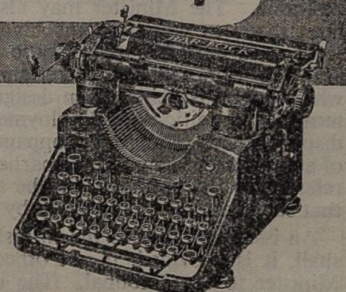
The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers in Great Britain during the first quarter of 1951 amounted to 39s. 8d. per man-shift worked and 214s. a week.

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CONTRACTS OF ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL PLAYERS: COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION

At the invitation of the Ministry of Labour and National Service representatives of the Football Association, the Football League Ltd., and the Association Football Players' and Trainers' Union met officers of the Ministry on 27th July to discuss questions relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the players under their present form of contract. The Union put forward a proposal for a new form of contract which raised a number of issues.

The Minister of Labour and National Service announced on the same day that, with the agreement of the Football Association, the Football League and the Players' Union, he had decided to set up a Committee of Investigation to inquire into the questions raised regarding the terms and conditions of employment of the players, including their form of contract. The Minister has now appointed Sir John Forster, K.B.E., K.C., to be Chairman of the Committee and Mr. G. H. Savage, Mr. Herbert Sutcliffe, Mr. G. B. Thornycroft and Mr. Max Woosnam to be members.

RECONSTITUTION OF TECHNICAL PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

In a written answer to a question in the House of Commons on 26th July, the Minister of Labour and National Service said that it had been decided to reconstitute the Technical Personnel Committee, which, under the chairmanship of Lord Hankey, dealt so successfully with questions of scientific and technical manpower during the last war and during the immediate post-war period.

The new committee will have rather wider terms of reference than the old one (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1950, page 14). It will review the requirements for scientists and engineers at home, and especially those arising from the defence programme, in relation to the available supply. It will also consider what more can be done to meet certain important overseas needs for people of the same type. Lord Hankey has agreed to serve as chairman of the reconstituted committee.

The membership of the committee will be:—Chairman: the Rt. Hon. Lord Hankey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; nominated by the Federation of British Industries: Sir Arthur Fleming, C.B.E., D.Eng., M.Sc., F.C.G.I.; Sir Wallace Akers, C.B.E., F.R.I.C., Hon. D.Sc.; Captain A. M. Holbein, C.B.E., F.C.G.I.; representative of the universities: Sir Edward Appleton, G.B.E., K.C.B., F.R.S.; Chairman of the University Grants Committee: Sir Arthur Truman, F.R.S., D.Sc. Lond.; Deputy Chairman of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy (nominated by Lord President): Professor S. Zuckerman, C.B., F.R.S.; Treasury: Mr. S. L. Lees; Foreign Office: Mr. E. A. Berthoud, C.M.G.; Colonial Office: Mr. R. A. Whittle, M.C.; Board of Trade: Mr. S. A. ff. Dakin; Commonwealth Relations Office: Mr. A. C. B. Symon, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Ministry of Labour and National Service: Mr. H. M. D. Parker, C.B.E.; Ministry of Supply: Mr. W. D. Wilkinson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; Lord President's Office: Mr. E. D. T. Jourdain. The Secretary will be Mr. A. J. S. James, Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The committee's terms of reference are (1) to consider, make recommendations and deal with questions relating to the home and overseas demand for the available supply of scientific and technical personnel of professional or approximately professional standards, including the making of recommendations on its economic use and the need for increasing the available supply. (2) In connection with the overseas demand for such personnel (a) to make recommendations upon appropriate steps to promote the recruitment from the United Kingdom of persons required to assist the economic development of under-developed countries and (b) to consider any special steps which are required to provide opportunities for training in the United Kingdom of persons from under-developed countries.

The committee will be empowered to invite representatives from other Government Departments or outside interests to be present when matters of concern to them are being discussed.

NATIONAL SERVICE

Registration under National Service Acts

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 8th September. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st August and 30th September, 1933, 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, e.g., as apprentices or learners or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men if born within the dates specified above must register on the prescribed date.

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 last registration this year will be on 8th December, when men born between 1st October and 31st December, 1933, will be required to register.

Protection of Civil Interests of Persons Serving

The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) Act, 1951,* came into force on 1st August.

The Act protects in certain respects the civil interests of members of Reserve and Auxiliary Forces and National Servicemen while they are undergoing service or training with the Forces, and for a time afterwards. It restricts the exercise of legal remedies for default in payment of money, where the failure to pay is due to a serviceman's performance of service, by requiring the creditor to obtain the leave of the appropriate Court before enforcing his rights. The Court may refuse leave or grant it subject to conditions. Protection is also given to the serviceman and his dependants against being evicted from their place of residence and, where the serviceman is the working proprietor of a business or professional practice, against eviction from the business premises. Provision is made for the safeguarding of superannuation rights during the periods of service of civil servants, local government employees, teachers, policemen and firemen and for enabling trustees of superannuation schemes relating to other persons to make similar safeguards, for enabling local and other public authorities to make up civil remuneration to members of their staffs who are serving for a period of more than 15 days (except when called up under the National Service Acts) and for protection against loss of benefits under contracts with Industrial Assurance Companies and Friendly Societies.

The Act applies to men and women, including commissioned officers, performing service of any of the descriptions set out in the First Schedule to the Act. Broadly it covers reservists and auxiliaries called up or who volunteer for service or training, including members of the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces doing their annual period of training, men called up under the National Service Acts and men doing work or training as conditionally registered conscientious objectors. Protection is also given to men who enlist specially for service in Korea or for other operations which may be designated by Order in Council. Men and women who join the Forces on normal regular engagements are not covered.

SPREADING THE INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY LOAD NEXT WINTER

The Report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee on the measures necessary for spreading the industrial electricity load in the coming winter has now been published.† The Report has been accepted by the Government and Regional Boards for Industry are being asked to make the necessary arrangements in co-operation with industry and the other interests concerned.

The Electricity Sub-Committee were first appointed after the extensive load-shedding in the winter of 1946-7 and have previously made recommendations for the winter months of 1947-8, 1948-9 and 1950-1 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1950, page 229).

The Report states that the position disclosed by the British Electricity Authority is more serious than any with which the Sub-Committee has had to deal since 1947. There has been a considerable increase in demand for electricity and, although new generating plant is being brought into operation on an increasing scale, the excess of demand over supply continues to grow. The British Electricity Authority estimate that, after allowing for frequency and voltage reductions, the difference between the total potential demand at the winter peak and the available supply will be about 1,200 to 1,300 megawatts in average cold weather during the coming winter. The load-spreading measures which could be taken by industry alone would not, in these circumstances, be sufficient to meet the situation; and it is recommended that effective arrangements must be made to secure the fullest co-operation of the domestic consumer and the smaller commercial consumer not within the scope of the Regional Boards for Industry.

* 14 and 15 Geo. 6. Ch. 65. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 7½d. post free).

† Report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee, August, 1951. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10½d. post free).

It was agreed at a conference called by the Minister of Fuel and Power to set up Regional Committees with a view to obtaining the maximum contribution from the domestic and small commercial consumer. The hours to which load-spreading measures should apply should, in the case of all consumers, commercial and domestic as well as industrial, be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 4 to 5.30 p.m., on Mondays to Fridays, throughout the five months' period from 1st November, 1951, to 31st March, 1952.

Since industrial consumption represents about half of the total load, it is considered appropriate that industry should endeavour to reduce the peak load by 600 megawatts as its share of the total saving of 1,200 to 1,300 megawatts to be achieved. This figure can, the Sub-Committee considers, be achieved by load-spreading measures designed to effect at least a 20 per cent. reduction of the industrial maximum demand that would have been made in the winter of 1950-51 had there been no reduction by load-spreading. The position may vary from Region to Region according to local circumstances but each Region must endeavour to reach its appropriate target. Scotland is an exception to the general arrangements as it is expected that the installation of new steam plant and additional supplies from the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board will reduce plant deficit considerably compared with last winter. Elsewhere the arrangements proposed in the Report should be regarded as a minimum and the Regional Boards for Industry should have discretion to ask for any necessary additional contribution where circumstances warrant.

When the periods of peak demand continue for so long throughout the day, the margin left for load-spreading by the adjustment

of customary hours of work is restricted. The implementing of the proposals is expected to involve some adjustment of customary hours of work, whether by a simple alteration of working hours, the introduction of double shifts or a considerable switch to night work. It is pointed out that the object of the proposals is to secure adequate means of avoiding load-shedding, which may occasion serious losses. The National Joint Advisory Council were consulted, in view of the importance of the matter, and fully endorsed the Sub-Committee's views. Both the British Employers' Confederation and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress have indicated their readiness to do all within their power to assist. The Sub-Committee include, therefore, amongst their recommendations: that full advantage be taken of the possibility of securing a reduction of the maximum demand by an adjustment of customary hours of work, whenever this proves necessary in any Region.

Further recommendations are that no obstacle should be placed in the way of firms desiring to install auxiliary generating plant or to increase the use of such plant; and that the larger commercial consumer with a load of 20 kilowatts or over should continue to be dealt with by Regional Boards for Industry on the same basis as industry.

The Report concludes with a reference to the very large measure of co-operation received by Regional Boards in their dealings with individual firms and undertakings over the past years and an expression of confidence that, in the knowledge of the gravity of the problem during the coming winter, firms and undertakings will see the need to co-operate fully.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

The Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service have issued an illustrated booklet (Form 827) entitled "Memorandum on Carbon Monoxide Poisoning" which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. post free).

The memorandum states that accidents due to poisoning by carbon monoxide amount to nearly one-half of all the cases of gassing that occur on factory premises. During 1949, 104 such accidents were reported, 18 of which proved fatal.

Many of these accidents, it is stated, could have been prevented; and the booklet describes, in detail, how a risk of gassing by carbon monoxide may arise and how best to prevent accidents occurring. The detailed treatment of the subject of industrial hazards from this cause is divided, according to the source of the gas, into five main sections dealing with blast furnaces; gas producers; gas works and coke ovens; distribution and use of gas; and miscellaneous causes of gassing accidents. Other sections examine appropriate precautionary measures during work on plant maintenance, the use of breathing apparatus in confined spaces where toxic gas is likely to be present, the symptoms and treatment of carbon monoxide poisoning and the use of codes of safe practice.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS IN NORTHERN IRELAND DURING 1950

A Report* on the administration of the Factories Acts in Northern Ireland during 1950 has been presented by the Chief Inspector. The Report opens with a reference to the Fire Services (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, which made some changes in the statutory provisions relating to means of escape in case of fire in factories; and gives a brief summary of the four special regulations, prescribing safety precautions in particular industries or operations, which were made during the year.

Numbers of Factories and Inspections

On 31st December, 1950, the number of factories and other places within the scope of the Acts registered with the Factory Branch of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance of Northern Ireland was 8,241, of which 5,414 were factories with power, 1,497 were factories without power and 1,330 were other places, e.g., electrical stations, docks, warehouses, and building operations. In addition, there were 197 places within the scope of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act. It was estimated that, at the beginning of June, 1950, the number of persons employed in factory operations was 186,900 and that approximately 29,500 were employed on building operations and works of engineering construction. During 1950, 5,789 factories were inspected, and 7,437 visits were made by inspectors to premises within the scope of the Acts. The Inspectors reported that detailed knowledge of the requirements of the Factories Acts was becoming more general on the part of employers, who were increasingly willing to carry out improvements in matters affecting the health, safety and welfare of the workers. A considerable improvement in working conditions was noted in both urban and rural areas.

Health

There was a marked improvement during 1950 in the cleanliness of premises in which food was prepared. The general improvement which had previously been noticed in the cleanliness of walls and ceilings in workrooms was maintained and the standard of sanitary accommodation provided in factories continued to improve.

* Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949. Report of the Chief Inspector for the year 1950. Cmd. 291. H.M. Stationery Office, Belfast; price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. post free).

In commenting on the increase in the total number of accidents reported during 1950, the Chief Inspector draws the employers' attention to the need for keeping safety matters under constant review and emphasises the importance of training new entrants to factories, and of proper supervision of young persons and the provision of some form of safety organisation in every factory.

Welfare

Continued progress was reported in the provision of washing and other facilities. In some firms arrangements had been made to provide seating accommodation in accordance with statutory provisions which come into force on 1st September, 1951. In many factories the maintenance of first-aid boxes was reported to be unsatisfactory. The necessity for improved first-aid methods is illustrated by the fact that the number of cases of sepsis increased from 284 in 1949 to 314 in 1950.

Medical Supervision

During 1950 the number of young persons aged between 14 and 18 examined or re-examined for certificates of fitness for employment in factories under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949, was 15,455, including 6,072 males and 9,383 females. These figures were considerably higher than those for 1949 and the number of young persons certified for employment in factories showed an increase of 47 per cent. for males and 40 per cent. for females. Of the total number examined 275 (101 males and 174 females) were rejected. Disease of the eyes and eyelids, from which 37 boys and 61 girls were found to suffer, was the most important cause of rejection.

The Report is followed by appendices which give details of the causes in the various industries of the accidents reported during 1950, and a list of all Regulations and Orders current in Northern Ireland under the Factories Acts and other relevant legislation.

POPULATION CENSUS, 1951: PRELIMINARY REPORTS

The Preliminary Reports on the Census of 1951 have recently been published, under the authority of the Registrar General for England and Wales and the Registrar-General for Scotland.*

In the introduction to the Report for England and Wales the Registrar-General states that the figures are provisional and relate to the numbers only, by sex, of the population for England and Wales as a whole and for an extensive series of local areas; they are derived from local summaries assembled centrally and are subject to confirmation in the substantive Census Reports based upon a central check of the actual returns. A similar explanation is given in the introduction to the Report on Scotland. Censuses were taken on the same date by the appropriate authorities in England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands and in the Irish Republic. Tables appended to the volume for England and Wales give the total (provisional) figures, by sex, of the population, as derived from these censuses, and figures are also given for each census date from 1841 together with the intercensal rates of increase or decrease per cent.

The total enumerated population in England and Wales was 43,744,924 persons, 21,024,187 being males and 22,720,737 being females; for Scotland the corresponding figures were 5,095,969, 2,434,749 and 2,661,220; and for Northern Ireland, 1,369,579, 667,613 and 701,966. The total population of Great Britain was 48,840,893 and of the United Kingdom, 50,210,472, an increase of 9.0 and 9.1 per cent. respectively in the period 1931 to 1951.

The detailed tables for England and Wales also show the total population from 1801 to 1951; the population and acreage of Standard Regions (the constitution of which is defined in an appendix), of administrative counties, county boroughs, municipal boroughs and urban districts, and of rural districts; the constitution and population from 1921 to 1951 of Greater London and the five major provincial conurbations; the percentage increase or decrease in the period 1931 to 1951 of the population of administrative counties with associated county boroughs; and towns with population over 50,000 arranged according to size in 1951. An appendix gives the constitution and 1951 population of the 12 new towns designated in Orders made under the New Towns Act, 1946.

In statistical notes which precede the detailed tables further information is given regarding, *inter alia*, the variations in geographical sections of the country and in counties and between urban and rural areas, in the County of London and its "Outer Ring" and in the large towns (those in excess of 50,000); and the proportion of females to males in the country as a whole and in various divisions of the country. The Report states that it is noteworthy that the rural section of the population is shown to have gained, for the first time for more than a century, at the expense of the urban community. The enumerated urban population has declined since 1931 from 82.4 per cent. to 80.7 per cent. of the total; the complementary increase in the rural section has raised the proportion from 17.6 to 19.3 per cent. The population of the area known as "Greater London" has declined from an estimated total of 8,728,000 in 1939 to 8,346,137 and that of the County of London from 4,397,003 at the census of 1931 (the 1939 estimate was 4,013,400) to 3,348,336. Of the five provincial

* (i) Census 1951: England and Wales: Preliminary Report. London: H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. net (5s. 2d. post free).

(ii) Census of Scotland 1951. Preliminary Report on the Fifteenth Census of Scotland. Edinburgh: H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. net (3s. 2d. post free).

"conurbations" (South-East Lancashire, West Midlands, West Yorkshire, Merseyside and Tyneside) only the West Midlands area shows substantial and continuous growth, from 1,932,980 in 1931 to 2,236,723 in 1951. The principal town in this area, Birmingham, with a 1951 population of 1,112,340, has now taken the place of Glasgow, whose 1951 population is 1,089,555, as the second largest town in the United Kingdom. In 1951 the proportion of females to males was 1,081 to 1,000; this ratio is very much higher than at all earlier Censuses up to 1911 and must, it is stated, probably be accepted as indicative of a permanent change.

The report for Scotland contains tables showing the 1951 population figures for Scotland and the counties, in comparison with those for 1931; the total population at each census since 1801 and the intercensal increases or decreases and percentage rates of variation; the population of counties, burghs and civil parishes; the Burghs of Scotland alphabetically and in order of population; and the number of persons speaking Gaelic. A summary, which gives some further information and includes notes on individual county populations, precedes the detailed tables.

EDUCATION IN 1950

The Report* of the Ministry of Education for 1950 has recently been published as a Command Paper.

In 1950 the Department attained the 50th year of its age and the Report contains, in addition to the annual statistical summary, a review of some of the events and developments which have marked its progress during the past 50 years. It describes the efforts made to build a single, but not uniform, educational system, to widen educational opportunities and at the same time to raise standards, and to knit the educational system more closely into the life of the community.

In January, 1950, the number of children aged five and over in maintained or assisted primary and secondary schools was 5,540,000 compared with 5,392,000 in January, 1949. There was an increase in each of the age groups up to and including seniors aged 15 and over, except in the 7 years 6 months to 11 years 4 months age group, which showed a small decrease. The largest numerical increase was in the youngest age group of 5 years to 7 years 6 months. The rise in the school population continued to provide problems of accommodation and staffing. Despite restrictions on capital investment, the momentum of the building programme was maintained, and 952 new schools were under construction at the end of the year. New schools completed and brought into use totalled 190 primary and 34 secondary. A further reduction in building costs will be required in 1951 and, the Report states, the Ministry, in its guidance to local education authorities, has suggested economy in planning and construction rather than in the provision of teaching accommodation.

The number of full-time teachers employed in maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (other than special schools) increased in the year January, 1949, to January, 1950, from 203,300 to 209,200, including 77,100 men and 132,100 women. The number of both men and women teachers is estimated to have increased more during 1950 than in the previous year and some difficulty was experienced by a small number of men in obtaining posts. This was partly because many of them were seeking positions in the same areas at the same time and partly because living accommodation was scarce in those areas where teachers were most needed. An adequate supply of women teachers was not, however, fully achieved. The scheme, introduced in 1948, fixing a maximum establishment for each local education authority was continued and helped to prevent deterioration in the less well-staffed areas. There was a slight reduction, from 27.3 in January, 1949, to 27.1 in January, 1950, in the average number of pupils to each full-time teacher. The average number for primary schools was 30.5 and for secondary schools 21.6. During 1949 the total number of senior classes with over 30 pupils decreased slightly; but the number of junior and infants' classes with over 40 pupils increased. The proportion of over-large classes was, however, less than in the previous year, as a result of an increase in the number of teachers and the provision of new school buildings.

The year 1949-50 was marked by steady progress in further education. The national certificate schemes continued to attract increasing numbers of students. These schemes were designed to meet the needs of students undertaking work of a high standard in technical colleges and other institutes for a type of national qualification which would give a generally recognised status; the need of teachers in technical institutions for a system of examination which would permit of freedom and flexibility in teaching methods; and the need of industry for a body of well-trained technicians and professional men. In 1950 there were 20,060 entries for ordinary certificates and 6,944 entries for higher certificates, compared with 18,717 and 6,296, respectively, in 1949. At the end of 1950 there were 15 schemes of national certificate and diploma type covering mechanical, production, civil and electrical engineering, building, chemistry, physics, naval architecture, textiles, commerce, metallurgy, management studies, retail distribution, motor vehicle craftsmanship and bakery. Employers have become increasingly aware of the value of releasing young workers for part-time education during the day, and in 1949-50 the number of young persons attending such courses was higher than in any previous year. Further progress with part-time day release now depends primarily on overcoming difficulties of accommodation and staffing. In some cases employers do not release students

* Education 1900-1950. The Report of the Ministry of Education and the Statistics of Public Education for England and Wales for the year 1950. Cmd. 8244. H.M. Stationery Office; price 7s. 6d. net (7s. 10d. post free).

because accommodation cannot be found for them. The industries in which most of the part-time day release students were employed were engineering, building, local government service, chemical manufacture, and mining.

The first part of the Report also reviews educational administration in the period 1900 to 1950 and deals, for the same period, with special reference to progress in 1950, with matters relating to finance; primary and secondary education; the school health

service, special schools, and the school meals and milk services; the supply, training and remuneration of teachers; school building; scholarships and other awards; information and relationships with other countries; education in Wales; and the work of the museums for which the Ministry of Education is responsible.

The second part of the Report contains detailed statistics of public education for the year 1949-50 in England and Wales and appended historical tables.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

National Insurance Act, 1951

The National Insurance Act, 1951,* which received the Royal Assent on 22nd June, amends the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1949, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, in certain respects. It provides for reducing the Exchequer payments into the National Insurance Fund, and for increasing the rate of widowed mothers' allowances, of certain retirement pensions, and of benefits in respect of children. The Act also provides for increasing the amounts by which retirement pensions may be increased by the payment of contributions after pensionable age, for reducing the extent to which deductions from widows' benefits and retirement pensions are to be made in respect of earnings, for relaxing the conditions for an increase of sickness benefit or a retirement pension in respect of a wife gainfully employed, and for modifying the provisions under which persons are treated as having retired.

A Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the National Insurance Bill, 1951, was published as a Command Paper,† when the Bill was introduced.

On 5th July the Minister of National Insurance in conjunction with the Treasury made the National Insurance Act, 1951 (Commencement) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1213 (C.5); price 2d. net, 3½d. post free). This Order came into operation on 9th July and specifies the dates on which the various sections of the Act shall come into operation.

Review of Decisions

On 4th July the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1208; price 2d. net, 3½d. post free). The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 190) and approved by them in their Report, which has been published as a House of Commons Paper No. 220, price 3d. net (4½d. post free).

The new Regulations reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft and amend the principal Regulations so that the Minister may review his own decision, and an insurance officer or, on a reference from him, a local tribunal may review any decision of an insurance officer or a local tribunal, if the decision was given in ignorance of, or was based on a mistake as to, some material fact notwithstanding the absence of new facts or fresh evidence.

Industrial Injuries Benefit

On 9th July the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1233; price 2d. net, 3½d. post free). These Regulations amend, as from 16th July, the principal Regulations, by providing that in the case of a beneficiary who is incapable of self-support an increase of benefit may be paid in respect of his wife residing with him if her weekly earnings from any gainful occupation do not exceed 40s., instead of 20s. as formerly.

Increased Benefit Rates and Re-entry of Pensioners into Regular Employment

On 10th July the Minister of National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Increase of Benefit, Re-entry into Regular Employment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1232; price 1s. net, 1s. 1½d. post free). These

Regulations, which came into operation on 16th July, increase the rates of benefit payable under Regulations made under the National Insurance Act, 1946, in order to bring them into conformity with the higher rates of benefits payable directly under that Act by virtue of the Act of 1951. They also prescribe the conditions under which persons who have retired from regular employment may elect, for the purposes of that Act, to be treated as if they had not retired. Provision is also made for counting certain contributions paid before 16th July, 1951, as if paid, for the purposes of increased pension increments, for weeks commencing on or after that day, for determining the basis on which the earnings rule shall be relaxed in the case of a widowed mother's allowance at less than the full weekly rate, and for dispensing in certain cases with claims in respect of benefit arising under the Act of 1951. Special provision is made in the case of persons not residing in Great Britain.

Time Limits for Claiming Sickness Benefit

On 24th July the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1332; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free). A preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1950, page 231), who approved the draft subject to two recommendations for amendment. Both these recommendations have been adopted and the consequential amendments are incorporated in the Regulations now made. In addition to these two recommendations the Committee recommended that the provisions relating to persons claiming sickness benefit for the first time should be reviewed in 1953, and suggested that an early opportunity should be taken to revise the drafting of certain of the principal Regulations with a view to their simplification. The Minister of National Insurance has noted the recommendation and the suggestion. The Committee's Report has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 240 by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

The new Regulations revoke and replace, as from 1st August, the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Provisional Regulations, 1950. They amend the principal Regulations by providing that any failure, by a person who has not previously claimed sickness benefit, to give notice of incapacity shall not result in his being disqualified for the receipt of that benefit; by extending the time for making a claim for sickness benefit by a person who claims for the first time; and by disqualifying other claimants for the receipt of sickness benefit in respect of periods of incapacity earlier than three days (or such longer period as may be allowed for good cause for delay in claiming) before the giving of notice of the incapacity. They also amend the provisions for extending the time for giving notice of incapacity; and they relax, in favour of certain persons who are or have been in hospital, the provisions relating to the proof of good cause for delay in giving notice or claiming sickness benefit.

Reciprocal Agreement with Guernsey

A Reciprocal Agreement, linking the family allowances schemes of Great Britain and Guernsey, was signed on 14th June by the Minister of National Insurance and the President of the Guernsey States Insurance Authority. In order to give effect to this Agreement the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, on 25th June made the Family Allowances (Guernsey Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1101; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free). These Regulations came into operation on 2nd July and give effect in Great Britain to the Reciprocal Arrangements relating to family allowances, which are set out in the Schedule to the Regulations, and modify the Family Allowances Act, 1945, in its application to persons affected by the Arrangements.

INCREASES IN NATIONAL ASSISTANCE RATES

Regulations providing for increases in the rates of National Assistance were made by the Minister of National Insurance on 19th July, after the draft had been approved by both Houses of Parliament. By these Regulations the sums allowed for requirements other than rent (for which an allowance is added) will be increased from 3rd September, 1951.

* 14 and 15 Geo. 6. Ch. 34. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

† National Insurance Bill, 1951. Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill. Cmd. 8212. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

8280) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. and 3d. net, respectively (3½d. and 4½d. post free).

Scale Rates

Both the ordinary and special scale (*i.e.*, the scale applicable to blind persons and persons who have suffered a loss of income in order to undergo treatment for tuberculosis of the respiratory system) are increased as indicated below.

	Present Weekly Rates	New Weekly Rates
Ordinary scale:	s. d.	s. d.
Husband and wife	43 6	50 0
Person living alone or a householder	26 0	30 0
Other persons		
21 years or over	22 0	26 0
18 but under 21 years	19 0	22 0
16 but under 18 years	16 0	18 6
11 but under 16 years	12 0	13 6
5 but under 11 years	10 0	11 6
Under 5 years	8 0	9 6
Special scale (applicable to blind persons, etc., see above):		
Husband and wife, of whom one is such a person	58 6	65 0
Other such persons	68 6	75 0
21 years or over	41 0	45 0
18 but under 21 years	31 6	34 6
16 but under 18 years	26 0	28 6

The increases maintain the present margins between the special scale rates and the corresponding rates in the ordinary scale.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Wages, Hours and Working Conditions in the Canadian Textile Industry, October, 1950

The Canadian Department of Labour has published in the issue of *The Labour Gazette* for May, an article giving information about wages, hours, and working conditions in the Canadian textile industry during the year ended October, 1950. Information contained in the article was based on data obtained from the annual survey of wage rates and working conditions carried out by the Economic and Research Branch of the Department of Labour, and covers the four main divisions of the primary textile industry, viz., cotton yarn and cloth, rayon yarn and fabric, woollen yarn and cloth, and knitted goods. Employers were asked to report on wage rates and certain conditions of work in their establishments during the last pay period preceding 31st October, 1950.

The survey showed that the average hourly wages of the 66,132 mill workers employed in the industry increased by more than 6 per cent. during the year, and rose to just over 70 per cent. above 1945. The largest increase in average hourly wages during the year occurred in the rayon yarn and fabric division of the industry and the smallest increase in the cotton yarn and cloth division. According to the 1950 wage index numbers, which are based on average wage rates of time workers and average straight-time hourly earnings of piece workers (*i.e.*, earnings during normal working hours excluding extra payments for overtime and night work), the increases in the main divisions were 5.1 per cent. in cotton yarn and cloth, 10.3 per cent. in rayon yarn and fabric, 6.3 per cent. in woollen yarn and cloth and 5.6 per cent. in knitted goods.

The normal working week was from 40 to 48 hours for more than 90 per cent. of the workers; the two largest groups, comprising one-third and one-quarter of the total number, were normally working 45 and 48 hours a week respectively. In the rayon yarn and fabric division a 48-hour week was normal for the largest group of workers, but in the other divisions of the industry the largest single groups were working 45 hours a week. The five-day week, which was most common in the woollen yarn and cloth and knitted goods divisions of the industry, was worked by 48 per cent. of employees; and of these over one-third were on a 45-hour week and about one-fifth on a 40-hour week. Overtime after daily or weekly hours and for work on Sunday (except where work performed on this day formed part of a regular weekly shift), was usually paid at the rate of time-and-one-half, but about 13 per cent. of the workers were employed in establishments which paid double time for Sunday work. Payment at the rate of time-and-one-half was also usually made for work on public holidays and this was additional to the regular holiday pay which the worker would have received if he had not worked.

Almost all the workers in the textile industry were employed in mills which reported an initial holiday of one week with pay, generally after one year's service. Payment was based on straight time rates or average straight-time earnings for a normal week's work, 2 per cent. of annual earnings, or one half-day's pay for each month worked. More than 80 per cent. of the workers were employed in mills which increased the period of holiday with pay as the worker's term of employment increased. Of the 314 mills in the industry 113, employing about 30 per cent. of the workers, closed down for one week during 1950 and 165 mills, employing about two-thirds of the workers, for two weeks.

Over 95 per cent. of the workers were employed in mills which observed from six to ten public holidays; about 38 per cent.

Review of Existing Cases

Of the 1,400,000 persons receiving assistance from the Board more than half receive their assistance in supplementation of national insurance benefits, principally retirement pensions. Under the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1951, many of these persons will be due to receive increased pensions and benefits on 3rd September, and others shortly afterwards. Any increases in pensions and benefits have to be taken into account in the computation of assistance, and this is being done by the Board's officers in the course of the review of all allowances which they must in any case carry out before 3rd September in order to apply the revised Regulations. In about half a million cases of single retirement pensioners the joint effect of the increase in pension and the increase in the scale rate will be that the assistance continues unchanged, so that the person will be better off to the exact extent of the increase in pension. In certain cases where the scale rates are not directly applicable or are already exceeded, the normal increase in income may be modified. The review of allowances under the revised Regulations will take place without any need for application by the recipients.

Cost

In relation to existing cases the increases in scale rates are estimated to cost about £18,000,000 a year, but there will be a saving on assistance, estimated at about £11,000,000 a year, because of the increases in insurance benefits. On the other hand some additional cost will arise because a number of people who cannot at present qualify for assistance or have not so far applied may do so following the introduction of the new scales.

observed eight, and 25 per cent. nine, such holidays. All but 11 per cent. of the workers were paid, usually at an amount equivalent to a regular day's pay, for some or all of these holidays, about 40 per cent. being paid for six days and 21 per cent. for eight days. The enquiry showed that, compared with 1949, there was a definite increase in the number of public holidays paid for, the proportion of workers paid for six or more days having risen from 54 to 67 per cent. in 1950.

Regular rest or wash-up periods are fairly common in the industry. More than half the workers were employed in mills which permitted two regular daily rest periods of ten or fifteen minutes; and about one-third in mills which allowed daily wash periods of five or ten minutes.

At the time the survey was made approximately one-fifth of the workers in the industry were reported as working on the second or evening shift and seven per cent. on the third or night shift. Additional payments were received by most of these workers and usually amounted to five cents an hour and five per cent. of earnings for workers on the evening shift and six to ten cents an hour and ten or fifteen per cent. of earnings for those on night shift.

Employment, Unemployment, Earnings, Working Hours and Prices in the United States in 1949 and 1950

Statistics of employment and unemployment, earnings and hours of work, and retail prices in the United States of America are published periodically by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The course of some of these statistics during the period of the war and up to the summer of 1949 was described in articles in the issues of this *GAZETTE* for June, 1946 (pages 150 and 151), and November, 1949 (pages 382 and 383). In the present article these figures are continued to the end of 1950.

Employment and Unemployment

The Bureau of the Census compile statistics of the distribution of man-power, employment and unemployment in the United States which are based upon data obtained through personal interviews each month with about 25,000 sample households throughout the country. The households have been selected as representative of the total population, other than persons in the Armed Forces and persons in certain kinds of institution, *e.g.*, prisons, mental hospitals and homes for the aged, infirm and needy. Summaries of the statistics are published, *inter alia*, in the Bureau's *Monthly Report on the Labor Force*.

The non-institutional population, aged 14 years and over, is divided by the Bureau into persons in the labour force and persons not in the labour force. The labour force comprises (a) persons employed in agricultural and non-agricultural activities and (b) the unemployed, who together constitute the civilian labour force, and (c) persons serving in the Armed Forces (including those serving overseas). Employed persons include all who, during the survey week, did any work for pay or profit, or who worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business. In addition to persons actually at work in the week of the survey, the Bureau include as employed persons those who were in a job but who were absent from work on account of illness, bad weather, holidays or industrial disputes, workers laid off by employers with instructions to return to work within 30 days, and

persons who were due to report for new jobs within 30 days. Persons not in the labour force include persons engaged in housework in their own homes or doing incidental unpaid family work for less than 15 hours a week, persons at school, persons permanently unable to work because of disability or old age, retired persons, seasonal workers idle during their "off" season, and the voluntarily idle. The numbers in the different categories at quarterly intervals between December, 1948, and December, 1950, are shown below. The figures have been extracted from the more detailed Tables published by the Bureau of the Census.

Date	Thousands						
	Employed			Unemployed	Total Civilian Labour Force	Not in Labour Force	
	Agriculture	Other Employment	Total				
	Males and Females						
December, 1948 ..	7,375	52,059	59,434	1,941	61,375	1,453	46,208
March, 1949 ..	7,393	50,254	57,647	3,167	60,814	1,491	46,985
June, 1949 ..	9,696	49,924	59,619	3,778	63,398	1,468	44,683
September, 1949 ..	8,158	51,254	59,411	3,351	62,763	1,459	45,638
December, 1949 ..	6,773	51,783	58,556	3,489	62,045	1,430	46,694
March, 1950 ..	6,675	50,877	57,551	4,123	61,675	1,346	47,422
June, 1950 ..	9,046	52,436	61,482	3,384	64,866	1,311	44,326
September, 1950 ..	7,811	53,415	61,226	2,341	63,567	1,453	46,010
December, 1950 ..	6,234	54,075	60,308	2,229	62,538	2,136	46,657
	Males						
December, 1948 ..	6,171	35,991	42,162	1,411	43,573	1,439	8,612
March, 1949 ..	6,470	34,622	41,092	2,433	43,525	1,475	8,730
June, 1949 ..	7,438	34,796	42,233	2,598	44,832	1,450	7,557
September, 1949 ..	6,565	35,521	42,085	2,233	44,319	1,440	8,226
December, 1949 ..	5,924	35,369	41,293	2,472	43,765	1,409	8,947
March, 1950 ..	5,987	34,890	40,877	3,002	43,879	1,325	9,035
June, 1950 ..	7,013	36,216	43,229	2,200	45,429	1,289	7,632
September, 1950 ..	6,367	36,877	43,244	1,482	44,726	1,429	8,318
December, 1950 ..	5,491	36,585	42,076	1,459	43,535	2,109	8,957
	Females						
December, 1948 ..	1,204	16,068	17,272	530	17,802	14	37,596
March, 1949 ..	923	15,632	16,555	734	17,289	16	38,255
June, 1949 ..	2,258	15,128	17,386	1,180	18,566	18	37,126
September, 1949 ..	1,593	15,733	17,326	1,118	18,444	19	37,412
December, 1949 ..	849	16,417	17,263	1,017	18,280	21	37,747
March, 1950 ..	688	15,987	16,674	1,121	17,796	21	38,387
June, 1950 ..	2,033	16,220	18,253	1,184	19,437	22	36,894
September, 1950 ..	1,444	16,538	17,982	859	18,841	24	37,692
December, 1950 ..	743	17,490	18,232	770	19,003	27	37,700

The estimates of the Bureau of the Census show that in December, 1950, the non-institutional population of the United States, aged 14 years and over, was about 111.3 million, of whom 54.6 million were males and 56.7 million were females. Of the total, 64.6 million were in the labour force (including the Armed Forces) and 46.7 million were not in the labour force. Persons in the Armed Forces numbered 2.1 million, so that the strength of the civilian labour force was 62.5 million (43.5 million males and 19.0 million females). The civilian labour force comprised 60.3 million persons with jobs (6.2 million in agricultural and 54.1 million in non-agricultural employment) and 2.2 million unemployed. Of the 60.3 million persons who had jobs, 48.2 million worked 35 hours or more during the week of the survey, 7.5 million worked from 15 to 34 hours, 2.6 million worked from one to 14 hours, and 2.0 million did no work.

Between December, 1948, and December, 1950, the total non-institutional population, aged 14 years and over, increased by 2,293,000 (976,000 males and 1,317,000 females). Of the total increase, 1,846,000 represented additions to the labour force. The number of females added to the labour force was nearly twice that of males (1,214,000 compared with 632,000). These figures, however, include additions to the Armed Forces of 670,000 in the case of males and 13,000 in the case of females, so that, over the period, the number of males in the civilian labour force showed a slight net decrease (38,000), while that of females rose by 1,201,000. The volume of employment and unemployment fluctuated from quarter to quarter, but, over the period, there was a net increase of 874,000 in the number employed while the number unemployed rose by 288,000. Seasonal fluctuations in employment were most marked in the case of women in agricultural employment.

Monthly estimates of the numbers of wage and salary earners employed in manufacturing and certain other non-agricultural undertakings in the United States are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the *Monthly Labor Review*. The estimates are based upon reports submitted by co-operating undertakings and differ in several respects from those of the Bureau of the Census quoted above, which are obtained by household interviews. The figures include all full-time and part-time wage and salary earners who worked or received pay in the undertakings during the period of the survey. Persons who worked in more than one undertaking during the period are counted more than once in the totals. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers and members of the Armed Forces are not included.

The next Table shows the numbers of wage and salary earners employed in the principal groups of non-agricultural undertakings as estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at quarterly intervals between December, 1948, and December, 1950.

It will be seen that in the groups included in the Table there was a considerable decline in employment in the earlier part of 1949, and that, although an improvement occurred in some of the groups later in the year, the numbers employed in December were smaller in most cases than the corresponding numbers a year before. The decline was most marked in the manufacturing industries, in which employment fell from 15.2 million in December, 1948, to 14.0 million in December, 1949. During 1950 employment improved in all groups except mining, where, however, the net decline was much less than in the previous year. In the manufacturing

industries the number employed rose to nearly 15.8 million at the end of 1950, so that for the two-year period the net increase in employment was over half-a-million. In transport and public utilities the improvement during 1950 was less than the decline during the previous year, so that over the two years there was a small net decrease. All the other groups showed net increases in employment between December, 1948, and December, 1950.

Date	Thousands						
	Manufacturing	Mining	Construction	Transport and Public Utilities	Trade, Finance and Service	Federal, State and Local Government	Total
December, 1948 ..	15,174	1,002	2,200	4,158	16,754	5,994	45,282
March, 1949 ..	14,475	981	1,947	3,975	15,779	5,761	42,918
June, 1949 ..	13,884	968	2,205	4,031	15,944	5,803	42,835
September, 1949 ..	14,312	948	2,341	3,959	16,013	5,893	43,466
December, 1949 ..	14,031	940	2,088	3,930	16,664	6,041	43,694
March, 1950 ..	14,103	938	1,907	3,873	15,705	5,769	42,295
June, 1950 ..	14,666	946	2,414	4,023	16,064	5,832	43,945
September, 1950 ..	15,685	946	2,626	4,139	16,284	6,004	45,684
December, 1950 ..	15,785	938	2,393	4,125	16,984	6,376	46,601

Earnings and Hours of Work

Estimates of the average hourly and weekly earnings and the average weekly number of hours of work of workers employed in manufacturing industries and some non-manufacturing industries and services are calculated for each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from returns furnished by co-operating undertakings, and are published in the *Monthly Labor Review*. For the manufacturing industries the figures cover production and related workers in both full-time and part-time employment, including employees on paid holiday during the period of the enquiry, but not members of the Armed Forces or pensioners, etc. The type of payment taken into account are wages and salaries before deductions for social security contributions, taxation, etc., and include wages paid during sickness and holidays, but not bonuses received at irregular intervals or the value of payments in kind. Hours of work include hours of absence through sickness or paid holiday.

The Table below shows the average hourly and weekly earnings and the average weekly number of hours of work of workers in manufacturing undertakings at quarterly intervals between December, 1948, and December, 1950. Average hourly earnings and average weekly hours are based upon a sample slightly smaller than that used for average weekly earnings.

Date	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours of Work
	Dollars	Dollars	
December, 1948 ..	1.400	56.14	40.1
March, 1949 ..	1.400	54.74	39.1
June, 1949 ..	1.405	54.51	38.8
September, 1949 ..	1.407	55.72	39.6
December, 1949 ..	1.408	56.04	39.8
March, 1950 ..	1.424	56.53	39.7
June, 1950 ..	1.453	58.85	40.5
September, 1950 ..	1.479	60.64	41.0
December, 1950 ..	1.542	63.84	41.4

Average hourly earnings showed little change during 1949 but increased sharply in the following year; in December, 1950, they were 10 per cent. above the level at the end of 1948. As the average weekly number of hours worked increased by over 3 per cent., the rise in average weekly earnings between December, 1948, and December, 1950, was between 13 and 14 per cent.

Retail Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics calculate monthly index figures of retail prices which are published in the *Monthly Labor Review* under the title of "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities". The index measures average changes in the retail prices of selected goods, house-rent and services for families of wage-earners and workers with moderate incomes in large cities. The following Table shows the aggregate and group index figures at the quarterly intervals between December, 1948, and December, 1950:—

Date	All Items	Food	Clothing	House-Rent	Fuel, Electricity and Refrigeration	House Furnishings	(Base, average of 1935-9 = 100)	
							Miscellaneous	
December, 1948 ..	171.4	205.0	200.4	119.5	137.8	198.6	154.0	154.0
March, 1949 ..	169.5	201.6	193.9	120.1	138.9	193.8	154.4	154.4
June, 1949 ..	169.6	204.3	190.3	120.6	135.6	187.3	154.2	154.2
September, 1949 ..	169.6	204.2	187.2	121.2	137.0	185.6	155.2	155.2
December, 1949 ..	167.5	197.3	185.8	122.2	139.7	185.4	155.5	155.5
March, 1950 ..	168.4	196.6	185.1	129.8	140.3	185.3	155.0	155.0
June, 1950 ..	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.9	139.1	184.8	154.6	154.6
September, 1950 ..	174.6	210.0	189.8	131.8	141.2	194.2	157.8	157.8
December, 1950 ..	178.8	216.3	195.5	132.9	142.8	203.2	160.6	160.6

As measured by the index, average retail prices for all the included items fell by about 2½ per cent. between December, 1948, and December, 1949. In 1950 they rose somewhat steeply and by the end of the year were about 4½ per cent. above the level of December, 1948. The rate of increase was thus considerably smaller than the corresponding rates of increase of the average hourly and weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries quoted in the preceding section.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Employment in Great Britain in June	Page	Unemployment at 16th July, 1951—continued	Page
General Summary	318	Numbers Unemployed, 1939-1951	322
General Man-power Position	318	Disabled Persons (Employment) Act	322
Analysis of Civil Employment	318	Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis	323
Industrial Analysis	318	Placing Work of Employment Exchanges	325
Short-Time and Overtime in Manufacturing Industries	320	Labour Turnover	326
Unemployment at 16th July, 1951:		Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury	327
Summary for Great Britain	321	Work of Appointments Services	327
Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom: Regional Analysis	321	Coal Mining, Employment in June	328
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns	322	Employment Overseas	328

Employment in Great Britain in June

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* increased during June by 35,000 (11,000 men and 24,000 women). This increase is higher than in June last year due to a larger rise in the number of women.

The size of the Forces rose during June by 5,000 to a total of 827,000. This total does not include Z reservists recalled for 15 days training. The number of ex-Service men and women on release leave at the end of the month was about 8,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 16th July, 1951, was 185,800 compared with 190,800 at 18th June. The July figure represented about 0.9 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, the same percentage as in June. The corresponding percentage in July, 1950, was 1.3.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose during June by 43,000 (14,000 men and 29,000 women).

There was an increase of 19,000 during the month in the number employed in the basic industries, including an estimated seasonal rise of 15,000 in agriculture. The number of wage earners on colliery books fell by 900 during the month.

During June the number employed in the manufacturing industries decreased by 11,000, the main decrease being 9,000 in the metals, engineering and vehicles group, 4,000 in textiles and 4,000 in clothing. There was a seasonal rise of 5,000 in food, drink and tobacco.

There was an estimated increase of 15,000 in the number employed in building and contracting.

There was practically no change in the level of employment in the distributive trades, but there was an increase of 15,000 in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group, due to the seasonal rise in catering, hotels, etc.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1948 and the end of June, 1951, are shown in the following Table:—

	Mid-1948	End-1950	End-May, 1951	End-June, 1951	Change during June, 1951
Total Working Population*					
Men	15,810	15,891	15,938†	15,949	+11
Women	7,094	7,289	7,351†	7,375	+24
Total	22,904	23,180	23,289†	23,324	+35
H.M. Forces and Women's Services					
Men	807	730	799	804	+5
Women	39	22	23	23	—
Total	846	752	822	827	+5
Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment	92	—	6	8	+2
Registered Unemployed	282	328‡	203‡	188‡	-15
Persons in Civil Employment					
Men	14,698	14,934	14,998†	15,012	+14
Women	6,986	7,166	7,260†	7,289	+29
Total in Civil Employment	21,684	22,100	22,258†	22,301	+43

* The total working population 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—employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including private indoor domestic servants and gainfully occupied persons over pensionable age). Part-time workers are counted as full units.

† Revised figures.
‡ 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	Mid-1948	End-1950	End-May, 1951	End-June, 1951	Change during June, 1951
Basic Industries					
Coal Mining	74.4	70.5	36.5	70.3	3.6
Total Man-power	795	762	775	774	-1
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(725)	(689)	(702)	(701)	(-1)
Other Mining and Quarrying	80	80	80	80	—
Gas, Electricity and Water	312	361	363	363	—
Transport and Communication	1,808	1,776	1,778	1,782	+4
Agriculture and Fishing	1,235	1,129	1,157	1,173	+16
Total, Basic Industries	4,230	4,108	4,153	4,172	+19
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	444	484	492	493	+1
Metals, Engineering and Vehicles	3,935	4,086	4,114	4,105	-9
Textiles	936	1,033	1,037	1,033*	-4
Clothing	662	714	725	721	-4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	723	803	805	810	+5
Other Manufactures	1,399	1,500	1,514	1,514	—
Total, Manufacturing Industries	8,099	8,620	8,687	8,676	-11
Building and Contracting	1,463	1,409	1,434†	1,449	+15
Distributive Trades	2,523	2,654	2,641	2,643	+2
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	3,938	3,915	3,941	3,956	+15
Public Administration					
National Government Service	696	631	634	635	+1
Local Government Service	735	763	768†	770	+2
Total in Civil Employment	21,684	22,100	22,258†	22,301	+43

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-1948, end-1950, and May and June, 1951. 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 be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Certain industries and services which are not covered by employers' 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 ex-Service men and women on release leave are not included.

* Cotton—334,000. Wool—214,000. Other textiles—485,000.
† Revised figures.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	Mid-1948	End-1950	May, 1951	June, 1951	Mid-1948	End-1950	May, 1951	June, 1951	Mid-1948	End-1950	May, 1951	June, 1951
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	782.8	748.8	762.5	761.6	11.5	12.9	12.9	12.9	794.3	761.7	775.4	774.5
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	229.1	241.1	241.6	241.4	77.9	83.3	85.9	86.7	307.0	324.4	327.5	328.1
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	69.3	72.0	71.4	71.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.9	76.7	79.6	79.2	79.1
China and Earthenware	34.2	37.2	36.9	37.0	42.1	45.2	46.5	46.9	76.3	82.4	83.4	83.9
Glass (other than containers)	29.0	31.0	31.4	31.2	17.7	12.3	12.5	12.6	46.7	43.3	43.9	43.8
Glass Containers	19.9	21.7	22.0	21.9	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.4	25.5	27.7	28.4	28.3
Cement	12.9	12.5	12.6	12.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	14.3	13.5	13.6	13.6
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	63.2	66.7	67.3	67.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	72.9	77.9	79.0	79.4
Chemicals and Allied Trades	311.2	340.6	345.0	346.5	128.3	138.4	142.4	141.8	439.5	479.0	487.4	488.3
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.4
Chemicals and Dyes	150.6	162.1	165.7	166.4	52.1	51.2	53.2	53.0	202.7	213.3	218.9	219.4
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	14.0	16.9	17.1	17.1	20.4	24.4	25.0	24.9	34.4	41.3	42.1	42.0
Explosives and Fireworks	24.2	25.3	26.2	26.5	12.2	13.0	13.8	13.9	36.4	38.3	40.0	40.4
Paint and Varnish	25.8	28.3	28.2	28.3	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6	36.9	39.6	39.7	39.9
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	29.8	32.1	31.9	31.8	19.7	24.9	24.1	24.0	56.1	56.5	55.9	55.9
Mineral Oil Refining	27.3	32.6	32.2	32.9	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.6	33.3	39.1	39.8	40.5
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	22.7	26.5	25.9	25.7	6.3	7.4	7.1	7.1	29.0	33.9	33.0	32.8
Metal Manufacture	458.7	474.2	471.8	468.4	61.1	62.6	64.2	64.4	519.8	536.8	536.0	532.8
Blast Furnaces	19.3	20.2	19.8	19.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	20.0	20.7	20.3	20.0
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	192.3	195.8	194.7	192.5	18.5	19.0	19.7	19.8	210.8	214.8	214.4	212.3
Iron Foundries	96.5	101.0	101.6	101.3	16.3	15.8	16.2	16.3	112.8	116.8	117.8	117.6
Tinplate Manufacture	15.0	15.5	14.8	14.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	17.7	18.2	17.5	17.4
Steel Sheet Manufacture	18.0	19.0	18.8	18.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	19.1	20.1	19.9	19.7
Iron and Steel Tubes	33.0	37.1	37.0	36.7	6.2	7.1	7.2	7.0	39.2	44.2	44.2	43.7
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	84.6	85.6	85.1	85.1	15.6	16.4	16.8	17.0	100.2	102.0	101.9	102.1
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,430.7	1,475.4	1,483.4	1,479.5	382.2	393.7	405.1	406.2	1,812.9	1,869.1	1,888.5	1,885.7
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	217.0	194.4	195.3	193.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	224.9	202.3	203.3	201.0
Marine Engineering	74.4	70.5	70.2	70.3	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	78.0	74.1	73.9	74.0
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	35.4	35.8	36.5	36.7	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.2	40.4	40.7	41.7	41.9
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	19.5	23.3	23.6	23.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	21.2	25.4	25.7	25.8
Machine Tools	63.0	65.5	66.7	66.6	13.7	13.4	13.7	13.8	76.7	78.9	80.4	80.4
Stationary Engines	20.2	23.0	23.6	23.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	23.4	26.4	27.0	26.9
Textile Machinery and Accessories	57.5	60.2	58.7	58.3	9.8	10.6	10.4	10.1	67.3	70.8	69.1	68.4
Ordnance and Small Arms	33.2	33.6	35.7	36.2	8.0	7.5	7.9	8.1	41.2	41.1	43.6	44.3
Constructional Engineering	64.7	72.3	70.0	69.4	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.8	71.1	78.1	75.8	75.2
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	526.0	550.1	553.3	552.5	118.5	120.9	123.7	123.9	644.5	670.1	676.4	676.4
Electrical Machinery	122.5	128.5	129.3	129.0	49.0	44.6	46.1	46.3	171.5	173.1	175.4	175.3
Electrical Wires and Cables	38.2	40.4	40.2	40.0	24.1	23.2	23.3	23.3	62.3	63.6	63.5	63.3
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	27.8	29.1	29.5	29.4	20.3	19.0	19.4	19.6	48.1	48.1	48.9	49.0
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	36.0	47.1	48.3	48.5	31.0	45.8	46.5	46.7	67.0	92.9	94.8	95.2
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	16.7	17.5	18.2	18.1	19.9	20.9	22.9	23.1	36.6	38.4	41.1	41.2
Batteries and Accumulators	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.2	8.6	9.1	8.8	8.9	19.3	20.1	20.0	20.1
Other Electrical Goods	68.0	73.1	73.4	73.0	51.4	51.9	54.2	54.3	119.4	125.0	127.6	127.3
Vehicles	768.0	822.9	828.7	827.3	120.2	131.1	135.4	135.9	888.2	954.0	964.1	963.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	242.8	264.1	261.8	260.8	41.7	43.6	44.0	44.2	284.5	307.7	305	

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	Mid-1948	End-1950	May, 1951	June, 1951	Mid-1948	End-1950	May, 1951	June, 1951	Mid-1948	End-1950	May, 1951	June, 1951
	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	214.6	226.8	229.7	228.4	51.1	54.8	56.5	56.3	265.7	281.6	286.2	284.7
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	78.3	79.4	78.7	78.6	10.8	11.3	11.4	11.5	89.1	90.7	90.1	90.1
Furniture and Upholstery	87.5	98.9	101.6	100.6	25.3	29.7	30.4	30.0	112.8	128.6	132.0	130.6
Shop and Office Fitting	16.5	15.9	16.5	16.5	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	19.6	18.6	19.1	19.1
Wooden Containers and Baskets	17.8	18.0	18.3	18.2	6.2	5.5	6.0	6.1	24.0	23.5	24.3	24.3
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.5	5.7	5.6	6.1	6.1	20.2	20.2	20.7	20.6
Paper and Printing	291.0	323.7	324.2	324.6	171.7	191.7	192.6	192.4	462.7	515.4	516.8	517.0
Paper and Board	54.7	60.7	60.5	60.9	18.3	19.7	20.2	20.2	73.0	80.4	80.7	81.1
Wallpaper	3.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	4.7	6.6	6.5	6.6
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	12.7	17.4	17.2	17.3	23.7	29.2	28.7	28.9	36.4	46.6	45.9	46.2
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	14.9	16.6	16.4	16.4	21.5	25.9	26.3	26.2	36.4	42.5	42.7	42.6
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	68.5	80.5	81.5	81.7	16.9	18.6	18.7	18.7	85.4	99.1	100.2	100.4
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	136.7	143.9	144.2	143.9	90.1	96.3	96.6	96.2	226.8	240.2	240.8	240.1
Other Manufacturing Industries	141.9	149.3	151.3	151.5	99.3	106.6	110.3	110.4	241.2	255.9	261.6	261.9
Rubber	64.2	70.7	71.7	72.2	32.7	36.7	38.3	38.8	96.9	107.4	110.0	111.0
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	10.2	12.6	12.5	12.6	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	12.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Brushes and Brooms	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	16.7	15.8	16.1	16.0
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10.9	12.3	12.2	12.0	15.1	18.1	18.3	18.1	26.0	30.4	30.5	30.1
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.1	6.8	6.9	6.9	10.6	11.7	11.8	11.8
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	10.0	5.9	6.3	6.3	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	12.5	8.0	8.5	8.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	34.1	34.8	35.5	35.3	31.9	32.3	33.7	33.7	66.0	67.1	69.2	69.0
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,270.2	5,575.4	5,589.5	5,577.9	2,582.9	2,799.4	2,852.2	2,853.0	7,853.1	8,374.8	8,441.7	8,430.9
Building and Contracting	1,264.3	1,222.0	1,246.9	1,262.3	39.0	37.5	37.5	37.5	1,303.3	1,259.5	1,284.4	1,299.8
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,203.0	1,161.1	1,186.1	1,202.1	32.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	1,235.7	1,191.9	1,216.9	1,232.9
Electric Wiring and Contracting	61.3	60.9	60.8	60.2	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	67.6	67.6	67.5	66.9
Gas, Electricity and Water	285.2	326.6	327.7	327.4	27.0	34.4	35.4	35.5	312.2	361.0	363.1	362.9
Gas	117.9	133.4	133.1	132.6	9.5	11.6	12.1	12.2	127.4	145.0	145.2	144.8
Electricity	140.8	162.7	164.3	164.4	16.1	21.3	21.8	21.8	156.9	184.0	186.1	186.2
Water	26.5	30.5	30.3	30.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	27.9	32.0	31.8	31.9
Transport and Communication	250.5	250.7	249.9	249.7	44.3	44.6	47.1	48.0	294.8	295.3	297.0	297.7
Tramway and Omnibus Service	23.0	20.2	22.3	23.3	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	25.3	21.8	24.1	25.1
Other Road Passenger Transport	171.6	169.5	170.4	170.4	11.8	13.5	14.0	14.2	183.4	183.0	184.4	184.6
Goods Transport by Road	1,059.3	1,106.9	1,096.0	1,092.8	953.7	1,036.5	1,034.7	1,039.9	2,013.0	2,143.4	2,130.7	2,132.7
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	103.4	109.5	107.2	106.2	25.9	27.6	28.1	28.0	129.3	137.1	135.3	134.2
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	68.4	70.3	70.5	70.4	24.7	25.7	26.3	26.4	93.1	96.0	96.8	96.8
Food and Drink, Wholesale	101.5	108.2	108.4	108.5	46.9	50.7	51.8	51.6	148.4	158.9	160.2	160.1
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	326.5	326.4	322.0	321.2	261.6	275.6	280.5	283.2	588.1	602.0	602.5	604.4
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	140.2	151.7	150.9	150.1	98.3	92.8	94.6	93.9	238.5	244.5	245.5	244.0
Non-Food Goods, Retail	303.3	324.0	320.6	319.7	463.9	530.8	518.5	520.2	767.2	854.8	839.1	839.9
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers, Retail	16.0	16.8	16.4	16.7	32.4	33.3	34.9	36.6	48.4	50.1	51.3	53.3
Miscellaneous Services	66.2	61.9	58.9	58.5	72.9	75.3	76.2	76.6	139.1	137.2	135.1	135.1
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	47.6	37.2	37.6	38.8	42.5	38.0	38.0	38.5	90.1	75.2	75.6	77.3
Sport, Other Recreation and Betting	198.8	187.7	189.7	193.4	481.9	441.6	459.9	472.6	680.7	629.3	649.6	666.0
Catering, Hotels, etc.	32.0	31.8	31.6	31.5	120.2	115.9	114.4	114.4	152.2	147.7	146.1	145.9
Laundries	11.9	10.7	11.1	11.0	29.6	27.6	29.2	29.5	41.5	38.3	40.3	40.5

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from employers with more than ten workpeople in manufacturing industries, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship-repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives only (*i.e.*, they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs). Employers are asked to supply this additional information in respect of the pay weeks to which the quarterly returns relate, the details being as follows: (a) the number stood off for the whole of the week; (b) the number who were on short-time, but worked part of the week and the approximate total number of man-hours lost; and (c) the number who worked overtime during the week and the approximate total number of man-hours of overtime actually worked.

A summary of the information thus obtained in June, 1951, is given in the Table below, separate figures being given for each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification which, together, cover the manufacturing group of industries, and also for a number of industries within the Orders. For the purpose of the Table the numbers stood off for the whole week are deemed to have been on short-time to the extent of 45 hours each. The figures of short-time and overtime relate only to those establishments which gave this information on their returns, and for this reason, together with the qualifications referred to above, the figures do not purport to show the total numbers on short-time or overtime in the week in question. The figures in the second column are estimates of the total numbers of operatives at all establishments from which returns were received, including those which reported no short-time or overtime working.

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 30th June, 1951 (at establishments which rendered returns)

Industry	Estimated total number of operatives covered by returns	Operatives on Short-time				Operatives on Overtime			
		Number	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time	Average number of hours lost	Number	Aggregate number of hours of overtime	Average number of hours of overtime worked		
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	259,000	167	5,809	35	62,352	503,068	8		
Chemicals and Allied Trades	286,000	552	5,936	11	62,103	595,666	9½		
Metal Manufacture	439,000	4,642	51,363	11	96,134	838,357	8½		
Engineering and Electrical Goods*	1,134,000	706	14,702	21	384,110	3,125,556	8		
Non-Electrical Engineering	748,000	490	12,707	26	287,102	2,361,110	8		
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	386,000	216	1,995	9	97,008	764,446	8		
Vehicles	568,000	7,190	45,308	6½	149,289	1,140,233	7½		
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	223,000	7,070	43,652	6	48,048	359,212	7½		
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	100,000	16	191	12	30,039	258,550	8½		
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	83,000	78	565	7	19,294	130,748	7		
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	376,000	2,159	18,941	9	80,785	598,370	7½		
Textiles	85,000	88	796	9	16,193	98,687	6		
Cotton, Spinning and Weaving	859,000	5,160	63,722	12½	90,760	663,218	7½		
Woolen and Worsted	285,000	1,275	14,252	11	11,090	57,536	5		
Silk, Rayon, Nylon, etc.	177,000	1,535	24,370	16	29,043	209,570	7		
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing	86,000	96	2,814	29½	6,066	43,560	7		
Food, Drink and Tobacco	54,000	212	4,989	23½	6,884	44,643	6½		
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	478,000	8,466	114,885	13½	15,427	70,269	4½		
Paper and Printing	516,000	2,181	29,543	13½	114,129	920,749	8		
Other Manufacturing Industries	214,000	3,015	45,863	15	40,746	273,102	6		
	350,000	279	8,011	28½	97,767	706,404	7		
	185,000	478	7,830	16½	37,424	283,549	7½		
Total, All Manufacturing Industries*	5,803,000	35,295	417,698	12	1,254,103	9,861,871	8		

*Excluding Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing.

Unemployment at 16th July, 1951

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 18th June and 16th July, 1951, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
18th June	122,070	3,393	62,201	3,112	190,776
16th July	117,605	4,847	58,762	4,633	185,847

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 July represented 0.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 18th June.

The analysis of the figures for 16th July 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	Temporarily Stopped		
Men 18 and over	28,788	23,335	59,654	111,777	5,828	117,605	
Boys under 18	3,048	1,162	469	4,679	168	4,847	
Women 18 and over	19,031	14,903	20,719	54,653	4,109	58,762	
Girls under 18	2,965	917	510	4,392	241	4,633	
Total ..	53,832	40,317	81,352	175,501	10,346	185,847	

The total of 185,847 includes 30,801 married women.

The changes between 18th June and 16th July 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	Temporarily Stopped		
London & South-Eastern	18th June	12,388	7,713	9,180	29,281	1,518	30,799	
	16th July	11,973	6,907	8,403	27,283	2,124	29,407	
	Inc. or Dec.	- 415	- 806	- 777	- 1,998	+ 606	- 1,392	
Eastern	18th June	2,065	1,631	2,555	6,251	117	6,368	
	16th July	2,026	1,218	1,882	5,126	159	5,285	
	Inc. or Dec.	- 39	- 413	- 673	- 1,125	+ 42	- 1,083	
Southern	18th June	2,298	1,995	3,186	7,479	49	7,528	
	16th July	2,298	1,730	2,851	6,879	9		

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 July, 1951, 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 18th June, 1951.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 16th July, 1951				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 18th June, 1951
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young persons under 18	Total	
London and South-Eastern ..	18,611	9,478	1,318	29,407	- 1,392
London (Administrative County) ..	9,399	4,184	307	13,890	+ 21
Acton ..	69	38	5	112	- 27
Brentford and Chiswick ..	142	44	4	190	- 25
Brighton and Hove ..	993	445	31	1,469	- 76
Chatham ..	312	337	30	679	- 258
Croydon ..	340	172	17	529	- 20
Dagenham ..	211	120	33	364	- 28
Ealing ..	117	70	9	196	+ 27
East Ham ..	191	82	14	287	+ 27
Enfield ..	90	52	7	149	+ 32
Harrow and Wembley ..	222	229	25	476	+ 22
Hayes and Harlington ..	23	37	17	77	+ 20
Hendon ..	227	95	18	340	+ 8
Iford ..	257	108	24	389	+ 38
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	360	132	18	510	+ 52
Tottenham ..	340	164	19	523	+ 114
West Ham ..	400	270	32	702	+ 9
Willesden ..	144	40	17	201	- 45
Eastern ..	3,231	1,815	239	5,285	- 1,083
Bedford ..	70	66	7	143	+ 6
Cambridge ..	72	67	1	140	- 31
Ipswich ..	164	106	17	287	- 28
Luton ..	49	47	14	110	- 11
Norwich ..	281	93	6	380	- 73
Southend-on-Sea ..	459	209	26	694	- 84
Watford ..	72	94	7	173	+ 2
Southern ..	3,752	2,971	251	6,974	- 554
Bournemouth ..	403	174	13	590	- 107
Oxford ..	75	150	10	235	+ 3
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	1,108	1,283	35	2,426	- 92
Reading ..	269	154	9	432	+ 9
Slough ..	56	44	7	107	- 10
Southampton ..	52	321	44	917	- 142
South-Western ..	5,093	2,832	292	8,217	- 1,025
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) ..	1,623	489	86	2,198	- 44
Exeter ..	163	167	5	335	- 32
Gloucester ..	55	68	13	136	- 15
Plymouth ..	644	784	61	1,489	- 120
Swindon ..	59	69	9	137	- 12
Midland ..	3,859	2,417	239	6,515	- 321
Birmingham ..	1,175	571	59	1,805	- 96
Burton-on-Trent ..	17	49	1	67	...
Coventry ..	377	191	18	586	+ 45
Oldbury ..	30	14	1	45	- 16
Smethwick ..	29	19	1	49	+ 1
Stoke-on-Trent ..	420	56	6	482	+ 43
Walsall ..	146	102	13	261	+ 21
West Bromwich ..	31	36	9	76	+ 9
Wolverhampton ..	214	169	6	389	+ 5
Worcester ..	103	60	8	171	- 17
North-Midland ..	2,505	1,432	198	4,135	- 112
Chesterfield ..	101	63	7	171	- 23
Derby ..	74	93	13	180	+ 43
Crimsby ..	430	129	19	578	- 173
Leicester ..	55	12	148	175	+ 35
Lincoln ..	67	13	4	84	- 14
Mansfield ..	105	35	6	146	- 8
Northampton ..	68	50	9	127	+ 18
Nottingham ..	525	258	26	809	- 18
Peterborough ..	27	46	4	77	+ 2
Scunthorpe ..	40	48	16	104	+ 7
East and West Ridings ..	7,773	3,586	414	11,773	+ 26
Barnsley ..	292	82	11	385	+ 54
Bradford ..	426	119	11	556	+ 15
Dewsbury ..	83	32	1	116	- 15
Doncaster ..	174	233	6	413	+ 23
Halifax ..	58	21	—	79	- 10
Huddersfield ..	74	33	2	109	+ 1
Hull ..	1,701	747	43	2,491	- 296
Leeds ..	1,459	699	42	2,200	+ 260
Rotherham ..	862	152	46	1,060	+ 12
Sheffield ..	774	269	22	1,065	- 143
Wakefield ..	107	133	42	282	+ 43
York ..	175	90	7	272	+ 9
North-Western ..	16,501	9,511	1,882	27,894	- 804
Accrington ..	44	53	2	99	- 9
Ashton-under-Lyne ..	75	15	9	99	- 16
Barrow ..	263	458	12	733	- 124
Birkenhead ..	533	412	21	966	- 138
Blackburn ..	35	54	5	94	- 17
Blackpool ..	733	697	22	1,452	- 189
Bolton ..	258	109	11	378	+ 20
Burnley ..	102	37	—	139	+ 13
Bury ..	65	30	3	98	+ 23
Crowley ..	84	60	16	162	- 29
Liverpool (inc. Bootle) ..	7,916	2,866	893	11,675	- 326
Manchester (inc. Stretford) ..	1,502	859	95	2,456	- 69
Oldham (inc. Fallsword and Royton) ..	186	101	9	296	+ 35
Preston ..	222	123	13	358	- 1
Rochdale ..	66	77	1	144	- 5
St. Helens ..	359	400	35	794	- 38
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) ..	356	86	14	456	- 62
Stockport ..	176	173	22	371	+ 9
Wallasey ..	385	309	23	717	- 218
Warrington ..	197	227	13	437	- 29
Wigan ..	399	114	99	612	- 4

* 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 July, 1951				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 18th June, 1951
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young persons under 18	Total	
Northern ..	14,088	6,409	779	21,276	- 1,070
Carlisle ..	70	188	13	271	- 17
Darlington ..	152	116	12	280	- 163
Gateshead ..	937	297	32	1,266	- 34
Hartlepool ..	572	360	21	953	- 12
Jarrow and Hebburn ..	509	500	14	1,023	- 118
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) ..	456	403	52	911	- 4
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	2,772	1,016	84	3,872	- 32
South Shields ..	1,071	254	71	1,396	- 260
Stockton-on-Tees ..	251	278	26	555	- 104
Sunderland ..	2,001	772	96	2,869	+ 137
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay) ..	231	117	8	356	- 70
Scotland ..	28,762	12,365	2,670	43,797	+ 1,487
Aberdeen ..	1,143	332	42	1,517	+ 63
Clydebank ..	304	57	40	401	+ 157
Dundee ..	953	375	33	1,361	- 116
Edinburgh ..	2,085	551	98	2,734	+ 193
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) ..	10,437	3,178	613	14,228	+ 846
Greenock ..	1,173	1,179	150	2,502	- 14
Motherwell and Wishaw ..	972	590	97	1,659	+ 162
Paisley ..	503	103	146	752	+ 30
Wales ..	13,430	5,946	1,198	20,574	- 81
Cardiff ..	1,452	493	70	2,015	+ 108
Merthyr Tydfil ..	785	418	38	1,241	- 49
Newport ..	529	213	51	793	+ 202
Rhondda ..	1,411	382	76	1,869	+ 46
Swansea ..	715	490	25	1,230	- 29
Northern Ireland ..	17,375	5,110	1,409	23,894	+ 146
Belfast ..	6,359	2,172	172	8,703	+ 117
Londonderry ..	2,331	238	251	2,820	- 41

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1951

The Table below shows the average numbers of persons registered as unemployed in the years 1939 to 1950, and the monthly figures for 1951.

	Great Britain				United Kingdom: Total	
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped			Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939 ..	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	
1940 ..	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	
1941 ..	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	
1942 ..	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	
1943 ..	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	
1944 ..	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	
1945 ..	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	
1946 ..	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	
1947 ..	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	
1948 ..	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570	
1949 ..	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965	
1950 ..	214,943	90,595	5,147	3,486	314,171	
1951 ..	223,715	99,463	7,149	3,244	333,571	
15th Jan. ..	198,751	94,998	5,417	2,786	301,952	
12th Feb. ..	178,101	89,651	4,781	2,328	274,861	
12th Mar. ..	160,350	85,847	4,558	2,197	252,952	
16th Apr. ..	137,251	71,532	4,713	2,186	215,682	
21st May ..	120,730	62,587	4,733	2,726	190,776	
18th June ..	116,456	59,045	5,996	4,350	185,847	
16th July ..	116,456	59,045	5,996	4,350	185,847	

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 16th July, 1951, was 901,996, compared with 906,008 at 16th April, 1951. The figure for July included 811,016 men, 85,192 women, and 5,788 young persons.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 16th July, 1951, was 41,669, of whom 37,711 were males and 3,958 were females. The total included 20,227 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 21,442 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment:			
Ex-Service ..	17,326	142	17,468
Others ..	14,089	3,313	17,402
Total ..	31,415	3,455	34,870
Classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions:			
Ex-Service ..	2,744	15	2,759
Others ..	3,552	488	4,040
Total ..	6,296	503	6,799
Grand Total ..	37,711	3,958	41,669

* The averages for 1947 exclude the numbers stood off during the fuel crisis early in the year who did not register as unemployed at Employment Exchanges.

† Up to June, 1948, the figures on which the averages are based relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but the figures for all later dates include all unemployed persons on the registers.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 16th July, 1951, 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	Total			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	4,770	741	458	71	5,228	812	6,040	8,365	938	9,303
Agriculture and Horticulture ..	2,833	722	20	67	2,853	789	3,642	5,849	915	6,764
Forestry ..	242	17	—	—	242	17	259	268	17	285
Fishing ..	1,695	2	438							

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 .. .	283	176	38	20	321	196	517	412	250	662
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Feltmongery ..	161	81	31	11	192	92	284	276	140	416
Leather Goods .. .	90	78	5	9	95	87	182	101	92	193
Fur .. .	32	17	2	—	34	17	51	35	18	53
Clothing .. .	2,258	2,347	972	1,488	3,230	3,835	7,065	3,460	4,634	8,094
Tailoring .. .	1,548	1,154	773	735	2,321	1,889	4,210	2,377	1,958	4,335
Dressmaking .. .	110	581	22	22	132	962	1,094	135	1,030	1,165
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. .. .	30	263	2	175	32	438	470	77	1,020	1,097
Hats, Caps and Millinery .. .	27	47	98	118	125	165	290	130	166	296
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified .. .	36	152	1	6	37	158	195	51	215	266
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) .. .	160	134	68	72	228	206	434	237	226	463
Repair of Boots and Shoes .. .	347	16	8	—	355	17	372	453	19	472
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	3,348	3,401	27	192	3,375	3,593	6,968	3,899	4,230	8,129
Grain Milling .. .	157	76	—	—	157	76	233	203	79	282
Bread and Flour Confectionery .. .	1,031	772	5	20	1,036	792	1,828	1,162	855	2,017
Biscuits .. .	144	274	—	—	144	274	418	145	283	428
Meat and Meat Products .. .	133	117	17	4	150	121	271	202	130	332
Milk Products .. .	226	138	—	6	226	144	370	263	159	422
Sugar and Glucose .. .	144	79	—	2	144	81	225	153	83	236
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery .. .	135	370	1	28	136	398	534	146	403	549
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables .. .	159	599	1	97	160	696	856	289	1,075	1,364
Food Industries not elsewhere specified .. .	337	384	1	24	338	408	746	375	431	806
Brewing and Malting .. .	281	182	2	1	283	183	466	296	185	481
Wholesale Bottling .. .	75	86	—	2	75	88	163	100	94	194
Other Drink Industries .. .	239	210	7	—	239	217	456	259	221	480
Tobacco .. .	287	114	—	1	287	115	402	306	232	538
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .	2,528	513	1,257	296	3,785	809	4,594	4,103	820	4,923
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) .. .	576	110	18	2	594	112	706	753	113	866
Furniture and Upholstery .. .	1,504	282	1,226	280	2,730	562	3,292	2,837	571	3,408
Shop and Office Fitting .. .	86	12	6	—	92	12	104	97	12	109
Wooden Containers and Baskets .. .	207	69	4	5	211	74	285	240	75	315
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures .. .	155	40	3	9	158	49	207	176	49	225
Paper and Printing .. .	939	723	7	32	946	755	1,701	1,007	807	1,814
Paper and Board .. .	218	117	7	—	218	117	344	233	127	360
Wallpaper .. .	11	7	—	—	11	7	18	13	8	21
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases .. .	85	159	—	5	85	164	249	96	185	281
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified .. .	49	103	1	6	50	109	159	53	113	166
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals .. .	206	47	2	2	208	49	257	223	52	275
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. .. .	370	290	4	10	374	300	674	389	322	711
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .	1,048	978	14	54	1,062	1,032	2,094	1,169	1,059	2,228
Rubber .. .	331	245	3	12	334	257	591	352	261	613
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. .. .	68	18	2	—	70	18	88	74	18	92
Brushes and Brooms .. .	48	52	3	3	51	55	106	63	57	120
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites .. .	127	258	3	11	130	269	399	142	274	416
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods .. .	40	44	—	—	44	44	84	44	44	88
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films .. .	97	18	2	—	99	18	117	100	18	118
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries .. .	337	343	1	28	338	371	709	397	387	784
Building and Contracting .. .	17,998	187	107	2	18,105	189	18,294	21,776	204	21,980
Building .. .	11,132	117	69	1	11,201	118	11,319	13,930	128	14,058
Electric Wiring and Contracting .. .	575	23	11	—	586	23	609	729	27	756
Civil Engineering Contracting .. .	6,291	47	27	1	6,318	48	6,366	7,117	49	7,166
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply .. .	1,226	86	14	—	1,240	86	1,326	1,508	90	1,598
Gas .. .	621	32	6	—	627	32	659	674	32	706
Electricity .. .	445	50	4	—	449	50	499	632	54	686
Water .. .	160	4	4	—	164	4	168	202	4	206
Transport and Communication .. .	12,536	1,129	158	12	12,694	1,141	13,835	14,777	1,167	15,944
Railways .. .	1,691	174	4	1	1,695	175	1,870	1,845	183	2,028
Tramway and Omnibus Service .. .	757	441	2	3	759	444	1,203	862	448	1,310
Other Road Passenger Transport .. .	246	15	5	—	251	15	266	319	15	334
Goods Transport by Road .. .	1,090	36	4	—	1,094	36	1,130	1,339	37	1,376
Sea Transport .. .	4,612	55	106	4	4,718	59	4,777	5,048	60	5,108
Port, River and Canal Transport .. .	1,359	17	14	—	1,373	17	1,390	2,376	18	2,394
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service .. .	483	24	8	—	491	24	515	527	24	551
Air Transport .. .	89	32	—	—	89	32	121	95	32	127
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication .. .	1,646	271	11	2	1,657	273	1,930	1,790	284	2,074
Other Transport and Communication .. .	239	30	3	—	242	30	272	248	30	278
Storage .. .	324	34	1	—	325	36	361	328	36	364
Distributive Trades .. .	8,701	7,054	122	163	8,823	7,217	16,040	10,337	7,749	18,086
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) .. .	1,088	143	15	2	1,103	145	1,248	1,344	169	1,513
Dealing in Other Industrial Materials and Machinery .. .	952	178	4	10	956	188	1,144	1,081	203	1,284
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink .. .	768	303	4	10	772	313	1,085	1,036	350	1,386
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) .. .	2,151	2,217	61	43	2,212	2,260	4,472	2,684	2,428	5,112
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods .. .	1,014	440	16	6	1,030	446	1,476	1,120	461	1,581
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods .. .	2,494	3,495	20	88	2,514	3,583	6,097	2,800	3,846	6,646
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers .. .	234	278	2	4	236	282	518	272	292	564
Insurance, Banking and Finance .. .	790	392	11	3	801	395	1,196	880	418	1,298
Public Administration .. .	10,748	3,025	128	54	10,876	3,079	13,955	12,072	3,247	15,319
National Government Service .. .	5,385	1,991	29	11	5,414	2,002	7,416	6,060	2,139	8,199
Local Government Service .. .	5,363	1,034	99	43	5,462	1,077	6,539	6,012	1,108	7,120
Professional Services .. .	2,699	4,369	14	273	2,713	4,642	7,355	2,916	4,958	7,874
Accountancy .. .	112	51	—	—	112	51	163	118	58	176
Education .. .	691	1,181	6	255	697	1,436	2,133	761	1,584	2,345
Law .. .	77	123	—	—	77	123	200	87	129	216
Medical and Dental Services .. .	803	2,716	4	13	807	2,729	3,536	868	2,873	3,741
Religion .. .	109	48	2	—	111	48	159	124	54	178
Other Professional and Business Services .. .	907	250	2	5	909	255	1,164	958	260	1,218
Miscellaneous Services .. .	9,530	16,372	73	976	9,603	17,348	26,951	10,454	18,420	28,874
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. .. .	1,704	1,209	19	53	1,723	1,262	2,985	1,818	1,301	3,119
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting .. .	1,338	564	6	11	1,344	575	1,919	1,494	599	2,093
Catering, Hotels, etc. .. .	4,447	9,232	16	781	4,463	10,013	14,476	4,858	10,472	15,330
Laundries .. .	295	941	2	11	297	952	1,249	325	1,048	1,373
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. .. .	102	245	1	5	103	250	353	119	265	384
Hairdressing and Manicure .. .	155	187	5	9	160	196	356	177	215	392
Private Domestic Service (Resident) .. .	127	1,339	—	1	127	1,340	1,467	138	1,506	1,644
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) .. .	472	2,325	14	74	486	2,399	2,885	528	2,632	3,160
Other Services .. .	890	330	10	31	900	361	1,261	997	382	1,379
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry .. .	1,976	156	—	—	1,976	156	2,132	2,054	169	2,223
Other Persons not Classified by Industry .. .	7,630	7,655	—	—	7,630	7,655	15,285	8,188	8,141	16,329
GRAND TOTAL* .. .	116,456	59,045	5,996	4,350	122,452	63,395	185,847	140,753	68,988	209,741

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,630 males and 176 females in Great Britain and 3,815 males and 190 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 6th June and 4th July, 1951, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 26th May, 1951, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows (a) the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also (b) at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows (c) the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in item (c) are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks ended 26th May, 1951

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period			Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)		M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	Textiles	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.6	3.8	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.0	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.0
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	2.6	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.2	Cotton Weaving, etc.	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
Glass (other than containers)	2.3	3.5	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.5	Woolen and Worsted	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.6	3.3
Glass Containers	3.2	5.8	3.7	3.3	4.6	3.6	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.3
Cement	2.3	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.0	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.9	4.9	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	Linen and Soft Hemp	2.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.4
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.3	3.2	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.4	Jute	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.2	5.1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.4	—	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.5	Rope, Twine and Net	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.3
Chemicals and Dyes	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.2	Hosiery	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.3
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.0	3.1	2.6	2.2	3.7	3.1	Lace	1.3	1.8	1.5	0.9	2.4	1.7
Explosives and Fireworks	2.4	3.8	2.9	2.1	3.3	2.5	Carpets	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	3.3	2.7
Paint and Varnish	2.0	3.2	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.2	Narrow Fabrics	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.3
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.9	3.4	2.6	1.9	4.2	2.9	Made-up Textiles	3.0	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.9	3.7
Mineral Oil Refining	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.6	Textile Finishing, etc.	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.4
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.0	3.1	2.3	2.9	4.3	3.2	Other Textile Industries	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.1
Metal Manufacture	2.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.3	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.8	3.3	2.3	2.2	3.2	2.6
Blast Furnaces	1.4	3.3	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.5	Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.5	2.8	1.7	2.2	3.1	2.3
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8	Leather Goods	2.4	3.2	2.9	2.2	3.2	2.9
Iron Foundries	2.8	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.5	2.9	Fur	2.7	4.5	3.5	2.6	3.7	3.1
Tinplate Manufacture	1.1	3.4	1.4	2.2	3.1	2.3	Clothing	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.7
Sheet Steel Manufacture	1.3	3.1	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.4	Tailoring	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.9
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	Dressmaking	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.6	3.6
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	1.4	2.6	2.5	1.3	2.8	2.6
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.3	3.8	2.6	2.4	3.5	2.6	Hats, Caps and Millinery	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.6	3.1
Marine Engineering	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.3	Other Dress Industries	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.7
Agricultural Machinery	2.8	3.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.6	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.7	2.7	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.9
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.5	6.0	3.1	2.7	4.4	3.0
Machine Tools	2.3	3.7	2.5	2.3	3.4	2.5	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.2	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.7
Stationary Engines	2.3	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.5	Grain Milling	1.9	3.9	2.3	3.1	3.8	3.2
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.1	3.8	2.3	2.1	4.4	2.4	Bread and Flour Confectionery	3.9	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.4	4.0	2.0	1.2	2.5	1.5	Biscuits	3.7	6.3	5.4	3.9	5.2	4.7
Constructional Engineering	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.4	2.9	3.4	Meat and Meat Products	2.8	5.0	3.7	2.2	3.9	2.9
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.3	3.8	2.6	2.4	3.4	2.5	Milk Products	6.2	8.1	6.8	5.0	4.6	4.9
Electrical Machinery	1.9	3.4	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.3	Sugar and Glucose	2.7	4.5	3.1	2.4	5.8	3.2
Electrical Wires and Cables	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.3	3.3	2.7	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	3.0	4.0	3.7	4.6	3.5	3.9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.4	2.7	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.7	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	3.3	5.5	4.7	3.1	5.6	4.7
Wireless Apparatus	3.3	5.0	4.1	2.9	4.5	3.7	Other Food Industries	3.9	7.6	5.4	3.8	5.8	4.6
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	3.0	4.6	3.9	2.5	4.4	3.6	Brewing and Malting	2.2	5.3	2.7	1.9	3.5	2.2
Batteries and Accumulators	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.8	3.2	Wholesale Bottling	3.7	5.6	4.5	3.1	3.4	3.2
Other Electrical Goods	2.6	4.1	3.2	2.8	3.9	3.3	Other Drink Industries	3.5	7.7	4.9	2.9	4.7	3.5
Vehicles	2.1	3.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	2.4	Tobacco	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.6
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.4	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.2
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.6	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	3.0	4.2	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.3
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	2.2	4.1	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.2	Furniture and Upholstery	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.8
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories	3.0	4.2	3.4	3.0	4.3	3.3	Shop and Office Fitting	2.7	3.2	2.6	4.1	2.9	4.0
Railway Locomotive Shops	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	Wooden Containers and Baskets	3.1	4.8	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7
Other Locomotive Manufacture	2.0	4.2	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.6	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2.8	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.6
Railway Carriages and Wagons	0.9	2.1	1.0	1.8	2.7	1.9	Paper and Printing	1.6	2.5	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.0
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	3.7	6.0	4.5	2.6	3.8	3.0	Paper and Board	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2.5	4.0	3.1	2.9	4.1	3.3	Wallpaper	1.9	6.8	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.3
Tools and Cutlery	2.1	3.8	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.4	Cardboard Boxes, etc.	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.5	3.7	3.2
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	2.6	3.9	3.2	2.7	4.1	3.4	Other Manufactures of Paper	1.9	3.1	2.7	2.0	3.1	2.7
Iron and Steel Forgings	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.4	Printing of Newspapers, etc.	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.1
Wire and Wire Manufactures	1.7	3.0	2.0	2.7	4.2	3.1	Other Printing, etc.	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.8
Hollow-ware	2.6	4.0	3.3	3.1	4.1	3.6	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.3	4.6	3.8	3.1	4.2	3.5
Brass Manufactures	2.5	4.0	3.0	3.1	4.3	3.5	Rubber	3.7	4.7	4.0	3.2	4.2	3.5
Other Metal Industries	2.8	4.2	3.3	3.1	4.3	3.6	Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.2
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.0	3.4	2.5	2.1	3.4	2.6	Brushes and Brooms	2.0	3.7	2.9	2.0	3.9	3.0
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.1	3.7	2.6	2.2	3.7	2.7	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	3.0	5.6	4.7	3.5	5.1	4.5
Watches and Clocks	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	2.4	4.5	3.7	2.5	4.2	3.5
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.5	3.3	2.3	1.9	3.4	2.3	Production of Cinematograph Films	6.0	3.0	5.4	3.6	2.4	3.3
Musical Instruments	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.7	3.3	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.8	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.8	3.4
All the above Industries	2.3	3.4	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.8							

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).

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th July and 19th June, 1951, with the corresponding figures for 18th July and 20th June, 1950. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, 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.

Region	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to							
	Sickness				Industrial Injury			
	17th July, 1951	19th June, 1951	18th July, 1950	20th June, 1950	17th July, 1951	19th June, 1951	18th July, 1950	20th June, 1950
London and South-Eastern	79.3	84.9	84.8	89.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8
London and Middlesex	62.9	65.1	63.9	67.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.9
London and Remainder	36.1	37.6	37.0	38.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Eastern	29.8	31.0	31.3	32.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Southern	43.7	45.7	44.7	46.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
South-Western	68.6	71.5	71.6	74.6	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5
Midland	48.7	51.0	51.9	54.2	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3
North-Midland								
East and West Ridings	72.3	75.6	76.8	80.5	7.9	8.0	8.4	8.2
North-Western	129.1	133.7	132.9	137.8	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.9
Northern	55.3	58.3	55.6	57.3	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.3
Scotland	90.4	97.6	93.0	98.9	7.6	7.5	8.0	7.9
Wales	52.4	53.8	51.7	53.7	7.3	6.8	8.1	7.8
Total, Great Britain	768.7	805.9	795.4	830.8	57.5	57.9	60.8	60.7

Work of Appointments Services

The particulars given below relate to the work of the Appointments Services of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

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 July, 1951, was 5,558*; this figure included 4,247 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,311 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 19th June and 16th July (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 19th June	3,849
„ notified during period	578
„ filled during period	200
„ cancelled or withdrawn	389
„ outstanding at 16th July	3,

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in June

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in June 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 June was 701,900, compared with 702,700 for the four weeks ended 26th May and 698,800 for the five weeks ended 1st July, 1950.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 641,600 in June, 650,000 in May and 634,200 in June, 1950; 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 June, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with May, 1951, and June, 1950.

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 June, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (-)* compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 26th May, 1951	5 weeks ended 1st July, 1950
Northumberland	43,700	...	+ 800
Cumberland	5,800	...	+ 200
Durham	107,200	- 300	+ 1,400
South and West Yorkshire	136,600	- 200	+ 900
North Derbyshire	37,200	...	+ 800
Nottinghamshire	44,900	...	...
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire	14,800	...	+ 200
Lancashire and Cheshire	49,600	- 100	+ 300
North Wales	9,000	...	+ 500
North Staffordshire	19,000	...	+ 100
Cannock Chase	15,900	- 100	- 500
South Staffordshire, Worcester-shire and Shropshire	5,400	...	...
Warwickshire	15,200	- 100	- 100
South Wales and Monmouth-shire	102,600	...	+ 800
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	6,200	...	...
Kent	6,200	...	+ 200
England and Wales	619,300	- 800	+ 2,600
Fife and Clackmannan	22,300	...	+ 700
The Lothians	12,900	+ 100	+ 400
Central West	11,800	...	+ 700
Central East	13,200	...	- 100
Ayrshire, etc.	15,800	- 100	+ 200
Alloa	6,600	...	...
Scotland	82,600	...	+ 500
Great Britain	701,900	- 800	+ 3,100

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of June about 4,540 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,490; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 950. During the four weeks of May there was a net decrease of 830.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.90 in June, 4.78 in May, and 4.79 in June, 1950. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.27, 5.14 and 5.14.

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 June and May, 1951, and June, 1950, 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

	June, 1951	May, 1951	June, 1950
Coal Face Workers :			
Voluntary	6.23	7.45	6.77
Involuntary	7.09	6.97	7.53
All Workers :			
Voluntary	4.56	5.40	4.89
Involuntary	6.19	6.07	6.56

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.14 tons in June, compared with 3.14 tons in the previous month and 3.09 tons in June, 1950.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.19 tons in June; for May, 1951, and June, 1950, the figures were 1.19 tons and 1.18 tons, respectively.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

† As from 1st January, 1951, 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 March was slightly higher than in the previous month and 2.7 per cent. higher than in March, 1950.

Returns received by the Bureau, covering 55 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions and relating to between 25 and 30 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the first quarter of 1951 was 0.7, the same figure as in the preceding quarter, compared with 0.8 in the first quarter of 1950.

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 April, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.6 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 8.2 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 1950. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st April was 1.3 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 9.7 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 1950.

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 February was 3.0 per cent. higher than in the previous month, and 0.4 per cent. higher than in February, 1950.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in May is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 46,068,000. This was 0.2 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 6.4 per cent. higher than for May, 1950. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939 = 100) showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in May compared with the previous month but an increase of 9.4 per cent. compared with May, 1950.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of May was about 1,609,000, compared with 1,744,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,057,000 at the middle of May, 1950.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of July was 104,593, of whom 38,813 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 122,956 and 45,215 at the beginning of the previous month and 141,103 and 53,832 at the beginning of July, 1950.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of June was 1,325,847, compared with 1,386,917 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month and 1,538,066 at the end of June, 1950. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 286,161, 286,744 and 270,468.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 28th July was 35,312, compared with 37,021 at 23rd June and 37,991 at 29th July, 1950.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of June was 61,342, of whom 43,238 were wholly unemployed, 368 were temporarily stopped and 17,736 were relief workers. At the end of the previous month the number registered was 69,381 (46,829 wholly unemployed, revised figures) and at the end of June, 1950, it was 64,527 (46,518 wholly unemployed).

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 6,386 at the end of May, compared with 17,034 in the previous month and 4,945 in May, 1950.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 154,220 at the end of May, compared with 160,272 at the end of the previous month and 169,161 at the end of May, 1950.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of about 969,900 showed that 2.5 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of March, 1951, compared with 2.4 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 2.7 per cent. at the end of March, 1950.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour	329	U.K. Index of Retail Prices	337
Index of Rates of Wages	335	Retail Prices Overseas	337
Industrial Disputes	336		

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in July

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics*, the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £492,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,595,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades, the retail food trades in England and Wales, the iron and steel industry, the printing industry, the wool textile industry in Yorkshire and furniture manufacture. Others receiving increases included workers employed in industrial and staff canteens, cinema theatres, municipal tramway, trolleybus and motor omnibus undertakings (outside the Metropolitan Area) and cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery manufacture.

In the retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades the statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils Act was increased by 12s. a week for shop managers, 10s. for manageresses, 9s. for other men 21 years and over and 7s. 6d. for other women 21 years and over. In the retail food trades in England and Wales the statutory minimum remuneration was increased by 9s. or 10s. a week, according to weekly trade, for branch shop managers and manageresses, by 7s. 6d. for other men and by 6s. for other women. In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In the general printing industry, excluding workpeople employed on certain national newspapers, a cost-of-living bonus based on the official index of retail prices was introduced with payments of 10s. a week to male workers 18 years and over and 7s. 6d. to female workers 18 and over. There were increases also in basic rates in certain districts in England and Wales, resulting from a regrading of provincial towns for wages purposes; for men these increases varied from 1s. to 3s. 6d. a week, according to occupation and locality, and for women from 6d. to 3s. 6d. In the wool textile industry in Yorkshire there was an increase of 7½ per cent. on weekly rates. For workpeople employed in the manufacture, renovation and repair of furniture and furnishings the supplementary cost-of-living allowance, based on the index of retail prices, was increased by 1d. an hour for men and ¾d. for women.

The minimum weekly rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act for workpeople employed in industrial and staff canteens were increased by 7s. a week for men and by 4s. 6d. for women. Workpeople employed in cinema theatres received increases varying according to occupation and grading of theatre. National standard rates of wages were adopted for the operating staff in municipal tramway, trolleybus and motor omnibus undertakings outside the Metropolitan area, replacing the separate rates previously in operation for two groups of undertakings and resulting in increases of 11s. or 13s. a week for drivers and 10s. or 12s. for conductors, according to the previous grading of the undertaking, and of 7s. 6d., 8s. or 8s. 6d., according to occupation,

for workers in depots and garages. The additional payment of 7d. an hour for scheduled hours worked after 1 p.m. on Saturday but within the normal working week was discontinued. In cocoa, chocolate and confectionery manufacture the minimum time rates agreed by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturers' Industrial Group were increased by 8s. a week for men and by 6s. for women.

Of the total increase of £492,000, about £170,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts or the Catering Wages Act; about £97,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £93,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £87,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; and the remainder resulted from arbitration awards.

Changes in January-July, 1951

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 seven completed months of 1951, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases in wage rates during this period.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	171,000	£ 49,400
Mining and Quarrying	420,000	159,900
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	194,000	64,600
Chemicals and Allied Trades	189,500	85,200
Metal Manufacture	194,000	70,700
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	182,500	81,300
Vehicles	304,000	132,400
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	153,500	58,600
Textiles	632,500	290,700
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	39,000	12,400
Clothing	493,500	150,900
Food, Drink and Tobacco	306,000	95,600
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	182,000	98,300
Paper and Printing	260,000	178,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	113,500	49,900
Building and Contracting	1,102,000	565,300
Gas, Electricity and Water	250,500	81,500
Transport and Communication	1,117,500	519,500
Distributive Trades	861,000	317,000
Public Administration	258,500	73,700
Miscellaneous Services	497,000	153,200
Total	7,921,500	3,288,100

In the corresponding months of 1950 there was a net increase of £478,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,638,500 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland	2 July	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3.6d. a shift (5s. 6d. to 5s. 9.6d.) for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and by 1.8d. (2s. 9d. to 2s. 10.8d.) for boys under 18.‡
	Cumberland	23 July	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (5s. 4d. to 5s. 5d.) for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and by ½d. (2s. 8d. to 2s. 8½d.) for boys.‡
	North Lincolnshire	1 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 8d.) for men, by 2.925d. (6s. 3.075d. to 6s. 6d.) for youths 18 years and under 21 years, and by 1.95d. (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 4d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	1 July	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 4.08d. a shift (8s. 0.56d. to 8s. 4.64d.) for men, by 3.06d. (6s. 0.42d. to 6s. 3.48d.) for youths 18 years and under 21 years, and by 2.04d. (4s. 0.28d. to 4s. 2.32d.) for boys under 18.‡
	West Cumberland	23 July	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (5s. 5d. to 5s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and by ½d. (2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9d.) for boys.**
	South and West Durham	2 July	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3d. a shift (4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1½d. (2s. 1½d. to 2s. 3d.) for boys under 18.††
	Great Britain	First full pay week in July	Men, youths and boys employed in the roadstone quarrying industry	Increases of 2d. an hour in the minimum basic rate for men 21 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for youths and boys; the increase of 2d. to be paid on an hourly basis to pieceworkers or, by agreement, merged into the piecework rate.

* 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.

† Workpeople who received two or more increases in wages during the period are counted only once in this column.

‡ 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) totalling 3s. 8d. a shift, plus 9d. to date workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, for men and youths 18 years and over, with proportional additions for youths and boys, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

¶ Wages are subject to further *ad hoc* additions of 1s. 6d. a shift for men and of 9d. a shift for youths and 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.

†† 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.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Cement Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay week commencing on or after 16 July	Adult male workers, other than maintenance craftsmen	Occupational differential rates (paid over and above the agreed basic rates fixed for able-bodied adult male general labourers) increased as follows:— from 0.8d. an hour to 1.1d.; from 1.1d. to 1.5d.; from 1.6d. to 2.2d.; from 2.2d. to 3.0d.; from 3.0d. to 3.8d.; from 3.8d. to 4.7d.; from 4.7d. to 5.5d.
Flint Glass Manufacture	Various districts in Great Britain	First pay day in July	Glass cutters and decorators and ancillary workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2s. a week (4s. to 6s.). Minimum rates after change: glass cutters and decorators 2s. 10d. an hour, ancillary workers—mixers, inspectors, packers, etc., 2s. 3d., 2s. 5d. or 2s. 7d. according to occupation, plus cost-of-living bonus of 6s. a week in each case.
Slag and Tarmacadam Manufacture	Great Britain	1 July	Men	Increase of 2d. an hour. Minimum basic rates after change, including any sliding-scale, cost-of-living, or good-timekeeping bonus: adult labourers 2s. 7d. an hour, plant unit attendants 2s. 8d., tar mixer attendants 2s. 9d.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)†	1 July	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 8d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.53d. an hour (1s. 1.65d. to 1s. 2.18d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 2.93d. a shift (6s. 3.07d. to 6s. 6d.) or by 0.4d. an hour (10.24d. to 10.64d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.95d. a shift (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 4d.) or by 0.27d. an hour (6.82d. to 7.09d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Drugs and Fine Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of 5s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over—Class I 122s. a week, Class II 117s., Class III 112s.; women 21 years and over—Class I 85s. 6d., Class II 79s. 6d.; youths and boys 48s. 6d. at 15, rising to 97s. at 20; girls 45s. to 75s. In the London area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) rates are 4s. a week higher for adult males and 2s. for adult females and juveniles.
Seed Crushing and Compound Food and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain	2 July	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 12s. a week in minimum rates for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change: adult male general labourers, Grade 1 areas 118s. a week, Grade 2 116s., Grade 3 114s., Grade 4 112s.; women 18 years and over employed in the sack shop, packing small bags, sweeping, cleaning (machinery excepted) and messroom attendance receive 70 per cent. of the appropriate minimum adult male rate (previously women received two-thirds of the adult male rate).
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 9 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 10s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 7s. for women 20 and over, of 4s. to 8s., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 4s. to 6s. for girls. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—Grade "A" firms 118s. a week, Grade "B" 114s.; women 20 years and over Grades "A" and "B" 81s.; youths and boys Grades "A" and "B" 42s. at 15, rising to 98s. at 20; girls Grades "A" and "B" 42s. at 15, rising to 78s. at 19.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland	1 July	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 8d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.53d. an hour (1s. 1.65d. to 1s. 2.18d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 2.93d. a shift (6s. 3.07d. to 6s. 6d.) or by 0.4d. an hour (10.24d. to 10.64d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.95d. a shift (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 4d.) or by 0.27d. an hour (6.82d. to 7.09d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland	Pay period commencing nearest 1 July	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 8d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain‡	2 July	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2.925d. (6s. 3.075d. to 6s. 6d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.95d. (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 4d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§	1 July	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melting, pitmen, slagmen, lademen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 8d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.53d. an hour (1s. 1.65d. to 1s. 2.18d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 2.93d. a shift (6s. 3.07d. to 6s. 6d.) or by 0.4d. an hour (10.24d. to 10.64d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.95d. a shift (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 4d.) or by 0.27d. an hour (6.82d. to 7.09d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, 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, increased* by 0.53d. an hour (1s. 1.65d. to 1s. 2.18d.) for craftsmen, by 0.4d. (10.24d. to 10.64d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.27d. (6.82d. to 7.09d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.	Sunday preceding first pay day in July	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 6.7d. to 8s. 10.6d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2.925d. (6s. 5.025d. to 6s. 7.95d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. (4s. 3.35d. to 4s. 5.3d.) for those under 18.
	do.	Sunday preceding first pay day in Aug.	do.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 10.6d. to 8s. 11.9d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (6s. 7.95d. to 6s. 8.925d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (4s. 5.3d. to 4s. 5.95d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning 2 July	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 4.2d. a shift (8s. 7.6d. to 8s. 11.8d.) for men, by 3.15d. (6s. 5.7d. to 6s. 8.85d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 2.1d. (4s. 3.8d. to 4s. 5.9d.) for boys under 18.
	do.	Pay period beginning 30 July	do.	Cost-of-living net addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.4d. a shift (8s. 11.8d. to 9s. 1.2d.) for men, by 1.05d. (6s. 8.85d. to 6s. 9.9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. (4s. 5.9d. to 4s. 6.6d.) for boys under 18.
	South-West Wales	1 July	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (7s. 3.1d. to 7s. 7d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 2.625d. (4s. 10.625d. to 5s. 1.25d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. (3s. 7.55d. to 3s. 9.5d.) for youths under 18 years.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles except apprentices	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 8d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 2.925d. (6s. 3.075d. to 6s. 6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 1.95d. (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 4d.) for workers under 18.

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

† These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	1 July	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1s. 8.84d. a shift (7s. 4.16d. to 9s. 1d.) for men, and by 10.42d. (3s. 8.08d. to 4s. 6.5d.) for youths and boys.*
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 July	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, increased† by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s. 8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2.925d. (6s. 3.075d. to 6s. 6d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.95d. (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 4d.) for those under 18.
Shuttle Making	Lancs. and Yorks.	Pay day in week commencing 2 July	Men, apprentices and trainees	Increase† of 1/4d. an hour in day-work rates for journeymen and trainees 21 years and over, of 1/4d. for apprentices and for trainees 19 and 20, and of 1 1/2 per cent. (9 1/2 per cent. to 11 per cent.) in the percentage addition to piece-work rates. Minimum day-work rate after change for journeymen 3s. 1d. an hour (3s. 2 1/2d. in Yorkshire).
Bobbin Making	England and Wales	First pay day in July	Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase† of 2s. a week for adult workers and of 1s. for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: Men—higher skilled 119s. 6d. a week, lesser skilled 111s., labourers 104s.; apprentices, youths and boys 42s. at 15 years, rising to 89s. 6d. at 20; women 18 years and over 77s. 6d., girls 42s. at 15, 49s. at 16 and 61s. at 17.
Boiler Scaling and Painting	Bristol Channel Ports	First pay week in July	Boiler scalers and painters	Increase of 8s. a week. Minimum rates after change: boiler scalers 140s. a week, chippers and painters 127s. 6d.
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay week in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Supplementary cost-of-living sliding scale re-introduced, resulting in an additional supplementary cost-of-living allowance for each hour worked of 4d. for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles.† Rates after change for timeworkers, consisting of the aggregate of the current minimum time rate (i.e., base rate plus cost-of-living bonus of 8 1/2d. an hour for men) and the new supplementary cost-of-living allowance: journeymen 21 years or over, London district 2s. 11d. an hour, Provincial district 2s. 9d., labourers, porters, etc., 2s. 5 1/2d., 2s. 4d., plus in all cases 4d. an hour supplementary cost-of-living allowance; journeymen 19 years and over, London district 1s. 11 1/2d., Provinces 1s. 10d., women labourers, porters, etc., 1s. 7 1/2d., 1s. 6 1/2d., plus in all cases 2 1/2d. an hour supplementary cost-of-living allowance.
Penmaking	Birmingham and district	4 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase† of 1s. 4d. a week for skilled men 21 years and over, of 1s. for other men 21 years or over, of 2d. to 9d., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys, of 5d. for women 18 years and over, and of 3d. to 5d., according to age, for girls. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: toolmakers over 25 years of age, employed as cutters, piercers, raisers, slitters, point formers and miscellaneous tool-makers 122s. 5d., as markers or grinders 110s. 8d., other toolmakers 21 to 25 years 102s. 10d., charge hands over 21 years of age in hardening shop and rolling mill 110s. 8d., in tempering shop, shaking mill and colouring shop 102s. 10d., maintenance engineers over 25 110s. 8d., other men 21 and over 85s. 6d.; women 18 years and over (day work) 56s. 3d. Piece-work prices for women 18 years and over are to be such as to yield at least 68s. 9d. for a 45-hour week to workers of average ability.
Orthopaedic Appliance and Artificial Limb Manufacture	England and Wales (excluding Sheffield)	Week commencing 1 July	Men, apprentices, youths and boys employed in orthopaedic appliance manufacture	Increase of 3d. an hour for workers 18 years and over, and of 2d. for younger workers, as a result of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements previously in operation, and further increase† of 1/4d. for workers 18 years and over, and of 1d. for younger workers. Rates after change: Grade 1, exceptionally high skill (except sheet metal section) 4s. 3d. an hour, Grade A, highly skilled 4s. 2d., Grade B 3s. 11 1/2d. (sheet metal workers 4s. 0 1/2d.), Grade C 3s. 8 1/2d.
	do.	do.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys, employed in artificial limb manufacture	Increase† of 1 1/4d. an hour for workers 18 years and over, and of 1d. for younger workers. Rates after change: Grade 1, exceptionally high skill (except sheet metal section) 4s. 3d. an hour, Grade A, highly skilled 4s. 2d., Grade B 3s. 11 1/2d. (sheet metal workers 4s. 0 1/2d.), Grade C 3s. 8 1/2d.
Organ Building	United Kingdom	1 July	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increase of 4d. an hour in the standard rates for journeymen, and of proportionate amounts, according to area and period of employment, for improvers, apprentices, youths and boys. Standard rates after change for journeymen: London 3s. 6d. an hour, Liverpool and Manchester 3s. 5 1/2d., other towns 3s. 5d.
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first pay week in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase† in supplementary cost-of-living allowances of 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.) for men 21 years and over, of 1/2d. (2d. to 2 1/2d.) for women 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire	Pay day in week ending 28 July	Workpeople employed in woollen and worsted spinning and weaving	Increase of 7 1/2 per cent. on weekly rates, with minimum increases of 7s. 8d. for adult male timeworkers, and of 5s. 1d. for adult female timeworkers. Minimum weekly time rates after change for lowest rated workers: men 109s. 9d. a week, women 73s. 4d.
	do.	do.	Workpeople employed in the woolcombing section	Increase of 7 1/2 per cent. on weekly rates for all workers, with minimum increases of 7s. 9d. for men, and of 5s. 7d. for women. Minimum weekly rates after change for lowest rated workers: men (nightworkers) 122s. 8d., plus special change for lowest rated workers: men (nightworkers) 122s. 8d., plus special change for lowest rated workers of 1/4d. an hour for all hours worked, (day workers) 111s.; women 79s. 7d.
	Leicester	First pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1/4d. in the shilling (8 1/4d. to 9d.) on basic wages. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: men 21 years and over—skilled 114s. 8d. a week, unskilled 109s. 7d.; women 18 years and over—skilled 72s. 11d., learners 70s. 1d.; piecework minimum rates, men 119s. 8d., women 82s. 10d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Hawick	Pay day in week ending 6 July	Men, women and juveniles	Increase† of 5 per cent. (65 to 70 per cent.) on all basic rates, resulting in minimum increases of 2s. 6d. a week for journeymen, of 1s. 7d. for journeymen, women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of percentage bonus of 70 per cent. on the basic rates and the flat rate bonus of 20s. for men and 15s. for women: journeymen 105s. a week, journeymen 69s. 8d.
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in July	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase† of 6 per cent. (9 to 15 per cent.) on basic rates.
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain	Second pay day in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Lieu bonus (granted to timeworkers 18 years and over who have not been put on to a piecework job after three months' employment in the factory) increased by 6s. a week (6s. to 12s.) for male workers, and by 4s. (6s. to 10s.) for female workers; minimum rates for pieceworkers (not affected by lieu bonus) increased by 7 1/2 per cent. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: males 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters, with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 115s. 3d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 127s. 3d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 115s. 3d., 121s. 3d. or 127s. 3d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 years or over 108s.; females—card cutters with 18 months' experience, and 18 years of age 64s. 10d., 19 years 73s. 2d., 20 years 82s. 10d., other female workers 18 years 61s. 2d., 19 years 66s., 20 years 72s.

* These increases are the result of an increase in the index of retail prices, and of a revision of the cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements whereby the cost-of-living bonus is now proportionate to the number of points by which the index exceeds 30; formerly the bonus was proportionate to the number of points by which the index figure exceeded 45. The revised arrangements date back to 2nd April, 1951.

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

‡ The new supplementary cost-of-living allowance is related to a sliding scale based on the index of retail prices, the present allowance of 4d. an hour for men corresponding with an index figure of 121. Changes in the allowances are to be made quarterly in July, October, January, and April in accordance with the index figures published in the preceding months of May, August, November and February. The allowance is a separate payment to be made for all hours worked, and is not to be included for the purpose of calculating payment-by-result bonuses or additional payments for overtime.

§ The revised arrangements provide that, for each rise or fall of 5 points in the index figure of retail prices, workers 18 years and over are to receive 1/4d. an hour, and younger workers 1d. an hour. The revision is the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester	Pay day in week ending 7 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 6s. a week (18s. to 24s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 years and over, of 4s. (12s. to 16s.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Fellmongering	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 2 Mar.†	Pieceworkers handling domestic sheep skins	Increase of 7½ per cent. in existing piecework rates.
Waterproof Garment Manufacture	Lancashire and Cheshire	Second pay day in July	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5 per cent. (60 to 65 per cent.). Inclusive minimum time rates after change include: adult males—makers, machinists and passers 136s. 2d. a week; adult females—makers, machinists, button-hole machinists, passers and finishers 86s. 8d., button machinists, bar tackers, folders, markers, eyeletters and studders 80s. 1d.
Military Cork Head-Dress Making	London	6 July	Men	Increase* of 3 per cent. (46 to 49 per cent.) in current piece rates.
Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Trade	Great Britain	25 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (other than dyers in the feather trade)	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of 2d. for female workers 18 years or over, of 1d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. to 2d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 8½d. an hour at under 15½ years, rising to 2s. 3d. at 21 or over; female workers 8d. at 15 years, rising to 1s. 6d. at 18 or 18½ years, according to age and age of entry into the trade.‡
Flour Milling	Great Britain	2 July	Workpeople, except transport workers, mechanics and electricians	Increases of 12s. a week for men 21 years and over, of proportional amounts for youths, and of 9s. for women and girls. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over—first roller men, on shift work, Class A mills 144s. a week, Class AA 140s. 6d., Class B 137s., Class BB 134s. 6d., Class C 132s., shiftworkers' minimum rate 123s., 120s., 118s., 116s., 114s., general labourers on day work 118s., 115s. 6d., 113s., 112s. 6d., 112s.; women 20 years and over (other than those replacing men)—mill cleaners on day work 83s. 6d., 81s. 6d., 79s. 6d., 77s., 74s., sack cleaners and repairers 82s. 6d., 80s. 6d., 78s. 6d., 76s. 6d., 74s. 6d., packing small bags of 28 lbs. and under 74s. 6d., 73s. 6d., 72s. 6d., 71s. 6d., 70s. 6d.
	do.	25 June§	Mechanics and electricians	Increase of 12s. a week. Rates after change: Class A mills 146s. 6d., Class B 138s. 6d., Class C 134s. 10d.‡
Baking	Lancashire (except Liverpool)	Pay day in week commencing 2 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2½d. an hour for men 21 years and over, and of 1½d. for youths, boys, women and girls. Rates after change for a 46-hour week include: men—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 140s. 10d. a week, first hands 132s. 3d., second hands 130s. 4d., confectioners or table hands (including oven cleaners) 124s. 7d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 116s. 11d.; women—forewomen 98s. 8½d., single hands 92s., confectioners 21 and over 88s. 2d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 82s. 5d.
	Liverpool and Birkenhead district	First full pay period ending after 7 July	Workpeople employed in bakeries other than factory bakeries	Increases of 10s. 2d. a week in basic rates for men 21 years and over (10s. 3d. for stokers), of 6s. or 5s. 6d., according to occupation, for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: male workers—foremen confectioners 142s. 6d. a week, foremen bakers 140s. 6d., first hands 136s. 5d., second hands 134s. 5d., confectioners or table hands 128s. 4d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 120s. 3d.; female workers—forewomen 92s., single hands 85s. 6d., confectioners 21 and over 81s. 6d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 75s.
	do.	First full pay period ending after 30 June	Workpeople employed in factory bakeries	Increases of 10s. or 9s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, in basic rates for men 21 years and over, of 6s. or 5s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: male workers—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 141s. a week, first hands 132s. 6d., second hands 130s. 6d., confectioners or table hands 125s., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 117s.; female workers—forewomen 92s., single hands 85s. 6d., confectioners 21 and over 81s. 6d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 75s.
	North West Area||	do.	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies	Increases of 9s. 7d. a week for men 21 years and over, and of 5s. 9d. for youths, boys, women and girls; night work allowance increased by 8s. a week (12s. to 20s.). Rates after change include: male workers—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 140s. 10d. a week, first hands 132s. 3d., second hands 130s. 4d., confectioners or table hands 21 and over 124s. 7d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 116s. 11d.; female workers—forewomen 98s. 9d., single hands 92s., confectioners 21 and over 88s. 2d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 82s. 5d.
	North of England||	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 July	Adult workers	Adult male workers to be paid minimum rates of 4s. a week, and adult female workers 3s. a week, higher than the rates fixed under the Baking Wages Council Order operating on that date.
	Scotland . . .	First pay day following 8 July	Workpeople employed by private traders and co-operative societies	Increases of 10s. a week in minimum rates for journeymen bakers, dough-makers and ovenmen, of 2s. 6d. or 5s. for apprentices, of 5s. for other male and female workers 18 years or over, and of 2s. 6d. for other workers under 18; increase of 6d. an hour (1s. to 1s. 6d.) for each hour worked before 4.0 a.m. on Saturday mornings by single-shift workers. Minimum rates after change include: men—journeymen bakers 131s. to 146s. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers and ovenmen 138s. to 153s., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 111s. 6d. to 124s., bakery workers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 21 years or over 104s. to 116s. 6d.; women—ingredient storekeeper chargehands 100s. 6d., assistant bakers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 21 or over 93s., bakery workers 21 or over 78s.**
	Leicester . . .	4 June††	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 9s. 7d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of 5s. 9d. for youths, boys, women and girls. Minimum rates after change include: male workers—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 131s. 2d. a week, first hands (confectioners) 125s. 5d. (bakers) 123s. 5d., second hands 124s. 5d., 122s. 5d., confectioner table hands 118s. 5d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 108s. 5d.; female workers—forewomen 94s. 7½d., single hands 87s. 7½d., confectioners 21 and over 83s. 7½d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 77s. 7½d.
	Southern Counties of England‡‡	Pay day in week commencing 4 June	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies	Increases of 9s. 7d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of 5s. 9d. for youths, boys, women and girls. Minimum rates after change include: male workers—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers Area A 132s. 10d., Area B 136s. 10d., first hands 124s., 122s., second hands 121s. 11d., 125s. 11d., confectioners or table hands, 21 and over 116s. 1d., 120s. 1d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 109s. 1d., 113s. 1d.; female workers—forewomen 88s. 9d., 92s. 9d., single hands 83s. 9d., 87s. 9d., confectioners 21 and over, 81s. 9d., 85s. 9d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 75s. 9d., 79s. 9d.
	South and West Wales§§	Pay day in week commencing 2 July	Workpeople employed by co-operative societies	Increases of 9s. to 12s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 6s. 3d. to 7s. 3d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: male workers—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 137s. a week, first hands 128s., second hands 126s., confectioners and table hands 21 and over 120s., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 113s.; female workers—forewomen 97s. 9d., single hands 88s. 9d., confectioners 21 and over 86s. 9d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 80s. 9d.

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

† This increase was the result of an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal made in July, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 341 of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases were agreed in July and made retrospective to the date shown. 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 workpeople employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the North Western Sectional Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd.

|| This change applies to workpeople employed by members of associations affiliated to the Northern Federation of Master Bakers.

¶ These increases took effect under an agreement of the National Joint Committee of the Scottish Baking Industry.

** These increases were made retrospective to the date shown.

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Bacon Curing	Great Britain	Pay day in week ending 1 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 8d. a week for workers of all ages. Minimum rates after change include: charge hands (men in charge of 4 or more workers) 127s. 5½d. a week, men 21 years and over, Grade I 121s. 8½d., Grade II 116s. 11d., Grade III 112s. 1½d., women 21 years and over 77s. 7½d.
Beet Sugar Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay week commencing on or after 23 July	Non-tradesmen Maintenance engineers	Increase in minimum basic rate of 2½d. an hour (2s. 3½d. to 2s. 6d.) for adult male dayworkers in Grade 1 occupations. Grades 2-9 receive plus rates of ½d. to 11d. an hour above the minimum basic rate. Increase in minimum basic rate of 2½d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: day workers—Class A craftsmen 3s. 7d. an hour, Class B 3s. 5d., Class C 3s. 3d.; shift workers—day rates plus an allowance of 2d. an hour for all hours worked on a shift system.
Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacture	Great Britain	16 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of 6s. for women 18 and over, of 3s. to 7s., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 3s. to 4s. for girls. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 112s. a week, women 18 and over 79s., youths and boys 40s. at 15, rising to 93s. at 20 and under 21, girls 40s. at 15, rising to 55s. 6d. at 17 and under 18.*
Food Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week commencing 30 July	Workpeople employed in the manufacture, preparation and processing of food	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of 6s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change: London (within a 15-miles radius from Charing Cross)—men 21 years and over 114s. a week, women 18 and over 80s., youths and boys 40s. at 15, rising to 96s. at 20 and under 21, girls 40s. at 15, rising to 57s. at 17 and under 18; elsewhere—men 110s., women 78s., youths and boys 39s. to 93s., girls 39s. to 55s.†
Brewing	Scotland . . .	First pay day in May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. 4d. a week for adult maltmen and male brewery workers 20 years and over, of 5s. 6d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: adult maltmen 119s. 8d. a week, male brewery workers 20 years and over 113s. 8d., youths and boys 42s. 2d. at 15, rising to 91s. 8d. at 19 and under 20; women 18 and over in bottling stores 75s. 2d., girls 42s. 2d. at 15, rising to 60s. 6d. at 17 and under 18.
	Sussex . . .	Last pay day in June	Men and women	Increases of 8s. a week for able-bodied men 21 years and over, and of 5s. 4d. for women 19 and over in bottling stores. Minimum rates after change: able-bodied men—towns with a population of 50,000 or over 111s. a week, other areas 108s.; women 19 or over in bottling stores 74s., 71s. 8d.‡
Tobacco, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain	Week commencing 18 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: Scale I (factories whose manufacture of cigarettes exceeds 20 per cent. of total manufacture of all types of tobacco), men 21 and over 121s. a week, women 21 and over 85s.; Scale II (factories whose manufacture of cigarettes does not exceed 20 per cent. of total tobacco manufacture), men 21 and over 112s. 6d., women 21 and over 77s. 6d.§
Sawmilling	Scotland . . .	26 May	Labourers	Increases of 1½d. an hour (2s. 3½d. to 2s. 5½d.) for labourers, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys.
Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay week in July	Journemen and apprentices	Increases|| in cost-of-living bonus of 1d. an hour (1½d. to 2½d.) for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
Furniture Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first pay week in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases|| in supplementary cost-of-living allowances of 1d. an hour (3d. to 4d.) for men 21 years and over, of ½d. (2d. to 2½d.) for women 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Educational and Allied Woodworking	do.	do.	do.	do.
Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture Manufacture	do.	do.	do.	do.
Bedding and Mattress Manufacture	do.	do.	do.	do.
Window-Blind Manufacture	do.	do.	do.	do.
Printing	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 July	Workpeople employed in general printing, envelope and stationery manufacture, periodical and newspaper production (excluding skilled men in lithographic department, and workpeople employed on certain national newspapers in England and Wales and daily newspapers in Scotland)	Increases¶ of 10s. a week for male workers 18 years and over, and of 7s. 6d. for female workers 18 years and over, being the first payments of cost-of-living bonus under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices.
	England and Wales (certain districts, except London)	do.	Workpeople employed in general printing, envelope and stationery manufacture, periodical and newspaper production (excluding skilled men in lithographic department, and workpeople employed on certain national newspapers)	Increases¶ of 1s. to 3s. 6d. a week in basic rates for men, according to occupation and locality, and of 6d. to 2s. 6d. for women, as a result of the regrading of provincial towns into two Grades for wages purposes, instead of into four Grades as hitherto. Minimum weekly rates after change: rates as shown for Grades 1 and 2 in entries for "Envelope and Stationery Manufacture" and for "Printing—England and Wales (excluding London)" on page 292 of the July issue of this GAZETTE, plus the cost-of-living bonus shown in entry above. For workers other than electrotypers and stereotypers, the effect of regrading is as follows:—towns in the present Grade 1 are unaffected; 11 towns (viz., Coventry, Derby, Hull, Leicester, Nottingham, Oxford, Potteries, Reading, St. Albans, Stockport and Watford) in Grade 2 are upgraded to Grade 1 with increases in basic rates of 3s. 6d. a week for men and 2s. for women in July and a further increase of 2s. for men in January, 1952; other towns in Grade 2 are unaffected; all towns in Grade 3, except Norwich, are raised to Grade 2 with increases of 2s. or 1s., according to occupation, for men and 6d. for women; Norwich is upgraded to Grade 1 with increases of 3s. 6d. for men and 2s. 6d. for women in July and a further increase of 4s. or 6d. for men in January, 1952; for women in July and a further increase of 4s. or 6d. for men in January, 1952; for men in January, 1952; for women in January, 1952. For electrotypers and stereotypers a different grading schedule operates until January, 1952.
	England and Wales (except London)	Pay day in first week in July	Electrotypers and stereotypers employed in trade houses	New minimum rate of wages adopted of 166s. a week, plus 10s. a week cost-of-living bonus.**
	London . . .	Pay day in week commencing 16 July	do.	New minimum rate of wages adopted of 186s. a week, plus 10s. a week cost-of-living bonus.**

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

† These 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 31st December, 1952.

§ This entry is in substitution of the entry on page 291 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

|| Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. See footnote* on page 431 of the December, 1950, issue and footnote* on page 292 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. See footnote* on page 431 of the December, 1950, issue and footnote* on page 292 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

** All journeymen received an increase of not less than 10s. a week above their previous rates, with the further addition of 10s. a week cost-of-living bonus.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Rubber Reclamation	Great Britain	16 July	Timeworkers Pieceworkers Workers on systems of payment-by-results	New general minimum time rates fixed, replacing the basic minimum time rates and supplemental time rates hitherto in operation, and resulting in increases of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of 1d. for women 21 years or over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d. to 1d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 3d. an hour, youths and boys 1½d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 20, women 21 years or over 1s. 7½d., girls 9½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 6½d. at 20.* Piece rates to be such as to yield to an ordinary worker at least one-and-a-quarter times the appropriate general minimum time rate.* Time rates, with the addition of bonus rates, to be such as to yield to an ordinary worker at least one-and-a-quarter times the appropriate general minimum time rate.*
Cinematograph Film Production	United Kingdom Great Britain	First pay day in July do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. 6d. a week (34s. 6d. to 36s.) at 21 years and over, and by 1s. (23s. to 24s.) at under 21. do. do.
Road Roller Hire Service	Great Britain	1 July	Road roller drivers employed by firms engaged in hire service, except those whose wages are regulated by other agreements	Bonus of 3d. an hour granted when plant is out on hire.
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain	30 July	Rotary shift workers and "shift men"	New shift allowances adopted of 2d. an hour for men employed on rotary shifts, and of 3d. an hour for "shift men" (men whose normal duties require them to be available for work during meal times).
Road Passenger Transport	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan Area)	First full pay period after 16 July	Operating staff employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and motor omnibus undertakings (drivers, conductors, garage and running shed staffs except skilled maintenance workers)	National standard rates of wages adopted, replacing the separate rates previously in operation for two groups of undertakings and resulting in increases of 11s. a week for drivers and 10s. for conductors employed in undertakings previously in Group 1, of 13s. for drivers and 12s. for conductors in undertakings previously in Group 2, of 8s. 6d. for Grade 1 workers in depots and garages, of 8s. for Grade 2 workers, and of 7s. 6d. for Grade 3 workers, cleaners and labourers; additional payment of 7d. an hour for scheduled hours worked after 1 p.m. on Saturday but within the normal working week discontinued. Rates after change: drivers, commencing rate 123s. a week, rising by two equal increments to a maximum of 126s. after 12 months' continuous service (previously the maximum was reached after 18 months); conductors 118s. to 121s.; semi-skilled and unskilled men in depots and garages—Grade 1 workers 122s., Grade 2 workers 117s. 6d., Grade 3 workers, cleaners and labourers 112s. 6d.; women employed as substitutes for men to be paid the same rates as men; new entrants to the service as conductors to be paid during training 90 per cent. of the conductors' minimum rate.‡
General Waste Materials Reclamation	Northern Ireland	11 July	Men, youths and boys	Increase in general minimum time rate of ¼d. an hour or 1s. 10s. a week; increase of ¼d. an hour (2s. ¾d. to 2s. 4d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over 2s. 3d. an hour or 99s. a week, youths and boys 1s. 1d. or 47s. 8d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 10½d. or 82s. 6d. at 18 and under 21; burner cutters 21 years and over to be paid 1½d. an hour above minimum rates whilst so employed.‡
Retail Food Distribution	England and Wales	18 July	Branch shop managers and manageresses Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases of 9s. or 10s. a week, according to weekly trade, in statutory minimum remuneration. Minimum rates after change: branch shop managers—London area 118s. a week, where weekly trade is under £50, to 176s. where weekly trade is £730 or over, Provincial A area 114s. to 172s., Provincial B area 108s. to 166s.; branch shop manageresses—London 102s. to 160s., A 98s. to 156s., B 91s. to 149s.* Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for men 21 years or over, of 5s. 6d. for youths 18 to 20, of 4s. 6d. for boys under 18, of 6s. for women 21 years or over, of 4s. 6d. for girls 18 to 20, and of 3s. 6d. for those under 18. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 25 years or over—London area, males 115s. 6d. a week, females 85s. 6d., Provincial A area 111s. 6d., 81s. 6d., Provincial B area 105s. 6d., 74s. 6d.; Grade I clerks under 25 years, Grade II clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 42s. 6d. at under 16 years, rising to 109s. 6d. at 24 or over, A 37s. 6d. to 105s. 6d., B 34s. 6d. to 99s. 6d., female workers, London 35s. 6d. to 81s., A 31s. to 77s., B 27s. 6d. to 70s.; all other workers—male workers, London 41s. 6d. to 103s. 6d., A 36s. 6d. to 99s., B 33s. 6d. to 97s. 6d., female workers, London 34s. 6d. to 75s., A 30s. to 70s. 6d., B 26s. 6d. to 67s.* Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for drivers 21 years or over, of 5s. 6d. for those 18 to 20, and of 4s. 6d. for those under 18 employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity or on one-horse drawn vehicles, and of 7s. 6d. for drivers, all ages, employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton carrying capacity or on two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 62s. 6d. a week at under 18 years, rising to 109s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 60s. 6d. to 105s. 6d., Provincial B 56s. 6d. to 99s. 6d., drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons and of two-horse drawn vehicles 115s. 6d., 111s. 6d., 105s. 6d., of over 2 tons and up to 5 tons 119s. 6d., 115s. 6d., 109s. 6d., of over 5 tons 123s. 6d., 119s. 6d., 113s. 6d.*
Retail Meat Distribution	Scotland	2 July	Shop managers and manageresses whose weekly trade does not exceed £70 Male shop assistants, cashiers and van salesmen Female workers	Increases in weekly minimum rates of remuneration of amounts varying from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a week, according to weekly trade and area. Minimum rates after change: managers, town 111s. 6d. a week, country 107s. 6d.; manageresses to receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates. Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 7s. 6d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 5s. 6d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 4s. 6d. for boys under 18. Minimum rates after change: town 34s. 6d. a week at 15 years, rising to 111s. 6d. at 24, country 32s. 6d. to 107s. 6d.; van salesmen to receive 5s. a week above these rates (except where a higher rate would be payable to them as drivers of "A" licensed vehicles under the Road Haulage Wages Board scale). Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 6s. a week for women 21 years and over, of 4s. 6d. for those 18 and under 21, and of 3s. 6d. for girls under 18. Minimum rates after change: town 32s. 6d. a week at 15 years, rising to 80s. at 24, country 30s. 6d. to 76s.
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Distribution	Scotland	16 July	Clerical workers, shop assistants, central warehouse workers, transport and all other workers	Increases of 1s. to 6s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration, according to age and occupation, for male workers, and of 1s. to 5s. for female workers. Minimum rates after change: Grade 1 clerks 25 years or over—male workers, area 1 108s. a week, area 2 104s., female workers 76s. 6d., 72s. 6d.; Grade 1 clerks under 25 years, Grade 2 clerks and all other workers (except managers, manageresses and transport workers)—male workers, area 1 34s. at 15, rising to 103s. at 24 or over, area 2 32s. to 99s., female workers 28s. to 73s., 25s. to 69s.; transport workers—drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 59s. 6d. at under 18, rising to 106s. at 21 or over, area 2 55s. 6d. to 100s., drivers, all ages, of vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 5 tons carrying capacity and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, area 1 109s., area 2 103s., of over 5 tons 113s., 107s.*

* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 299 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

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

‡ Including boiler attendants, stomen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.

§ The rates of pay shown above are to include any local bonus or payment granted subsequent to 31st December, 1950. Bonuses granted prior to that date are not to be taken into consideration.

|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 341.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Distribution	Great Britain	23 July	Shop managers and manageresses Other workers (except transport workers)	Increases of 12s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for shop managers, and of 10s. for shop manageresses. Minimum rates after change: shop managers—London area 127s. a week where the number of staff is one, to 147s. where the number of staff is five, Provincial A area 123s. to 143s., Provincial B area 118s. to 138s.; shop manageresses—London 108s. to 128s., A 104s. to 124s., B 99s. to 119s.* Increases of 9s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for men 21 years or over, of 6s. for youths 18 to 20, of 4s. for boys under 18, of 7s. 6d. for women 21 years or over, of 5s. for girls 18 to 20, and of 4s. for those under 18. Minimum rates after change: Grade I clerks 25 years or over—London area, males 119s. a week, females 89s., Provincial A area 115s., 84s. 6d., Provincial B area 109s. 6d., 78s. 6d.; Grade I clerks under 25 years, Grade II clerks, sales assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, credit travellers, stock hands—male workers, London 42s. at under 16 years, rising to 113s. at 24 or over, A 37s. to 109s., B 34s. to 103s. 6d., female workers, London 36s. to 84s. 6d., A 31s. 6d. to 80s., B 28s. to 74s.; all other workers—male workers, London 41s. at under 16 years, rising to 105s. at 24 or over, A 36s. to 101s., B 33s. to 99s., female workers, London 35s. to 79s. 6d., A 30s. 6d. to 75s., B 27s. to 69s.*
Road Passenger Transport	Great Britain	30 July	Transport workers	Increases of 9s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for drivers 21 years or over, of 6s. for those 18 to 20, and of 4s. for those under 18 employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity or on one-horse drawn vehicles, and of 9s. for drivers, all ages, employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton carrying capacity or on two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 62s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 113s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 60s. to 109s., Provincial B area 56s. to 103s., drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons and of two-horse drawn vehicles 117s., 113s., 107s., of over 2 tons and up to 5 tons 121s., 117s., 111s., of over 5 tons 125s., 121s., 115s.*
Land Drainage Authorities and River Boards	England and Wales	First pay day following 1 July	Men and youths	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for men, of proportionate amounts for youths, and of 6s. 6d. a week for night watchmen. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: Greater London area 2s. 7½d. an hour or 118s. 1½d. for a 45-hour week, urban areas 2s. 5½d. or 110s. 7½d., rural areas 2s. 5d. or 108s. 9d.; night watchmen 104s. for a week of six 12-hour shifts.
Local Authority Services	Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire	2 July	Manual workers in non-trading departments of local authorities	Increases of 2d. an hour for men, and of proportionate amounts for women and younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change: labourers 2s. 8d. an hour, semi-skilled labourers 2s. 8½d.
Industrial and Staff Canteens	Great Britain	25 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum weekly rates of 7s. for male workers 21 years or over, of 4s. 6d. for female workers 18 years or over, of 3s. to 6s., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 3s. to 4s. for girls. Minimum weekly rates after change include: male workers 21 years or over—canteen supervisors, managers or stewards, Grade A 121s., Grade B 131s., Grade C 141s., Grade D 151s., head cooks 126s., cooks 113s., assistant cooks 101s., porters 86s.; female workers 18 years or over—canteen supervisors, manageresses or stewardesses, Grade X 79s. 6d., Grade A 87s. 6d., Grade B 97s. 6d., Grade C 107s. 6d., Grade D 117s. 6d., head cooks 90s., cooks 75s., assistant cooks 67s. 6d., cashiers 63s., canteen attendants 60s.† Rates in the London area are 2s. 6d. a week higher than the above rates.
Entertainment	Great Britain	23 July	Workpeople employed in cinema theatres (except managerial grades)	Increases in minimum weekly rates of wages of 10s. for chief projectionists in all grades of theatres, of 12s. 6d. for 2nd projectionists in Grades AA and A theatres and of 14s. in Grades B and C, of 10s. for 3rd and 4th projectionists and foremen in all grades of theatres, of 13s. 6d. for male staff 21 years and over, other than projectionists and foremen, of 10s. for male workers under 21, of 10s. for cashiers (full time) in Grade AA theatres and of 7s. 6d. in Grades A, B and C, of 9s. 6d. for usherettes in Grades AA and A, 8s. 6d. in Grade B and 7s. 6d. in Grade C, and of 4s. (for a 24-hour week) for cleaners.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 299 of the July issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act, 1943. See page 300 of the July issue of this GAZETTE. The minimum rates quoted are payable where the employer supplies the worker with such meals as are available during the time the worker is on duty and with clean overalls and headwear. If meals are not provided the minimum rates are to be increased by 12s. a week and, if overalls and headwear are not provided, by 2s. a week. Minimum rates at a lower level, i.e., 19s. 6d. a week less for adult workers in the London area and 17s. less in all other areas, are also fixed under this Order for workers in each occupation who are provided with full board and lodgings for seven days a week. Provision is made for the rates to be increased where either full board or lodging only is provided.

‡ The London area is defined as the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District.

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
December	103	103	106	103
1948				
June	105	107	108	106
December	107	109	110	107
1949				
June	108	111	112	109
December	109	112	113	109
1950				
March	109	113	114	110
June	109	113	114	110
September	110	114	114	110
December	113	116	118	114
1951				
January	115	118	119	115
February	115	118	120	116
March	116	119	121	117
April	117	120	122	118
May	117	121	123	118
June	118	122	124	119
July	119	124	126	120

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN JULY

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 101. In addition, 9 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during July, in these 110 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 17,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during July, was about 42,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	1	55	56	7,500	19,000
Engineering ..	2	4	6	2,100	6,000
Transport, etc. ..	—	6	6	2,800	5,000
All remaining industries and services ..	6	36	42	4,500	12,000
Total, July, 1951 ..	9	101	110	16,900	42,000
<i>Total, June, 1951 ..</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>86,300</i>	<i>305,000</i>
<i>Total, July, 1950 ..</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>44,200</i>	<i>250,000</i>

Of the total of 42,000 days lost in July, 38,000 were lost by 16,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 15,000 were directly involved and 1,100 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in July also included 4,000 days lost by 800 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration

Of 97 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during July, 36, directly involving 3,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 25, directly involving 4,800 workers, lasted two days; 17, directly involving 2,300 workers, lasted three days; 13, directly involving 3,300 workers, lasted four to six days; and 6, directly involving 800 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes

Of the 101 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in July, 13, directly involving 1,800 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 42, directly involving 4,600 workers, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 200 workers, on questions as to working hours; 12, directly involving 3,100 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 26, directly involving 3,800 workers, on other

questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 400 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 1,100 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1951 AND 1950

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 seven months of 1951 and 1950:—

Industry Group	January to July, 1951			January to July, 1950		
	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
Coal Mining ..	620	77,100†	231,000	534	91,200†	309,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	4	100	§	1	‡	§
Treatment of Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	9	700	2,000	3	100	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3	400	2,000	2	1,000	6,000
Metal Manufacturing ..	19	2,300	11,000	20	5,800	37,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	52	4,200	26,000	30	8,400	35,000
Engineering ..	54	16,700	68,000	44	11,900	40,000
Vehicles ..	43	37,400	208,000	31	15,200	73,000
Other Metal Industries ..	17	1,700	8,000	13	1,000	6,000
Textiles ..	8	2,100	8,000	7	500	3,000
Leather, etc. ..	—	—	—	1	100	1,000
Clothing ..	6	1,900	1,000	8	700	3,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	9	5,300	18,000	4	600	7,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	6	1,100	4,000	18	1,800	15,000
Paper and Printing	3	100	§	5	300	§
Other Manufacturing Industries	6	1,200	5,000	3	1,100	2,000
Building and Contracting ..	61	14,900	56,000	50	11,400	51,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	3	2,400	60,000	2	900	11,000
Transport, etc. ..	55	82,000†	547,000	42	27,000†	142,000
Distributive Trades ..	9	800	2,000	7	6,400	40,000
Other Services ..	20	2,400	6,000	11	700	13,000
Total ..	1,007	254,800†	1,263,000	839	189,900†	838,000

The number of days lost in the period January to July, through stoppages which began in that period was 1,256,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 254,500. In addition, 7,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1951 by 300 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JULY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly||	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:—						
Colliery workers—Sauchie (one colliery)	160	—	10 July	20 July¶	In support of a demand by strippers for a day rate of 36s. 8d. in place of a contract yardage rate	} Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workers—Clackmannanshire (various collieries)	1,070	—	16 July	20 July	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute	
ENGINEERING:—						
Workers employed in the manufacture of textile machinery—Oldham (one firm)	1,700	—	6 July**	10 July**	In protest against the suspension of two workers who overstayed their annual holiday without permission	Work resumed under conditions existing prior to stoppage.
DOCKS:—						
Stevedores and dockers—Tilbury ..	1,970	—	30 July	30 July	In protest against the decision of a firm of master stevedores to increase the number of its permanent employees	Work resumed pending negotiations.

* 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, except any in which 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.

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining and transport industries, 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 1951 was approximately 65,000, and in the corresponding period in 1950 was approximately 70,000, while for transport the net numbers were approximately 65,000 in 1951 and 25,000 in 1950. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 220,000 and 160,000.

‡ Less than 50.

§ Less than 500.

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

¶ Work was resumed on 13th July, but a further stoppage occurred on 16th July.

** Stoppages occurred on 6th and 10th July only.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 17th JULY, 1951

At 17th July the retail prices index was 126 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 125 at 19th June and with 114 at 18th July, 1950. The rise in the index during the month under review was mainly due to higher prices for potatoes, milk and sugar, but there were also increases in the prices of many other articles.

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 July, 1951, 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 JULY, 1951	WEIGHT
I. Food ..	140 (139.8)	348
II. Rent and rates ..	104 (103.9)	88
III. Clothing ..	141 (140.7)	97
IV. Fuel and light ..	128 (127.5)	65
V. Household durable goods	135 (135.0)	71
VI. Miscellaneous goods ..	132 (131.6)	35
VII. Services ..	117 (117.2)	79
VIII. Drink and tobacco ..	107 (106.8)	217
All items ..	126 (126.4)	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 principal changes in food prices between 19th June and 17th July were increases in the average prices of potatoes, milk and sugar. There were also increases in the average prices of cakes, many kinds of fish, oranges, flour, and some miscellaneous manufactured foods. The increase in the average price of potatoes was due to new potatoes very largely replacing the old crop. The increases in the prices of milk and sugar followed an increase of ½d. a pint in the maximum permitted price of milk, as from 1st July, and an increase of 1d. a lb. in the maximum permitted price of sugar, as from 15th July. The increases were partly offset by decreases in the average prices of some vegetables, other than potatoes, and in the average price of rabbits. As a result of all these changes the average level of food prices rose by nearly 3 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure for the food group was 140 at 17th July, compared with 136 at 19th June.

Clothing

The average prices of almost all the items included in the clothing group showed some increase during the month under review. The largest increases affected footwear, men's outer clothing, particularly suits and overalls, men's underclothing and children's underclothing. For the clothing group as a whole the level of prices rose by about 1½ per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 141 at 17th July, compared with 139 at 19th June.

Fuel and Light

There were small increases in the prices of coal in London and the south of England, mainly due to the substitution, as from 16th July, of a smaller reduction for summer purchases than had been in operation a month earlier. In a number of areas the charges for gas were raised and in some areas the charges for electricity were increased. As a result of these changes, the level of prices for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by about 1½ per cent. and the index figure at 17th July, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 128, compared with 126 at 19th June.

Household Durable Goods

There were small increases in the average prices of many of the items included in the household durable goods group, the largest being that for wool blankets. For the group as a whole the level of prices rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 135 at 17th July, compared with 134 at 19th June.

Miscellaneous Goods

The principal change in the prices of the items included in the group covering miscellaneous goods was an increase in the cost of writing paper. There were also small increases in the average prices of some kinds of polishes. For the group as a whole the rise in

* 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.

the level of prices was about 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure was 132 at 17th July, compared with 130 at 19th June.

Services

Increases in bus or tram fares were reported in a few areas and there were also small increases in the average charges for boot and shoe repairs in some areas, but for the services group as a whole the rise in the level of prices was less than one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 117.

Other Groups

In the two remaining groups covering rent and rates, and drink and tobacco, respectively, there was little change in the level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 104 and 107, respectively, each of these figures being the same as at a month earlier.

FIGURES FOR 1947-51

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	104	106	106	108	108	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	108	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	116	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	—	—	—	—	—
Food												
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	99	100	101	103	103
1948	104	108	109	109	108	110	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	125	125
1951	127	127	128	131	135	136	140	—	—	—	—	—

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 (7½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 342 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* ..	June, 1951	416	+ 1	+ 48
Food ..	"	375	+ 1	+ 35
France	1938 = 100			
Food, Paris ..	May, 1951	2,264	+ 86	+ 339
Other large towns ..	May, 1951 (beginning)	2,273	+ 80†	+ 169
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1951	167	+ 2	+ 16
Food ..	"	180	+ 5	+ 23
Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	May, 1951	53.23	+ 0.06	+ 5.63
Food ..	"	62.97	+ 0.17	+ 5.08
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1938-June, 1939 = 100			
All Items* ..	Apr., 1951	213.5	− 1.0	− 11.7
Food ..	"	219.5	− 1.3	− 12.0
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100			
All Items ..	Apr., 1951	581.1	− 2.7	+ 58.5
Food ..	"	768.6	− 7.4	+ 82.8
Other Countries				
Australia (6 capital cities)	1923-27 = 1,000			
All Items ..	Dec., 1950	1,643	+ 71†	+ 177
Food ..	"	1,689	+ 107†	+ 260
Canada	1935-39 = 100			
All Items ..	June, 1951 (beginning)	184.1	+ 2.1	+ 18.7
Food ..	"	239.8	+ 4.4	+ 30.8
India (Delhi)	1944 = 100			
All Items ..	Dec., 1950	129	− 4	− 4
Food ..	"	124	− 6	− 4
India (Bombay)	July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100			
All Items ..	Apr., 1951	335	+ 3	+ 28
Food ..	"	403	− 6	+ 33
United States	1935-39 = 100†			
All Items ..	May, 1951 (middle)	185.4	+ 0.8	+ 16.1
Food ..	"	227.4	+ 1.7	+ 27.6

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, 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.

‡ As from January, 1950, the index figures incorporate certain adjustments.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Fatal Industrial Accidents	338	Industrial Rehabilitation	339
Industrial Diseases	338	Reinstatement in Civil Employment	339
Accidents in Coal Mining	338	Shipbuilding in Second Quarter, 1951	339
Vocational and Disabled Training	338		

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 July was 142, compared with 104 (revised figure) in the previous month and 120 (revised figure) in July, 1950. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 8 fatal accidents were reported in July, compared with 12 in the previous month and 14 in July, 1950. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for July, 1951.

Mines and Quarries*		Factories—continued	
Under Coal Mines Act:		Electrical Stations	1
Underground	36	Other Industries	3
Surface	6	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER	
Metalliferous Mines	3	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES	
Quarries	3	ACT, 1937	
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	48	Docks, Wharves, Quays	5
		and Ships	27
		Building Operations	4
		Works of Engineering	1
		Construction	1
		Warehouses	1
		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	86
		Railway Service	
		Brakemen, Goods Guards	1
		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
		men	
		Firemen	
		Guards (Passenger)	
		Labourers	
		Mechanics	
		Permanent Way Men	3
		Porters	1
		Shunters	
		Other Grades	3
		Contractors' Servants	
		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	8
		TOTAL (excluding Seamen)	
		142	
		Seamen	
		Trading Vessels	8
		Fishing Vessels	
		TOTAL, SEAMEN	8
		TOTAL (including Seamen)	
		150	

Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths† in the United Kingdom reported during July, 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	
Operatives engaged in:		(Skin Cancer)	
Smelting of Metals	3	Pitch	3
Electric Accumulator		Tar	6
Works	1	Oil	1
Painting of Buildings	1	TOTAL	10
Other Industries		Chromic Ulceration	
TOTAL	5	Manuf. of Bichromates	2
		Chromium Plating	16
		Other Industries	1
		TOTAL	19
		TOTAL, Cases	
		40	
		II. Deaths	
		Other Poisoning	
		Toxic Anæmia	1
		TOTAL	1
		TOTAL	
		5	

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th July, 1951, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 30th June, 1951, and the 4 weeks ended 29th July, 1950.

† 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 June, 1951, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 162, compared with 124 in the 13 weeks ended 31st March, 1951, and 97 (revised figure) in the 13 weeks ended 1st July, 1950. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 489, 478 and 510 (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 June, 1951	31st Mar., 1951	1st July, 1950	30th June, 1951	31st Mar., 1951	1st July, 1950
	Underground:					
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	85*	—	2	8	7	5
Falls of ground	41	67	44	194	182	180
Haulage	18	27	25	111	108	135
Miscellaneous (including shaft accidents)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	144	94	71	393	377	399
Surface:						
All causes	7	14	10	45	53	58
TOTAL, underground and surface	151	108	81	438	430	457

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 25th June, 1951.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 603, and 3,822 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,215 males and 607 females; of the total 2,728 were disabled persons. During the period 426 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	131	67	198
Disabled	354	51	405
TOTAL	485	118	603
Number of persons in training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	661	63	724
Disabled	1,276	115	1,391
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	135	79	214
Disabled	358	222	580
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	114	42	156
Disabled	243	6	249
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	428	80	508
TOTAL	3,215	607	3,822
Trainees placed in employment during period:			
Able-bodied	141	18	159
Disabled	228	39	267
TOTAL	369	57	426

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 25th June, 1951, the number of trainees placed in employment was 96,956, of whom 87,470 were males and 9,486 were females.

* Including 83 persons killed in the disaster at Easington Colliery, Durham, 29th May, 1951.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the eight weeks ended 23rd July, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	1,207	115	1,322
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	2,292	214	2,506
Persons who completed courses during period	1,038	77	1,115

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

During the quarter ended 30th June, 1951, 21 cases were decided by Reinstatement Committees in Great Britain, and an analysis of these decisions, and of those cases decided by the Committees since 1st August, 1944, when the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, came into operation, are set out below:—

	June Quarter, 1951	Total cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	3	1,634
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default	7	766
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	6	1,961
TOTAL OF ORDERS MADE	16	4,361
No orders made against the employers concerned	5	4,329
TOTAL CASES DECIDED	21	8,690

Of the 21 cases decided by Reinstatement Committees during the quarter, one was dealt with under the provisions of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944; 19 under the National Service Act, 1948, and one under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, in which case an order for compensation was made by the Committee in favour of the applicant. The majority of the cases to date have been decided under the 1944 Act, but 65 applications, of the total of 8,690, have been dealt with under the provisions of the 1948 Act.

In addition to the figures given in the Table above one application was heard by a Special Committee during the quarter; the applicant has appealed against the findings of the Committee.

No decisions on reinstatement matters were given by the Umpire during the quarter.

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ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Arbitration Awards :		Arbitration Awards—continued	
National Arbitration Tribunals	340	Single Arbitrators, etc	340
Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal	340	Notices and Orders :	
Industrial Court	340	Wages Councils Acts	341

Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During July the National Arbitration Tribunal issued 21 awards, Nos. 1690 to 1710.* Six of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1690 (2nd July).—*Parties*: Members of the British Film Producers' Association, and members of the Film Artists Association in their employment. *Claim*: For additional payment, the amount to be agreed between artiste and producer with a minimum of 10s., to crowd artistes required to provide and/or wear more than one ordinary smart suit or costume. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that a crowd artiste called upon to provide and wear more than one suit on any one day should receive a standard payment of 7s. 6d. for the second and each subsequent suit provided and worn.

Award No. 1691 (2nd July).—*Parties*: Local Authorities represented on the Employers' Side of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) for the County of Middlesex, and members of trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Dispute*: The dispute arose out of a difference between the parties concerning an instruction to schoolkeepers to participate in the distribution of school milk. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the schoolkeepers concerned should, as part of their normal duties, assist in the distribution of milk subject to certain conditions, for details of which reference should be made to the Award.

Award No. 1693 (3rd July).—*Parties*: Local Authorities represented on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authority Services (Scotland) Administrative, Technical and Clerical Staffs, and members of the trade unions constituting the Staffs' Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: That the scales of salary of school attendance (welfare) officers should be not less favourable than those provided for similar employment in local government service in England. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1697 (10th July).—*Parties*: Members of the Northern Federation of Master Bakers, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers of Great Britain and Ireland in their employment. *Claim*: For rates of wages and conditions of employment equal to those operating in co-operative bakeries. *Award*: The Tribunal found against the claim as stated but awarded that the adult male and female workers covered by the claim should be paid rates of wages higher by 4s. and 3s. a week respectively than those provided under the Order of the Baking Wages Council then current.

Award No. 1707 (26th July).—*Parties*: Members of the Middlesbrough District Association of Chartered Shipbrokers and of the Tees District and Whitby Shipowners' Association, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union employed by them as foyboatmen. *Dispute*: The dispute arose out of a difference between the parties regarding the charges to be levied by the foyboatmen concerned for mooring and unmooring vessels at the Teesport Oil Berths. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded a manning scale and a scale of charges, for details of which reference should be made to the Award.

Award No. 1709 (27th July).—*Parties*: Members of the United Kingdom Fellmongers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades in their employment. *Claim*: For an increase of 7½ per cent. in the existing piece rates, with retrospective effect to the first full pay week after 4th December, 1950. *Award*: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim but with effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 2nd March, 1951.

* See footnote * in first column on page 342.

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National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued three awards, none of which related to a substantial part of an industry.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During July the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 154 to 156*. *Award No. 155* was an interpretation of *Award No. 145* (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 173); the other two awards are summarised below.

Award No. 154 (2nd July).—*Parties*: Customs and Excise Federation and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. *Claim*: For an increase in the salary scale of officers of Customs and Excise with effect from 19th December, 1950. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the London scale should be £375 by £20 to £395 by £25 to £445 by £20 to £585 by £25 to £660 by £30 to £865 with an additional increment of £25 on completion of probation and a special increment of £50 on passing the qualifying examination for interview for promotion to surveyor grade; Treasury three-tier provincial differentiation to be applied to the scales; the "corresponding points" principle to be applied to the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post. Effect was to be given to the award from 1st January, 1951, except that extra duty and other such payments were to be excluded from retrospectation.

Award No. 156 (19th July).—*Parties*: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Scottish Home Department. *Claim*: For increased salary scales with retrospective effect for the staff of the Court of Session. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that as from 1st August, 1951, the salary scales should be:—Deputy Principal Clerk of Session £1,000 by £30 to £1,240; Depute Clerk of Session £785 by £30 to £975; Assistant Clerk of Session £435 by £20 to £535 by £25 to £670. The scales awarded are not subject to differentiation.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During July the Industrial Court issued three awards, Nos. 2332 to 2334. *Award No. 2332* was an interpretation of *Award No. 2330* (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 299); the other two awards are summarised below.

Award No. 2333 (4th July).—*Parties*: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Forestry Commission Industrial and Trade Council. *Claim*: That the minimum rate as applicable in England and Wales shall be applied to Scotland with effect as and from 12th November, 1950. *Award*: The parties having accepted that the issue before the Court was to be determined upon the true interpretation of the words "the minimum agricultural rate of pay" used in an Agreement subsisting between the parties, the Court found that the words mean in the case of the forest workers employed by the Forestry Commission in Scotland the minimum wage of adult male workers determined by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board. The Court accordingly found against the claim and so awarded.

Award No. 2334 (9th July).—*Parties*: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport (Clerical and Clerical Administrative National Sectional Panel). *Claim*: For determination of a difference on the amount of increase to be applied to the existing salary scales. *Award*: The Court awarded that as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 9th July, 1951, the scales should be increased by 15s. a week at all adult points and by 10s. a week at all age points below 21.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During July five awards, two of which concerned disputes originally reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940-1950, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Four awards related to individual undertakings and the other decided a matter of Union membership arising out of an agreement on Trade Union representation.

* See footnote * in first column on page 342.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposal

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

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal M.D.(63), dated 6th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Fur Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Z.(53), dated 10th July, for fixing revised general minimum, guaranteed time, piece work basis time rates and the general minimum piece rates for male and female workers in all sections of the trade.

Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.U.(35), dated 13th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Road Haulage Wages Council.—Proposal R.H.(37), dated 24th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

Fur Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Z.(52), dated 27th July, for revising provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Jute Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal J.(85), dated 31st July, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates, general minimum piece rates and supplemental payments for male and female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers.

Baking Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal B.K.S.(22), dated 31st July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During July 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 Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1227 (O.F.(18)), dated 9th July and effective from 25th July. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 332.

The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1263 (B.K.(44)), dated 12th July and effective from 1st August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1280 (R.N.T.(10)), dated 13th July and effective from 8th August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1303 (M.D.S.(55)), dated 18th July and effective from 3rd August. This Order amends the overtime and holiday provisions.

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1319 (R.(100)), dated 19th July and effective from 8th August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

The Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1329 (I.(51)), dated 23rd July and effective from 8th August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1370 (R.B.C.(8)), dated 30th July and effective from 20th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1371 (H.U.(8)), dated 30th July and effective from 24th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposal

There were no notices of proposals issued during July.

Wages Regulation Orders

During July the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (N.I.W.R.

* See footnote * in first column on page 342.

(N.37)), dated 6th July and effective from 11th July. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and the piece work basis time rate for male workers.—See page 334.

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (N.I.W.M.(N.31)), dated 27th July and effective from 3rd August. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

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 Regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each Instrument, etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

The Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1227; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 9th July; **The Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1263;** price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 12th July; **The Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1280;** price 6d. net, 7½ post free), dated 13th July; **The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1303;** price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 18th July; **The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1319;** price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 19th July; **The Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1329;** price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 23rd July; **The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1370;** price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 30th July; **The Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1371;** price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 30th July. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See previous column.

The Industrial Disputes Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1376; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 1st August by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58AA of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of subsequent legislation.—See page 309.

The National Health Service (Remuneration and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1373) made on 30th July by the Minister of Health under the National Health Service Act, 1946. These Regulations, which came into operation on 13th August, provide for the determination of the remuneration or other conditions of service of officers employed by hospital authorities in the National Health Service.

The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1208), dated 4th July; **The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1332;** price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 24th July. These Regulations were made by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 315.

The National Insurance Act, 1951 (Commencement) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1213 (C.5), dated 5th July; **The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit, Re-entry into Regular Employment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1232;** price 1s. net, 1s. 1½d. post free), dated 10th July. The Order was made by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1951; and the Regulations by the Minister of National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 and 1951.—See page 315.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1233), made on 9th July by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 315.

The Family Allowances (Guernsey Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1101; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 25th June by the Minister of National Insurance, acting in conjunction with the Treasury, under the Family Allowances Act, 1945.—See page 315.

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1305), made on 19th July by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Assistance Act, 1948.—See page 315.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1951 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1951 No. 120; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 31st May by the Ministry of Labour and National

* See footnote * in first column on page 342.

Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—(See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 290).

The Factories (Miscellaneous Welfare Orders, etc., Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 125; price 1d. net, 1½d. post free), made on 10th July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Factories Act (Northern Ireland), 1938. This Order, which comes into operation on 1st September, is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 233).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

(Note.—The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.)

British Transport.—*British Transport Commission. Report and Accounts for 1950.* H.C. 210. Session 1950-51. Price 12s. (12s. 5d.).—See page 311.

Census.—(i) *Census 1951 England and Wales. Preliminary Report.* General Register Office, Price 5s. (5s. 2d.). (ii) *Census of Scotland, 1951. Preliminary Report on the Fifteenth Census of Scotland.* General Registry Office, Scotland. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).—See page 314.

Colonial Research.—*Colonial Research 1950-1951.* Cmd. 8303. Colonial Office. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 10d.).

Cost of Living.—*Interim Report of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee.* Cmd. 8328. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (7½d.).—See page 309.

Electricity Supply.—*Report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee.* August, 1951. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10½d.).—See page 312.

Factory Orders.—*Factory Orders, 1951 Edition.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 8s. 6d. (8s. 10d.).—See page 313.

National Insurance.—(i) *National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1951.* Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee. H.C. 220. Price 3d. (4½d.). (ii) *National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1951.* Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee. H.C. 240. Price 4d. (5½d.). Ministry of National Insurance.—See page 315.

Northern Ireland.—*Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949. Report of the Chief Inspector for the Year 1950.* Cmd. 291. Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.).—See page 313.

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

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Ministry of Labour Gazette. August, 1951

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

The written Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 21st and 22nd November, 1951, at Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. The written Examination for Limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will be held on 21st and 22nd November, 1951, at Doncaster only.

The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same Centres on 22nd November, 1951, and the Oral and Practical Examination, to be attended only by those who qualify in the written test, in January, 1952.

Intending candidates should apply after 30th August for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary, as soon as possible, and must in any case be received not later than 25th September. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Fuel and Power, 7 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

NOTICE

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

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