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Age-Analysis of Employed Persons

STIMATES of the total numbers of employees are made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service every year on the basis of the counts of insurance cards exchanged. The figures for end-May, 1951, analysed by industry, were published in the February, 1952, issue of this GAZETTE (page 43). These annual estimates, however, provide no sub-division by age beyond separating the two age-groups for which there are different rates of contributions, wiz., young persons under 18 on the one hand and persons aged 18 and over on the other. The insurance cards of persons in the latter age-group do not contain particulars of age or date of birth, and it is therefore impossible to obtain any further age-analysis in the process of counting the cards. The dates of birth of insured persons, however, are recorded in the ledger accounts in the Records Branch of the Ministry of National Insurance, and arrangements have accordingly been made with that Department to extract information from a sample of the ledger accounts in order to obtain more detailed analyses of the employed population

a sample of the ledger accounts in order to obtain more detailed analyses of the employed population.

Details of the method of selecting the sample were given in an article on the figures for 1950 that was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1951 (page 223). The sample in 1951, as in 1950, represented about 1½ per cent. of the total insured population, and the estimates based on it are subject to the margins of error which are inherent in a sample of that size. Thus, if the sample yields an estimate of 1,000 in a particular group, there are 19 chances out of 20 that the correct figure which would be obtained by a complete count would fall between 500 and 1,500. The corresponding range for an estimate of 10,000 would be 8,400 to 11,600, and for an estimate of 100,000 it would be 95,000 to 105,000. It is essential to bear these possible margins of error in mind in making comparisons between different figures in the Tables.

The analysis that follows relates to employees only, *i.e.*, employers and persons working on their own account are not included. The figures cover all classes of employees, employed and unemployed, with the exception of the Armed Forces and Women's Services.

General Analysis

The following Table gives an analysis, by individual years of age, of the estimated total numbers of employees in all industries and services in Great Britain at end-May, 1951. The figures include not only persons at work but also those

who were unemployed and those who were absent from work owing to sickness, holidays and other causes:—

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain, End-May, 1951

burnel of the	kerberala a	Ena-M	ay, 1951	Lu egrapetit.	(Thousands)
Age (last birthday) at End-May, 1951	Males	Females	Age (last birthday) at End-May, 1951	Males	Females
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43	171 250 264 178 140 209 246 264 294 305 311 321 324 347 363 366 255 248 277 305 321 325 318 320 312 321 325 311 326	166 244 268 262 269 268 247 226 205 191 180 158 153 143 144 150 157 104 103 118 130 137 133 141 141 152 147	44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 and over	315 306 309 300 299 283 275 269 241 227 224 209 206 196 203 188 179 168 162 149 133 97 79 68 45 44	148 146 136 141 132 124 123 121 112 101 97 93 87 86 77 68 52 41 39 27 23 18 16 14 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	No. 1		15 and over		7,085

The differences between the numbers of males in the various age-groups can be attributed to a number of factors, e.g., call-up at ages 18 and 19, the low birth-rate during the 1914–18 war and the high birth-rate immediately after

the war, etc. (for fuller details see the comment on the corresponding Table on page 224 of the June, 1951, issue of this GAZETTE). Comparison of the detailed figures with the 1950 figures for the next lower age-class in each case (i.e., the same group of individuals in each case) provides some broad information about the rate of retirement and other wastage from the employee class. Thus the effect of reaching pensionable age is shown by comparing the number aged 64 in 1950 with the number aged 65 in 1951, the figures being aged 64 in 1950 with the number aged 65 in 1951, the figures being 138,000 and 97,000 respectively, a reduction of 30 per cent.* Up to the "53" age-class there was little difference between one age-class and another in the rate of depletion, but thereafter it rose to 2 per cent. for the year in the age-class 54 to 58, 4 per cent. in the class 59 to 63, and after the heavy reduction for the class reaching pensionable age it was 16 per cent. for those who were aged 65 and over in 1950.

For women a similar comparison indicates that large numbers of those who were between 19 and 29 years of age in 1950 left employment during the year, as the following Table shows:

Λ			1	in the age-class	Net reduction in age-class by May, 1951 (Per cent. of imber at May, 1950)
and	unde	r 20		280,000	4.3
		21		266,000	7.1
		22		244,000	7.4
4 3 3		23		225,000	8.9
		24		208,000	8.2
		25			5.8
					5.4
					4.4
					3.4
"	"	29		148,000	2.7
	and "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	May, and under """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ "	" " 22 " " 23 " " 24 " " 25 " " 26 " " 27	May, 1950 and under 20 " " 21 " " 22 " " 23 " " 24 " " 25 " " 26 " " 27 " " 28	Age at May, 1950 female employees in the age-class at May, 1950 number 20 280,000 number 21 266,000 number 22 244,000 number 23 225,000 number 24 208,000 number 25 191,000 number 25 191,000 number 26 167,000 number 26 167,000 number 27 160,000 number 28 148,000 number 28 number 29 numb

These losses (which were due, of course, to retirement from employment on marriage) were heaviest among young women aged 22 and 23, with net reductions during the year of between 8 and 9 per cent. The *total* number of women in the employment field increased during the year by 135,000, and there were increases in fact throughout the age-group 30 to 50 (i.e., the number aged 31 in 1951 exceeded the number aged 30 in 1950, and so on). The effect of reaching pensionable age was somewhat smaller, proportionately, than among men, the number aged 60 in 1951 being 24 per cent. less than the number aged 59 in 1950. The numbers who were aged 60 to 68 in 1950 had fallen by 13 per cent. by 1951, and the numbers aged 69 and over by 30 per cent.

Industry and Age

The Tables on pages 197 to 199 give an age-analysis, principally in five-year groups, of the numbers of employees in each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification, and in each of the principal industries. In the first part of the Table, which relates to males, separate figures are given for each industry in which the total number of male employees exceeds 20,000; similarly in the second part all industries with a total of female employees exceeding 20,000 are shown separately.

In all industries and services combined the proportions in broad

age-groups were as follows

Age-gro	оир		Per cent	. of Total
Under 20 20 and under 40 40 and under 60/65†			 Males 7 44 45	Females 17 45 34
60/65 and over† Total		:	 4 100	$\frac{4}{100}$

Compared with 1950 there was a slightly higher proportion aged 40 and over, both among males and among females.

Young men under 20 years of age continued to represent a high proportion of the total number of employees in agriculture and in the woodworking and scientific instruments, etc., industries. The in the woodworking and scientific instruments, etc., industries. The high proportion in agriculture was due to the fact that at May, 1951, very few young men in that industry had been called up for the Forces. Similarly the figures for the woodworking and instruments industries no doubt include a number of young men who had been granted deferment of call-up to complete their apprenticeships. The lowest percentage in the under-20 age-group was that for public administration (i.e. National and Local Government). ment)—2 per cent.; this low figure was due to the fact that the figures for this group consist mainly of administrative and clerical staffs, for which the age of recruitment is higher than in other

The highest proportions of men in the pensionable age-class were in miscellaneous services (7 per cent.) and in the textile, clothing and leather industries (6 per cent.). Taking 40 as the dividing line between the lower and upper age-groups, the most noteworthy features of the analysis are that in the building and contracting industries 60 per cent. of the total number of males were under 40 (compared with the average of 51 per cent.), while in public administration 61 per cent. were over 40 (compared with the average of 49 per cent.)

in public administration 61 per cent. were over 40 (compared with the average of 49 per cent.).

Among females, the proportions under 20 years of age were considerably higher than the average in the paper and printing industries, the clothing industries, the distributive trades and insurance, banking and finance; and much lower than the average in public administration, professional services and miscellaneous services (including catering and domestic service). The proportion above pensionable age did not vary much from the average of 4 per cent, in any industry group except miscellaneous services, which had 8 per cent in that class.

In all industries and services taken together the proportion of female employees who were aged 40 or over was 38 per cent. In

female employees who were aged 40 or over was 38 per cent. In miscellaneous services (which include private domestic service and the catering trades) it was 52 per cent., and the next highest percentage was 45 in public administration.

Married Women

It is estimated on the basis of the sample that the number of married women (excluding widows) in the employee class was just over 3,000,000, or about 43 per cent. of the total number of female employees. This figure is higher than the total published for 1950, but it is possible that this increase is due to some extent to the recorded information about marital status becoming more complete. In the age-class 30-49 well over 60 per cent. of the total number of women employees were married, but it should be borne in mind that many of the married women are probably part-time workers, cleaners and domestic helps, etc. probably part-time workers, cleaners and domestic helps, etc. (all of whom are included as "units" in the figures). The "miscellaneous services" group had the largest number of married women (about 590,000), followed by the distributive trades (400,000), professional services (350,000) and the textile industries (310,000)

Analysis by Region

The Table below gives an age-analysis of the total numbers of employees (males and females separately) in each Region at May, 1951.

In the country as a whole the proportion of males under 30 years of age was 29 per cent., and the corresponding Regional proportions varied between 26 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region and 32 per cent. in Scotland. The average proportion aged 50 or over was 26 per cent.; the Northern Region had the lowest proportion in this age-group (24 per cent.), while the London and South-Eastern and Southern Regions had 27 per cent.

The figures for females show greater variations. The percentage under 30 years of age varied between 40 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region and 54 per cent. in the Northern Region, the average for the whole country being 44 per cent. Conversely, the London and South-Eastern Region had the highest proportion aged 50 or over (20 per cent.) and the Northern Region had the lowest (13 per cent.).

Estimated Numbers of Employees at End-May, 1951: Analysis by Region and Age

	11411100	15 0 _j L	mploye	cs at L	nu mu	y, 1751	· Ama	iysis of	Regio	n unu 2	180	(Tho	usands)
Region	Under 18	18–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Tota 15 an over
						N	Iales						
Eastern	. 138 38 31 36 68 48 63 92 50 87 34	55 16 14 19 28 25 25 25 48 26 43 19	297 68 63 70 134 94 117 175 94 144 62	375 84 76 83 164 118 145 219 108 168 81	382 81 58 76 149 109 131 201 100 150 72	392 90 73 82 158 111 142 208 104 152 77	397 85 83 84 153 107 135 222 97 153 77	372 78 72 82 139 103 135 209 93 142 72	298 62 57 67 116 81 115 180 82 115 63	251 51 50 53 88 68 91 138 62 99 51	188 44 41 46 73 56 71 108 50 74 40	136 29 27 24 52 36 43 58 22 55 24	3,281 726 645 722 1,322 956 1,213 1,858 888 1,382 672
Total—Maics	. 003	310	1,310	1,021	1,509	SAME DESCRIPTION OF	1,593 nales	1,497	1,236	1,002	1 /91	506	13,665
Eastern	. 65 . 49 . 64 . 93 . 48	123 26 24 28 51 37 50 69 34 65 24	285 60 51 56 107 72 97 163 68 133 45	214 37 33 35 79 47 61 123 39 81 29	173 30 26 28 65 39 52 108 29 61 21	191 33 28 30 66 38 56 117 29 66 19	206 36 31 34 73 50 64 118 30 66 21	198 32 28 32 64 46 60 110 30 59 20	160 28 23 28 55 32 50 91 21 50 16	123 19 18 19 40 27 36 67 15 36	59 9 8 9 17 11 14 28 7 16 4	36 5 3 7 11 6 8 13 2 8	1,907 352 305 341 693 454 612 1,100 352 726 243
Total—Females	678	531	1 137	778	632	673	729	679	554	411	182	101	7.085

* The reduction, of course, includes the effects of deaths as well as retirements, but at 65 years the proportion due to deaths is relatively small, † 60 for women: 65 for men.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT END-MAY, 1951 ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY AND AGE

Note.—Separate figures are given in the following Table for each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and for each of the principal industries. In the first part of the Table, which relates to males, figures are given for each industry in which the total number of male employees exceeded 20,000; similarly in the second part, which relates to females, separate figures are given for each industry in which the total number of female employees exceeded 20,000.

Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and ove
1							Males			Smiletel Smiletel	Contract	aning a	a livida
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	55 53 1	37 36 1	91 86 3	80 74 4	68 64 2	73 67 4	71 66 3	73 66 5	52 47 3	40 37 2	44 40 2	40 37 2	724 673 32
Mining and Quarrying	32 30 1	22 21 1	66 60 3	99 89 4	89 81 3	99 89 4	102 93 4	104 93 5	83 76 4	66 61 2	53 49 1	28 25 1	843 767 33
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures (MF)*	13 4 3 2 1	4 1 1 - 1	25 7 4 4 2 8	34 10 4 5 2	32 11 3 4 3	33 9 5 4 3	31 8 4 5 3	26 8 3 3 2	19 5 3 2 2 2	16 4 2 3 1	10 3 2 1 1	9 3 2 1 —	252 73 36 34 21
Chemicals and Allied Trades Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. (FDZ)*	10 4 1 	5 3 - 1	32 16 2 2 3 3 3	43 23 2 3 2 5 4 3	40 22 2 3 3 3 3	43 22 3 3 3 3 4	43 20 3 3 4 3 4 3	40 20 2 3 4 3 2	32 15 2 4 3 2 2 2	28 12 2 3 3 3 2	19 9 1 3 1 2	8 3 1 1 1	343 169 20 28 28 31 24 26
Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc Iron Foundries Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc	19 8 5 2 2	7 3 2 - 1	39 14 10 4 7	55 22 12 4 12	58 23 16 4 10	62 24 14 4 14	63 24 15 5 12	56 24 11 5 9	44 20 8 4 7	34 15 7 2 6	30 13 6 3 4	1 18 6 4 2 3	485 196 110 39 87
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small	74 10 4 3 1	40 7 3 1	149 18 7 5 2	202 20 7 6 4	178 20 6 4 4	161 21 6 5 3	151 20 6 4 2	151 22 8 · 3 2	125 20 6 2 3	95 16 6 2 2	80 14 6 1 2	51 10 3 1	1,457 198 68 37 26
Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus, Gramophones Other Electrical Goods (GKZ)*	4 1 3 1 4 28 7 1 1 3 3	2 1 1 -3 14 4 1 1 1	7 2 5 1 8 51 18 4 4 4 6 8	12 3 8 3 10 75 20 5 5 8 11	10 2 6 4 9 70 15 5 4 5	7 2 7 4 9 56 13 4 4 7	7 3 7 3 8 52 13 5 3 6 8	7 3 7 5 8 51 12 4 3 5 7	6 2 6 4 6 41 11 3 2 3 7	5 1 5 4 4 30 8 2 1 3	4 2 5 2 4 26 6 2 1 1	3 1 3 18 3 18 3 1	74 23 63 32 76 512 130 37 29 49 75
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts, etc., for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops	49 12 22 4	21 6 7 3	87 24 28 12 9 5	113 33 28 19 13 6	103 32 24 17	107 35 23 20	96 31 22 18	90 27 20 16	72 21 15 12 6 8	59 16 12 10	45 12 10 6	22 7 7 2 3	864 256 218 139
Other Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages, Wagons, etc	1 3	2	7	10	2 8	5 3 8	3 8	3 8	2 8	8	7	1 2	58 23 79
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	19 2 1 2 1 2 2 9	7 1 — 1 1 1 1 3	32 4 2 3 2 2 2 3 16	42 5 3 4 4 4 3 19	38 3 4 4 2 3 19	38 3 4 3 3 4 18	34 3 2 4 4 3 3 15	33 4 2 4 3 3 3 14	25 2 2 3 2 2 3 11	20 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 9	16 2 1 1 1 2 2 7	16 2 2 2 1 2 2 5	320 33 23 33 28 27 31 145
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	7 5	3 2	10 7	13 9	11 7	8 5	9 5	7 4	6 4	4 2	4 2	4 2	86 54
Cextiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Textile Finishing, etc.	23 4 2 5 — 1 3 3	7 1 1 1 1 1 1	31 4 2 6 3 2 2 5	46 6 3 11 4 2 5 6	38 4 3 7 4 2 3 6	44 7 3 9 4 3 3 7	49 8 6 10 4 3 4 7	55 10 6 12 4 3 5 8	43 6 5 12 3 2 3 7	40 6 5 1° 72 3 7	32 5 4 7 2 2 2 5	24 5 4 6 1 1 1 3	432 66 44 96 31 24 35 65
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather and Fellmongery	3 2	1 1	4 3	5 3	5 3	8 5	6 4	5 3	3 2	2 2	3 2	3 2	48 32
Clothing	14 6 4	4 2 1	17 7 4	22 9 6	20 8 6	18 8 4	21 9 6	20 7 8	17 7 6	17 6 7	15 6 6	11 5 3	196 80 61
Good, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Other Food Industries (XHZ)* Brewing and Malting Other Drink Industries (XKZ)* Tobacco	27 1 9 1 2 2 2 2 3 2	8 -3 -1 1 -1 1	48 3 12 2 5 3 5 7 3 2	51 3 12 2 5 3 5 8 3 2	49 4 13 2 6 3 4 6 2 2	54 3 14 2 5 4 4 8 8 4 3	60 4 15 3 5 3 6 8 4 2	53 4 12 3 4 3 4 10 3 3	45 49 2 4 3 5 7 2 3	34 27 23 24 66 22	25 2 7 1 1 2 2 2 5 1 1	17 2 4 1 1 1 1 4 1	471 32 117 21 42 30 42 73 28 21
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	26 8 12 3	8 3 3 1	27 10 12 2	28 11 11 2	27 7 15 2	32 8 16 3	29 10 13 2	22 8 9 2	14 5 5 2	12 5 5 1	11 4 4 1	9 4 3 1	245 83 108 22
Paper and Printing	25 3 5 14	9 1 2 5	31 5 8 14	33 6 7 15	34 7 9 15	38 8 10 16	37 7 10 16	32 7 8 12	29 6 9 11	23 5 6 9	18 3 5 8	15 2 4 7	324 60 83 142
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	7 2 2	3 1	16 8 5	18 9 4	19 10 4	22 11 5	19 9 4	17 7 4	12 6 2	10 5 2	8 3 2	5 2	156 73 36

* The figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Letters in brackets. They do not include the stries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000.

(53593)

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1951: Analysis

		t	y Indi	istry a	nd Ag	e—con	tinued					(Thou	ısands
Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
Village and the second						Mal	es (cont.)						
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	80 65 11 4	52 44 6 2	162 125 11 26	172 129 8 35	154 117 7 30	149 113 6 30	147 116 4 27	121 94 3 24	83 64 1 18	63 48 2 13	54 44 1 9	43 37 1 5	1,280 996 61 223
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	9 4 5 —	5 2 3 —	27 9 15 3	36 14 20 2	36 14 19 3	39 17 19 3	41 17 19 5	42 18 19 5	36 16 16 4	27 12 12 3	22 9 11 2	7 2 4 1	327 134 162 31
Transport and Communication	47 17 2 -5 7 2 1 1 10 1	27 6 1 1 11 11 - -	134 44 16 2 21 29 5 3 2	172 50 27 3 26 26 9 6 4	160 44 34 2 222 14 10 4 4	170 44 37 4 26 13 13 5 3	173 48 36 4 24 13 14 5 2	176 63 31 3 18 13 16 7 2	166 70 24 2 11 11 13 6 1	135 57 15 2 7 10 11 5 1	84 37 10 2 5 6 9 3 1	32 6 3 1 4 4 6 1 —	1,476 486 236 25 170 157 109 46 21
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, etc. Other Industrial Materials, etc. Food and Drink—Wholesale Food and Drink—Retail Non-Food Goods—Wholesale Non-Food Goods—Retail Insurance, Banking and Finance	85 5 4 7 32 9 26	20 2 1 2 6 2 7	117 13 8 11 34 16 33	131 15 9 13 38 20 34	119 12 8 12 33 18 34	131 14 7 15 37 19 37	137 14 8 16 41 20 36	113 12 8 13 30 18 31	85 8 7 9 21 14 24	69 7 5 7 17 13 20 20	55 6 4 6 14 9 15	44 4 3 5 7 8 16	1,106 112 72 116 310 166 313
Public Administration and Defence National Government Service Local Government Service	12 3 9	7 2 5	61 22 39	94 40 54	97 45 52	110 46 64	120 46 74	119 50 69	127 64 63	110 60 50	88 42 46	39 18 21	984 438 546
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Other Professional, etc., Services (ZMZ)*	17 4 3 2 4	10 2 1 1 3 3	50 10 12 3 13	62 7 22 3 19	63 4 25 3 20	70 3 30 3 26	62 2 28 4 20 7	58 3 22 4 21	44 2 16 3 17 5	35 1 15 2 11	29 1 13 2 8	19 1 6 2 5	519 40 193 32 167
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Private Domestic Service (Non-	23 4 3 6 4	7 1 1 2 2	34 6 3 11 4	42 7 4 17 3	44 6 3 20 3	46 6 5 19 4	52 6 6 23 3	48 6 5 22 3	45 6 5 20 2	42 6 5 18 2	35 4 3 15 1	33 4 3 14 1	451 62 46 187 32
Resident) Other Services (ZSX)*	2 2	1	5	6	5	2 6	5	5	5	4	4 4	2	
Grand Total†	685	318	1,318	1,621	1,509	1,589	1,593	1,497	1,236	1,002	791	506	13,665
	2	Lyrota 20	1		20-6		Females	Y		-	I	Trans.	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9 9	8 8	22 21	13 13	11 11	10	10 10	8 8	6 6	5 5	2 2	1 1	105 103
Mining and Quarrying	2	2	5	2	1	1 10	2 9	2 8	1 6	3	- 1	- 1	18
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products China and Earthenware	8 4	6 3	14 6	10 5	10 6	5	5 12	10	3 7	2	1 2	1	45
Chemicals and Allied Trades Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. Metal Manufacture	16 5 3 3	15 6 2 3	30 12 5 4	17 6 4 2	12 4 3 1	14 5 3 2	4 3 2	3 2 2 4	3 2 1	5 2 1 1 3	1 - 1	= 1	51 28
Facination C./ Sing and Flactrical	33	29	73	62	45	40	40	35	23	14	6	2	402
Goods 2 Other on-Electrical Engineering (CDX)* Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cabin. Wireless Apparatus, Gramt hones Wireless Valves and Electric manps Other Electrical Goods (GKZ)*	11 4 1 3 2 4	8 3 1 4 2 4	22 9 4 8 5	18 7 3 7 4 9	11 5 3 5 3 7	11 4 2 5 2 6	9 4 3 5 2 7	10 4 3 4 1 5	5 3 1 3 1 4	4 2 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c c} 3\\ 1\\ \hline 1\\ \hline 1 \end{array}$	=	16
Vehicles	14 4 4 2 2	11 3 3 2 2	27 9 6 4	21 6 3 4	15 4 3 2	14 5 3 2	13 4 2 3	12 4 2 2 3	10 3 3 2 2		2 1 —		
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified	16 2 3 8	14 2 2 7	34 3 6 16	24 3 4 11	22 3 3 9	18 3 3 7	18 2 3 8	17 2 2 2 8	14 1 3 6	1 2 4	3 1 1	- 1	22 32 86
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, etc., Instruments	5	4 2	10 7	6 4	5 2	4 3	4 2	4 2	3 2	2		d drong	- 29
	3	100000	The second second	STATE OF THE OWNER, WHEN					49	20	4.4		602
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Textile Finishing, etc. Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	66 10 6 13 5 15 4	44 6 4 10 3 9 2	83 14 11 16 6 15 4	61 15 6 11 3 9 3	53 12 7 11 3 8 2	56 13 11 10 4 7 3	68 16 11 13 4 10 4	12 12 4 8 3	2 4 2	7 8 8 1 4 2	3 4 3 1 2 1	1 2 2 2 1 1 1	123 92 120 36

^{*} The figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Letters in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000.
† The grand total line includes a small number of ex-members of the Forces not allocated to particular industries.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1951: Analysis by Industry and Age—continued

	and the second s			J IIIaa	istry a	14 715	con	- Intitica		78.24	HILL		(Thousa	inds)
	Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
	Company of Tamadaurr (Sur 1921)	~	_	-			Females	s (cont.)	V					
13	Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries (XHZ)* Tobacco	44 12 4 9 3 3	29 7 2 6 2 3 2	57 11 4 8 6 5	37 9 3 5 4 3	32 6 4 4 4 4	33 8 2 5 4 3	37 9 4 4 6 4 3	29 6 3 4 3 2 3	25 6 2 3 3 2 2	15 5 -1 2 2 2 2	6 2 - 1 1	3 1 1 1 1	347 82 28 50 39 32 26
14	Manufactures of Wood and Cork Furniture and Upholstery	6 3	5 3	10 5	6 4	7 4	6 3	7 3	5 3	4 2	2 1	1 1	. 1 1	60
15	Paper and Printing Paper and Board Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper, etc. (TBZ)* Other Printing, Publishing, etc. (TEZ)*	32 3 5 5	22 3 4 2 11	37 4 6 4 18	19 2 3 4 8	14 2 2 3 6	14 1 2 3 6	17 2 2 2 9	16 1 2 2 9	11 1 2 1 6	9 1 1 1 5	3 - 1 2	$\frac{3}{1}$	197 20 30 28 98
6	Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Misc. Manufacturing Industries	12 3 2 4	9 2 2 2 3	,21 6 4 7	16 6 2 5	11 4 2 3	12 4 2 3	12 4 2 3	10 4 2 2	6 3 1 2	5 2 1 1	2 1 -1	1 - 1	117 39 20 35
	Building and Contracting	4 3	4 2	9 6	5 3	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	2 2	2 2	1 1		39 27
8	Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Electricity	4 2	3 2	8 4	5 3	3 2	3 2	4 3	2 2	3 1	2	3. 1	=	37 22
	Transport and Communication Railways	19 2 2 10	20 3 4	49 6 14 18	32 5 7	25 4 6	22 4 6 8	18 3 3 8	18 3 1	15 3 1 8	11 3 1	1 1 2	3 1 - 2	236 38 46 102
	Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, etc. Other Industrial Materials, etc. Food and Drink—Wholesale Food and Drink—Retail Non-Food Goods—Wholesale Non-Food Goods—Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and News-	167 4 3 8 42 13 93	98 4 3 5 24 10 50	193 5 5 10 52 20 95	107 2 3 6 31 11 51	80 2 2 3 26 7 37	84 2 3 4 25 8 40	90 3 2 5 25 8 44	81 2 2 5 21 9 39	63 2 1 4 17 6 30	42 1 2 3 10 4 20	18 1 1 1 2 2 2 10	9 - 1 1 1 1 6	1,032 28 27 55 276 99 515
	papers—Retail Insurance, Banking and Finance	21	2 20	35	3 16	3 12	12	3	3 15	3 11	8	4	2	32 167
	Public Administration and Defence National Government Service Local Government Service	16 6 10	18 9 9	50 28 22	46 27 19	40 19 21	41 17 24	44 19 25	46 21 25	41 20 21	29 12 17	12 5 7	5 2 3	388 185 203
	Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Other Professional, etc., Services (ZMZ)*	39 3 6 6 19 5	57 3 8 7 34 5	148 6 41 11 78	109 2 36 4 59	83 1 34 2 41	99 1 44 3 44	113 1 58 2 46	105 2 55 3 39	85 1 44 2 33	63 1 33 2 2 23	32 1 19 1 9	12 1 5 1 3	945 23 383 44 428
	Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-	63 5 5 16 10 3 7 8	55 5 5 17 6 2 5 8	123 10 7 47 15 4 11 14	104 9 4 45 14 4 3 9	105 8 4 47 13 3 2 8	127 8 3 59 14 4 1 11	145 8 3 68 12 4 2 15	144 7 4 64 10 3 1 18	131 7 3 54 9 2 1 20	115 4 2 44 7 1 21	56 3 1 19 3 1 1 12	40 2 12 2 . — 12	1,208 76 41 492 115 31 33 156
	Resident) Other Services	6 3	4 3	9 6	11 5	15 5	21 6	27 6	31 6	30 5	31 5	15 2	10 2	210 54
	Grand Total	678	531	1,137	778	632	673	729	679	554	411	182	101	7,085

^{*} The figures on this line relate only to the industry group represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Letters in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000.

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 208 to 225.

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during April by 9,000 (all males), the number at the end of the month being 22,132,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 19,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 26,000, and other industries and services an increase of 16,000. The total working novulation including H.M. Forese 16,000. 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 34,000 from 23,444,000 to 23,478,000 from 23,444,000 to 23,478,000.

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 467,871 to 467,445 between 21st April and 12th May. There was a fall of 7,401 in the case of males and a rise of

Rates of Wages

100), was 129 at the end of May, compared with 128 at the end of April. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during May resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £132,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 400,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment, retail meat distribution, and brickmaking in England and Wales.

Retail Prices

At 13th May, 1952, the retail prices index was 135 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 8th April, compared with 124 at 22nd May, 1951.

Industrial Disputes

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 467,871 to 467,445 between 21st April and 12th May. There was a fall of 7,401 in the case of males and a rise of 6,975 in the case of females.

The number of workers involved during May in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was nearly 41,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 178,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 175, and, in addition, 19 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of colliery workers in the Aberdare Valley.

NATIONAL SERVICE: CALL-UP AND DEFERMENT

An article is published in this GAZETTE at six-monthly intervals giving information about the age-classes which have been required to register under the National Service Acts (see, for example, page 425 of the November, 1951, issue). Similar information is now available for 23rd April, 1952, in respect of men born between 1st January, 1929, and 31st December, 1933, and a summary of that information is given below.

that information is given below.

Men in the classes in question were registered under the National Service Acts at various dates between 7th December, 1946, and 1st December, 1951. Each man was informed by means of a leaflet issued to him when he registered of the conditions which govern the grant of deferment of call-up to apprentices, learners, articled pupils, etc., to enable them to complete their industrial training or their training for professional qualifications before call-up. He was also informed that there are arrangements under which deferment may be granted to enable the student to remain in full-time attendance at school to sit external examinations, such as the General Certificate of Education or to undertake a University course of study. Arrangements for deferment of call-up on the ground of industrial need continued to operate in regard to men employed in coal mining and agriculture (subject, in the case of agriculture, to the change indicated in the second paragraph after

The total numbers of men included in the analysis of 23rd April. 1952, were 298,000 of the 1929 class, 302,800 of the 1930 class, 297,700 of the 1931 class, 300,900 of the 1932 class and 274,400 of the 1933 class. Large numbers of these classes had already been posted to the Forces, and the remainder had either been medically rejected for service, or were awaiting posting to the Forces, or had had their call-up deferred. The numbers in the various classes were

_ 1	1929 Class	1930 Class	1931 Class	1932 Class	1933 Class
Posted to H.M. Forces or entered as volunteers	228,400	218,600	179,400	155,100	135,100
Found unfit for service in H.M. Forces	37,700	39,800	41,500	45,700	33,400
examination Applications for defer-	600	2,100	9,000	3,000	4,800
ment of call-up under consideration	-	100	200	200	2,300
Call-up deferred: Apprentices Articled pupils and others training for	200	2,100	22,200	47,300	54,900
professional qualifi- cations Agricultural workers Coal mining workers Seamen Boys at school granted deferment to 31st July, 1952 (to take	1,900 14,400 6,500 4,400	3,600 16,200 7,600 5,800	5,100 16,700 8,100 5,000	6,100 17,200 9,200 4,400	6,700 5,500 9,600 3,500
General Certificate of Education, etc.)	_	_	_	800	7,100
University students, student teachers, etc. All others (including hardship postpone-	2,900	5,800	9,000	10,200	8,000
ments, "approved school" cases, etc.)	1,000	1,100	1,500	1,700	3,500
Total	298,000	302,800	297,700	300,900	274,400

It should be noted that the men whose call-up for the Forces has been deferred have not yet been medically examined, and consehas been deferred have not yet been medically examined, and consequently it is not known how many of them are in fact unfit for service. The figures on the second line of the Table represent the "unfits" among those who have already been medically examined, and for all age-classes taken together they represent approximately 17½ per cent. of the total number in that category. The rate of medical rejection showed some increase after the introduction, in the second half of 1948, of improved methods of medical examination and election that the resulted in a somewhat greater number. classification, which have resulted in a somewhat greater number being found unfit for service in the Forces.

In view of the shortage of labour in the coal mining industry, men employed in certain occupations in that industry will, if present arrangements remain in force, continue to have their call-up suspended. Men born in 1932 or earlier whose call-up has been deferred because of employment in agriculture are in present circumstances not normally regarded as available for call-up while they remain in that employment; men born after 1932, however, will not in general be eligible for deferment because of employment in agriculture. Deferment may, however, be granted in the case of men employed on farms with less than two regular full-time male workers, or where the worker is employed substantially as a

stockman.

The men included in the Table who are shown as having been granted deferment to 31st July, 1952, to take the General Certificate of Education or an examination of similar or higher standard, will normally become available for call-up after termination of their deferment on 31st July, unless granted further deferment to continue their full-time studies or to enter into an apprenticeship or to train for a professional qualification.

The figures relating to the deferment of Livingerity to the deferment.

train for a professional qualification.

The figures relating to the deferment of University students, etc., include men pursuing, or under consideration for, full-time courses for University degrees and qualifications of a similar standard, courses at Teachers' Training Colleges in Scotland, and also medical, dental, etc., and theological and missionary training. The deferment position of students taking courses for University degrees or qualifications of similar standard and medical, dental, etc., or

higher technical courses is determined by Joint Recruiting Boards which have been established at all University Centres, and the majority (about 34,000) of the men in the above categories were students dealt with by these Boards. Applications for the deferment of students in full-time attendance at technical classes (other than those whose cases are considered by Joint Recruiting Boards) are dealt with by National Service Deferment Boards.

The statistics which were compiled on 23rd April included an occupational analysis of the apprentices who had been granted deferment. About 48 per cent. of the total number of apprentices in the deferment class at 23rd April were in engineering and metalworking occupations and about 31 per cent. were in building occupations. The following Table shows the numbers in the principal occupations: principal occupations:-

	1929 Class	1930 Class	1931 Class	1932 Class	1933 Class
Building Occupations:			N THE	AND DESCRIPTION	BERNALD V
Carpenters	8	73	2,014	5,491	6,801
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc.	1	55	1,329	3,349	3,897
Bricklayers	2	21	796	2,165	2,480
Painters and Decorators	_	28	900	2,626	3,472
Plasterers	-	6	173	565	750
Other Building Crafts- men	4	28	396	1,069	1,355
Engineering, Shipbuilding,				2,002	1,000
etc., Occupations:			and the lines		
Motor Mechanics, Fit- ters (not electrical), etc.	14	224	2,367	4,018	4,202
Toolmakers, Precision	14	224	2,307	4,016	4,202
Fitters, etc	26	366	3,139	5,923	6,242
Electrical Engineering		126	1 200	2 200	2 100
Fitters, Erectors, etc. Electricians, Wiremen,	6	136	1,380	2,388	2,192
etc	6	90	1,588	3,009	3,333
Millwrights, Mainten-	100		and relies	Control of the	COURSE IN
ance Fitters (not elec-	-		540	1.007	1 000
trical) Turners	5 1	63	549 443	1,067	1,062 960
Vehicle Body Builders	i	12	484	997	1,000
Scientific Instrument					
Makers and As- semblers		44	110	022	1 440
Sheet Metal Workers.		44	442	932	1,448
Tinsmiths	_	15	386	770	875
Shipwrights	1	22	262	627	654
Patternmakers	1	18 24	349 365	727 729	607 716
Iron and Steel Founders		24	303	129	/10
and Moulders	3	18	241	406	559
Welders, Burners, Cut-					100
ters Other Occupations :	4	24	166	363	401
Draughtsmen, etc	253	579	1,667	2,682	2,938
Men in training for pro-					atresis de la
fessions and adminis-				21/202 (22/18	Carleson I
trative, etc., posts in	1,469	2,865	4,134	4,907	5,362
industry Printers	1,469	125	4,134	1,479	1,784
	12	123	000	1,777	1,70

Deferment under the provisions regarding apprenticeship is granted initially for a period of 12 months. Renewal of deferment will then be conditional on a report of satisfactory progress, showing that the apprentice is gaining full experience of his trade. If progress is satisfactory, deferment may be renewed for a further twelve months or until the date on which the apprenticeship is due to end, whichever is the shorter period. Comparison with the figures for April, 1951 (given in the June, 1951, issue of this GAZETTE, page 232), shows a considerable reduction in the 1929 and 1930 classes in most of the occupations included in the Table. This was mainly due to the fact that many men had completed their apprenticeship and become available for service in the Forces. The reduction in the number of apprenticeship deferments is reflected in an increase in the numbers posted to the Forces, with a corresponding slight increase in the numbers found unfit for

COAL MINING

Sixth Annual Report of National Coal Board

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of the National Coal Board for the year ended 31st December, 1951, has been submitted to the Minister of Fuel and Power under the provisions of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 190, price 8s. 6d. net (8s. 10d. post free).

The introduction to the Report refers to the problems which faced the Board on taking over the mines early in 1947. These problems were described in the first of the series of Reports and later Reports have recorded the progress which has been made. By the end of 1951 five years had elapsed since the industry was nationalised and the present Report includes, for purposes of By the end of 1951 five years had elapsed since the industry was nationalised and the present Report includes, for purposes of comparison, information relating both to 1951 and to earlier years. In summarising the results achieved in 1951, the Report states that the year's output of coal was 7.8 million tons greater than in 1950, output per man-year was the second highest for fifty years, and output per man-shift was the highest ever recorded. On the other hand, it is stated, about three-fifths of the increase in output came from the extension of Saturday working from which output came from the extension of Saturday working, from which little further increase can be expected; the increase in output per

The output of deep-mined coal was 211.9 million tons in 1951, compared with 204.1 million tons in 1950 and 181.2 million tons in 1946; opencast production in these years was 11.0, 12.2, and 8.8 million tons, respectively. The total output of saleable coal had thus risen from 190 million tons in 1946 to nearly 223 million tons in 1951. Steady increase over the five-year period in the output of deep-mined coal was, the Report states, due wholly to higher productivity. Output per man-shift was 1·21 tons in 1951, 1·19 tons in 1950 and 1·07 tons in 1947. During 1951 there was a small increase in man-power, and the number of shifts worked by each man rose from 245 in 1950 to 250 in 1951.

Home consumption of coal during 1951 is provisionally estimated at 209·2 million tons, compared with 202·3 in 1950 and 186·3 in 1946. The increased demand has come mainly from the "secondary "fuel industries, electricity, gas and coking. Their consumption rose in the five years by 25 per cent. and that of other consumers by less than five per cent. Total exports, which included cargoes and coal for ships' bunkers, amounted in 1951 to nearly 11.6 million tons, a substantial decrease in comparison with the three previous years, brought about by the reductions in exports which were made necessary by increased home demands and falling stocks in the second half of 1950.

In 1951 the total costs of production were 3s. 9d. a ton higher than in 1950. Substantial increases in miners' wages accounted for more than half the rise in costs. The other main cause was the general rise in prices of raw materials. There was a rise in costs of materials over the whole period from 1947 to 1951 and more than half of this rise took place in 1951.

At the end of the third quarter of 1951 the financial results of operating the collieries and other activities showed a surplus of £3·3 million, but for the last few weeks of the year the Board were paying higher wages without any compensatory increase in the price of coal. This resulted in a deficiency of £1·8 million for the year and a total deficiency of £5·8 million, including the deficiency of £4 million with which the Board started the year.

At the beginning of 1947 the number of men on the colliery books was 692,000, which, the Report states, was fewer than at any time for nearly 50 years. One of the Board's most urgent tasks was to stop any further decline and to re-build the mining labour force. A manpower target of 730,000 by the end of 1947 was set by the Government; the actual figure reached by that date was 718,000. In the early part of 1949 the labour force had risen to 727,000, which included ex-miners returning from service in H.M. Forces and from armament factories, as well as a number of foreign recruits. In 1949 the numbers fell by 16,000 and in 1950, when the "ring fence" was removed, by nearly 21,000. Special efforts were made to stop the decline by raising wages, exempting miners from compulsory military service, and increasing the allocation of houses to mining areas. At the end of 1951 there were 698,000 men on the colliery books At the end of 1951 there were 698,000 men on the colliery books. Total recruitment during the year was approximately 72,800 persons. Included in the total were about 20,000 juveniles. The improvement compared with 1950, when 15,000 juveniles were recruited, is ment compared with 1950, when 15,000 juveniles were recruited, is the largest year-to-year increase since separate records of juvenile recruitment were started in 1942. Approximately 63,500 persons left the industry during the year; there was, therefore, a net increase in man-power of about 9,300. Wastage among young workers was high and the number of men in the industry aged between 21 and 30 fell by 7,600. The average age of mine-workers continued to rise and at the end of 1951 was 40·5 years, compared with 40·2 at the end of 1950 and 40·1 a year earlier. The number of faceworkers rose by 1,700, but the proportion of faceworkers to all workers decreased in 1951 to 41·1 per cent. from 41·3 per cent. in 1950. This reduction, affecting most localities, was, in some part. 1950. This reduction, affecting most localities, was, in some part, due to the number of juveniles and untrained adult recruits who, until trained, are unable to work at the face or release others to do so Despite the decline in the proportion of faceworkers overall output per man-shift was the highest recorded. The Report states that the ndustry still suffered from irregular attendance and it is the irregularity more than the amount of voluntary absence which causes inefficient working and loss of output.

In accordance with Regulations which came into operation in In accordance with Regulations which came into operation in 1947 all persons who are to work underground must be given specified preliminary training. For boys, this training is given in a course of sixteen weeks, which includes practical instruction at one of the Board's training centres and theoretical instruction, normally at local technical colleges. Preliminary training for adults consists of a three weeks' course giving a general introduction to the work of a colliery. Further training is required before anyone may work at the coal face. During 1951, 12,700 boys and 17,800 men completed courses of preliminary training and a total of 15,200 completed coal face training. The corresponding figures for 1950 completed coal face training. The corresponding figures for 1950 were 8,900, 11,600, and 13,800, respectively. Each year there are considerable numbers of vacancies in the industry which need to be filled by persons with specialised technical knowledge and skill. In order to fill these vacancies the Board instituted the "ladder plan", which was designed to give young workers the opportunity to train for promotion to skilled and responsible posts. Students on part-time day release to attend special classes in connection with the plan numbered over 10,000, nearly all miners, in the academic year 1051.52

Safety, Health and Welfare, etc.

At the end of 1951 the Board employed 500 persons who were engaged full-time on safety work and 164 full-time medical staff. During the period 1947 to 1951 a number of Regulations made by the Minister of Fuel and Power covered matters involving considerations of safety, including the support of roof and sides, lighting, contraband, and the use of explosives.

Casualties reported in accidents in coal mines in 1951 included 487 persons killed, and 1,942 persons were seriously injured. In 1950 493 were killed and 2,020 were injured. In the disaster 367 SHANNON CORNER, NEW MALDEN, SURREY

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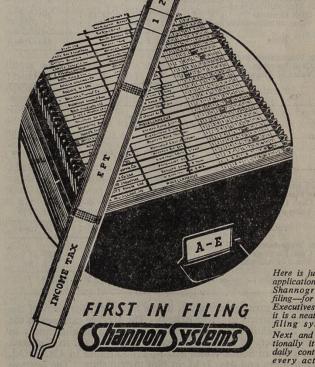
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which occurred at Easington colliery in May, 1951, 83 men, including two rescue workers, lost their lives; but for this accident the number of deaths would have been lower than in 1949, when fewer men were killed than in any year for which there are records. Falls of ground accounted for about two-fifths of all reportable accidents of ground accounted for about two-fifths of all reportable accidents and were responsible for twice as many deaths as any other single cause. The Report states, however, that the number of accidents from this cause has been gradually falling for many years. Various counter measures were taken to prevent accidents and much research and experimental work has been done into the causes and prevention of fires on conveyors. Many accidents could have been avoided by observance of safety rules. In discussing industrial diseases the Report says that experience in the South Wales coalfield has shown that the simplest way of suppressing air-borne dust so diseases the Report says that experience in the South Wales coalfield has shown that the simplest way of suppressing air-borne dust, so as to reduce the risk of pneumoconiosis, is to wet the coal with water. The Board has, therefore, laid underground water pipes, installed machinery for infusing water into coal seams and adapted coal getting machinery for "wet cutting". The work of building more pit-head baths continued in 1951. The number of pit-head baths in use at the end of the year was 436, with accommodation for 502,000 men; a further 69 baths were under construction. Other sections of the Report deal with joint consultation, the operation of the conciliation machinery, and wages and conditions of work of the conciliation machinery, and wages and conditions of work

Reference is made in the Report to the plans for the future organisation of welfare in the industry, which were made by agreement between the Board and the National Union of Mineworkers but required parliamentary sanction. (Since this Report was written the proposed changes have been authorised by the Miners' Welfare Act, 1952. See last month's issue of this GAZETTE,

The Report also gives information on the progress made in developing the mines, in carbonisation and other activities, the part played by science in the industry, and an account of the work in each coalfield during the year. It is followed by audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1951, and by appendices containing statistical and other relevant information.

Earnings in the Coal Mining Industry in the Fourth Quarter of 1951 and in the Year 1951

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the fourth quarter of 1951 and for the year 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 fourth quarter of 1951 produced about 1.0 per cent. and in the year 1951 about 0.9 per cent. of the total quantity of saleable coal.

Earnings in Fourth Quarter of 1951

ban strice to to de to y	Underground	Surface	All Workers
Average Earnings (All Ages): (i) Per Man-shift worked—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cash Earnings Value of Allowances in Kind	43 0·7 1 8·5	28 10·1 1 5·5	39 7·6 1 7·8
Total	44 9.2	30 3.6	41 3.4
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week— Cash Earnings Value of Allowances in Kind	228 6 9 1	166 3 8 5	214 6 8 11
Total	237 7	174 8	223 5

Earnings in Year 1951

	Under	ground	Sur	face	All W	orkers
Average Earnings (All Ages):	s.	d.	s.	d.	S.	d.
(i) Per Man-shift worked— Cash Earnings Value of Allowances in Kind	40 1	5·8 8·3	27 1	0.9	37	2·8 7·6
Total '	42	2.1	28	6.1	38	10.4
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week— Cash Earnings Value of Allowances in Kind	207	7 8	152	2 1	195	1 6
Total	216	3	160	3	203	7

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the year per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 34s. 2·6d. in Somerset and 35s. 8·9d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 43s, 10·3d. in Leicestershire and 44s 3·3d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week ranged from 186s. 9d. in Somerset and 189s. 7d. in North Staffordshire to 227s. 10d. in Nottinghamshire and 229s. 5d. in Leicestershire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all *adult* male workers in Great Britain during the fourth quarter of 1951 amounted to 43s. 0d. per man-shift worked and 233s. 1d. per week. The corresponding amounts for the year were 40s. 6d. and 212s. 10d.

RESETTLEMENT GRANTS SCHEME

The Resettlement Grants Scheme which was commenced in 1945 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1945, page 46), was designed to assist men and women who were called up on or before 31st December, 1948, for service in H.M. Forces and who (a) in consequence had relinquished a business or work on own account, and needed financial aid to restart, or (b) were persons disabled by war service for whom the best form of resettlement was considered to be their establishment in a business or in work on their own account. The maximum assistance which could be on their own account. The maximum assistance which could be given in any one case was £150. From the commencement of the Scheme to its termination at 31st March, 1952, 19,101 grants were made totalling £1,948,603.

Fresh applications from persons in class (a) ceased to be accepted after 31st December, 1950, and the Scheme was closed to persons in class (b) on 31st December, 1951.

Assistance was also given to persons in the eligible classes to purchase a kit of tools where essential, under the customs of the trade, to acceptance of employment. The grants necessary in such cases were comparatively small in amount and in total amounted to £175,325, covering 48,488 cases.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Proposed Amendment to Building Regulations

In February, 1951, the Minister of Labour and National Service published draft Regulations entitled The Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) (Amendment) Regulations, 1951, for the purpose of amending Regulation 87 of the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, which deals with the use of certain welfare) Regulations, 1948, which deals with the use of certain mechanically propelled vehicles and mechanically drawn trailer vehicles on a building site. It had been found that the requirement of the Regulation as to loading beyond a specified safe load could not be satisfactorily applied in practice and might lead to danger rather than to safety. The Minister, therefore, proposed to delete that requirement. He also proposed to amend the wording of a further requirement of the same Regulation, viz., that the vehicle should not be so loaded as to interfere with the safe driving or operation of the vehicle so as to make it clear that the requirement operation of the vehicle, so as to make it clear that the requirement relates to the extent as well as to the manner of loading. In addition he proposed to amend a phrase of the Regulation in order to remove an alleged obscurity (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1951, page 100).

Representations have since been made to the Minister that the Representations have since been made to the Minister that the opportunity should also be taken of making other drafting amendments in Regulation 87 to meet the point that, under the present wording, the removal for the purposes of repair of a vehicle that has broken down might be held to involve a technical breach of the Regulation, and to clarify the intention of the present paragraph (b)

A revised version of the proposed Regulation 87 has now been prepared and the Minister has announced the withdrawal of the draft Regulations published in February, 1951, and his proposal, under the Factories Act, 1937, to make special Regulations to be entitled The Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) (Amendment) Regulations, 1952. These Regulations would substitute an amended Regulation 87 for that contained in the 1948 Regulations.

Copies of the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net $(3\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ post free})$.

Fencing of Hydraulic Presses and Press Brakes

H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories has issued a Report*, dealing with methods of safeguarding hydraulic presses, which was submitted to him by the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the

In their introduction to the Report the Committee refer to the increasing use of hydraulic presses in the sheet metal and other industries and to the considerable development in their size and working speeds. A Sub-Committee of technical experts was appointed to consider ways of safeguarding operatives against risk of trapping at the tools of these machines.

The report of the Sub-Committee, which has been adopted by the Joint Standing Committee, which has been adopted by the Joint Standing Committee with few amendments, proposes two forms of guard as appropriate, viz., the sliding screen guard and the photo-electric safety device. It is considered that sliding screen guards effectively controlling the electrical equipment afford an effective physical protection, and that there is an appropriate field for a safety device on the photo-electric principle. for a safety device on the photo-electric principle.

The report also contains recommendations to be observed in connection with the electrical equipment of these machines, and stresses the need for effective inspection and maintenance of the safety device and those parts of the machines which affect safe

A further Report† of the Joint Standing Committee has also been issued dealing with the fencing of press brakes. Press brakes are designed for particular purposes and present special problems of

safeguarding which cannot be met by applying the general recommendations made in other reports and applicable to most types of power presses. In making recommendations which apply specifically to press brakes only the Committee recommend that steps should be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, to formulate special regulations relating to the use of

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY

The Fifth Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy has been presented to Parliament by the Lord President of the Council and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8561), price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

The Council has devoted the whole of this Report to a survey of the Council has devoted the whole of this Report to a survey of the future demand for, and supply of, scientific man-power. The survey was prepared by the Council's Standing Committee on Scientific Man-power. This Committee was appointed in December, 1950, to study the future needs of scientific and technological man-power for employment both at home and abroad and to report to the Council from time to time.

The Committee gave consideration to the prospects for the supply of and demand for scientists, to measures by which the supply could be increased, to the quality of scientific man-power, and to the steps which need to be taken to improve its quality.

As a result of their investigations the Committee consider that, if production is to be increased, it is necessary also to increase both absolutely and relatively the number of scientists employed in industry. There is likely to be a long-term shortage of nearly all kinds of scientists and every effort, the Committee say, should be made to increase the supply, particularly of chemists, chemical engineers, electrical and mechanical engineers, and physicists. At present about seven per cent. of pupils remain at school after the age of 17, and about three per cent. go on to universities. The Committee found considerable evidence to support the view that a large potential reserve of students of university calibre leave The Committee found considerable evidence to support the view that a large potential reserve of students of university calibre leave school before the age of 17. They suggest, therefore, as a first step towards increasing the number of scientists, that more pupils should be persuaded to remain at school until nearly 18 years of age, in order to widen the field of recruitment for the universities. Expansion of facilities for scientific education at the universities is also urgently needed. Estimates of the increased numbers of scientists required in the future have not been made but the Committee seven required in the future have not been made, but the Committee say they are satisfied that there will be useful employment for as many as are likely to be trained in present circumstances, that the demand is likely to continue to increase, and that there must, therefore, be a corresponding growth in the requisite training facilities.

From the evidence available the Committee consider that the From the evidence available the Committee consider that the scientific attainments of research workers and workers in applied science are high. Present-day science graduates tended, however, to lack a sufficiently broad education both in the general sense and in the field of science. There is an unsatisfied demand for men with scientific training who possess both good academic qualifications and good personality. More men possessing qualities of leadership and personality combined with the necessary scientific training should be encouraged to take up managerial posts in industry and in the Civil Service. In connection with the problem of recruiting adequate numbers of boys of outstanding ability for training in science, the Committee draws attention in particular to the difficulty of finding good science teachers and suggests that special measures may be necessary to increase their numbers.

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON HIGHER TECHNOLOGICAL **EDUCATION**

A statement on the Government's policy regarding higher technological education was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on 11th June in the form of a Wytten Answer to a Parliamentary Question

The Chancellor said: "The Government consider that a most The Chancellor said: "The Government consider that a most important means of increasing productivity in industry is to improve the facilities for higher technological education. They are convinced that this can best be done by building up at least one institution of university rank devoted predominantly to the teaching and study of the various forms of technology. I am, therefore, urgently exploring the practical possibilities to see the best way of doing this." The Chancellor added: "As regards the last Government's White Paper,* I should say that we fully recognise the important contribution which some technical colleges can make to higher technological education, and details of our proposals to higher technological education, and details of our proposals for making improved financial assistance available for selected colleges and courses therein will be announced shortly. We do not, however, propose to establish a non-teaching, award-making body under the title of the Royal College of Technology."

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1951, page 389.

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CLOSING OF EIGHT APPOINTMENTS

The Ministry of Labour and National Service have announced that because of the need for economy in Government expenditure eight of the Ministry's eleven Appointments Offices are to be closed. The Appointments Offices at Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Nottingham will close on 28th June. The Liverpool Appointments Office was closed on

30th May.

The Appointments Service for the whole of the country will in future be provided by the three remaining Appointments Offices. These are in London, Manchester and Glasgow. The London Appointments Office at 1–6 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1, will serve the South of England, the Midlands and South Wales; the Northern Appointments Office at Ayroun Street Manchester 1 Northern Appointments Office at Aytoun Street, Manchester, 1, will cover the North of England, broadly as far as the southern borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North Wales; and the Scottish Appointments Office at 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2, will serve the whole of Scotland. These three Appointments Offices will continue to provide their existing service of placing registrants and filling employers' vacancies which call for professional qualifications and experience, or experience in management or

sional qualifications and experience, or experience in management or as a senior executive in industry or commerce.

The effect on registrants and employers of the closing of the eight Appointments Offices will be as follows. Those persons already on the Registers of the Appointments Offices which are to be closed are being invited to register at the Appointments Office covering the area in which they are seeking employment. New applicants for employment of the kind dealt with at Appointments Offices should write, in the first instance, to the Appointments Office serving the area in which they live. Vacancies still unfilled at the Appointments Offices which are to be closed will be transferred to the appropriate remaining Appointments Office. Employers notifying new vacancies should write to the Appointments Office serving their area. They can if they prefer notify their requirements to their usual Ministry of Labour Local Office, who will forward particulars to the appropriate Appointments Office.

The London, Manchester and Scottish Appointments Offices will continue to provide, within their existing areas, advice interviews

continue to provide, within their existing areas, advice interviews on the choice of a career, and a placing service for young men and women who are suitable for management training posts. In those areas where Appointments Offices are closing, however, special arrangements are being made on a more local basis for advice interviews and the placing of trainee executives. In these areas the work will be carried out in the main Employment Exchanges at work will be carried out in the main Employment Exchanges at Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and

^{*} Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the Use of Power Presses. Fencing of Hydraulic Presses. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1½d. post free).

† Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the Use of Power Presses. Fencing of Press Brakes. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d. post free).

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND IN 1951

The sixth annual review of the main developments and trends in the economic affairs of Scotland has been presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland, and has been published as a Command Paper.* It relates to the calendar year 1951, but reference is also made to some events of the early months of 1952. Some of the figures for previous years have been revised since the last review was published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1951, page 234); some of the figures for 1951 are estimates only.

In the general summary the review notes that the United Kingdom faced grave economic difficulties in 1951 and that the expansion of manufacturing output was impeded by shortages of materials and the fall in demand for consumer goods.

and the fall in demand for consumer goods.

In Scotland the total value of agricultural produce in the 1951 crop year was expected to be £132 million, compared with £119 million in 1950. The value of fish landed at Scottish ports was also higher in 1951. During the year the White Fish Authority was constituted with considerable powers to re-organise the white fish industry, and the powers of the Herring Industry Board were enlarged by the Herring Industry Scheme, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1951, page 356). The Scottish heavy industries, the Command Paper says, had mixed fortunes in 1951. Output of coal was slightly greater than in 1950 and man-power in coal mining increased from 80,862 to 82,175, many of the recruits being inexperienced men and youths. There was a fall of 13 per being inexperienced men and youths. There was a fall of 13 per cent., due mainly to shortage of scrap and other raw materials, in the production of steel, but an increase of seven per cent. in the output of pig iron. Nearly half a million gross registered tons of new merchant ships were completed in Scottish yards despite the steel shortage, and at the end of the year tonnage on order or wader construction was greater than every hefer as under construction was greater than ever before.

The total number of persons in employment, excluding the self-employed, in May, 1951, was about 2,066,000, compared with about 2,053,000 in May, 1950, and 2,041,000 in May, 1949. There was less unemployment during the six months from May to October than at any time since 1945. The usual seasonal increases in unemployment took place from about September. In addition some unemployment and also some under-employment was caused some unemployment, and also some under-employment, was caused in industries manufacturing consumer goods by lack of orders, and in the iron and steel and engineering industries by the shortages of raw materials. Between January and December the number of men and boys out of work fell by 14,500; but the number of women and girls unemployed rose by 4,300. In the Development Area total unemployment followed the same trends as in the whole country, though to a less marked degree. Over one-fifth of the persons registered as wholly unemployed in Scotland in December had been out of work for two weeks or less. On the other hand, about one-seventh of the persons wholly unemployed (6,878 males and 1,127 females) had been out of work for more than a year. Of the men unemployed for more than a year 3,888 were over

As in previous years, many jobs in industry could not be filled. The most serious general shortages of skilled tradesmen were of moulders for light and heavy metal castings, engineering fitters, turners and machinemen, draughtsmen, and skilled printing workers. Shortages in many skilled trades were made worse by the requirements of the re-armament programme. There was a lack of railwaymen, chiefly in rural districts. Slightly more difficulty than in 1950 was caused to hospitals and similar institutions by the continuing scarcity of women for all types of resident domestic work, and, in the early part of the year, many demands for women for the textile and clothing industries remained unsatisfied. In the second half of the year, however, a growing shortage of orders reduced the labour requirements of the hosiery, carpet, woollen and worsted and clothing industries and in some carpet, woollen and worsted and clothing industries and in some

districts led to short-time working and the discharge of labour. Despite the shortage of steel the numbers employed in ship-yards rose by nearly 1,300. More boatbuilding workers were required for naval work. Recruitment of inexperienced workers for coal mining improved and 2,946 workers began training in 1951, compared with 2,272 in 1950. The number of European Volunteer Workers employed by the Department of Agriculture fell by the end of the year to about 800. Help was given to farmers at harvest time by nearly 4,000 volunteers under the Scottish Harvesting Scheme and by 480 men employed as mobile workers in the Special Seasonal Labour Force. Employment on constructional work on the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board's schemes declined the end of the year to about 3,600 after a rise to nearly ugust. The general shortage of young workers persisted in 1951, ut was less serious towards the end of the year than in 1950. The development of training schemes by industries themselves continued, assisted by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and the number of industrial training schemes approved since the war rose to 51 by December. Two new Remploy factories were opened in 1951 and the ten Remploy factories then operating in Scotland were providing sheltered employment for 447 severely disabled persons at the end of the year.

Stoppages of work reported in Scotland due to trade disputes in all industries, except coal mining, numbered 175 in 1951. They caused the loss of 118,637 man-days, compared with 80,332 in 1950 and 98,092 in 1949. In coal mining 603 stoppages were reported, involving the loss of 113,400 man-days, compared with 314,698 in 1950 and 140,085 in 1949. During the year officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service assisted in the settlement of 220 sputes in Scotland.

Efforts have continued to attract suitable new industries from outside Scotland to the Development Area and to other districts outside Scotland to the Development Area and to other districts where more industrial employment is required. The review gives details of the development of projects by firms new to Scotland. In 1951 about 13,000 people began work in industrial projects brought into operation since 1937; and by the end of the year the total number of persons employed in these schemes was 114,000. If employers' expectations are realised, 57,000 more jobs will eventually be provided in these projects, four-fifths of them in the Development Area and mainly in new factories or extensions built since the war. New factory buildings completed in 1951 were since the war. New factory buildings completed in 1951 were mostly in connection with projects approved in previous years. Schemes for separate new factories were few in number and were concentrated in the industries most concerned with the re-armament programme. Important developments, the Paper states, took place in 1951 in the placing of big armament contracts in Scotland and in the change-over of small firms producing a wide range of manufactures from civilian to defence production. About 1,400 contracts with a value running into hundreds of millions of pounds placed with over 400 firms in 1951, and the greater part is still to come into production.

Sections of the Command Paper give a detailed review of developments during 1951 in the Highlands and Islands, in the main industries and basic services of Scotland, and in education, research and design. Good progress, it is stated, was made in the field of technical education in spite of economic difficulties, and advances in industrial research are noted. During 1951 the first permanent research building of the Mechanical Engineering and Research Laboratory at East Kilbride was completed and occupied by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The review is followed by appendices containing statistical tables relating to Scottish population and man-power, production, trade, industrial development and the progress of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board constructional schemes.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Credits of Contributions for Weeks of Unemployment which include Customary Holidays

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1952. As it was considered a matter of urgency that the provisions of the draft Regulations should come into operation without delay, Provisional Regulations entitled the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1952, were made on 20th May by the Minister of National Insurance in conjunction with the Treasury. These Regulations, which came into operation on 26th May, are in the same terms as the corresponding draft

Regulations.

The effect of the Regulations is to amend the National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations, 1948, so as to provide that certain days of recognised or customary holiday shall be days of unemployment for the purpose of the provisions relating to exception from liability to pay, and the crediting of, contributions under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

Copies of the preliminary draft of the Regulations and of the Provisional Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 1006) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. and 3d. net, respectively $(3\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ and } 4\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ post free}).$

* Industry and Employment in Scotland, 1951. Cmd. 8521. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 7½d. post free).

Payment of Maternity Benefit to certain **Persons Resident Abroad**

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1952. As it was considered a matter of urgency that the tions, 1952. As it was considered a matter of ingency that the provisions of the draft Regulations should come into operation without delay, Provisional Regulations entitled the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1952, were made on 21st May by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury. The Provisional Regulations, which came into operation on 28th May, re in the same terms as the corresponding draft Regulations.

The Provisional Regulations amend the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Regulations, 1948, by providing new conditions under which a woman confined outside Great Britain, the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands, may be paid maternity grant and attendance allowance. They implement the recommendations of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on this point in their recent Report on Maternity Benefit provisions (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 52).

Copies of the draft Regulations and of the Provisional Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 1030) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d., and 3d. net respectively (3½d. and 4½d. post free).

Medical Certification for National Insurance Purposes

On 19th May the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 992; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free). The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1951, page 427) and was approved by them in their Report subject to two minor recommendations for its amendment. The Committee's recommendations were adopted and the new Regulations, which came into operation on 26th May, reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft apart from the amendments required to meet the Committee's recommendations. The Report of the Committee has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as *House of Commons Paper No.* 194, price 3d. net (4½d. post

The Regulations comprise a number of miscellaneous provisions varying the procedure in relation to medical certification including a reduction in the number of different kinds of prescribed certificate

Further Regulations, also made by the Minister on 19th May and operating from 26th May, make similar changes in the medical certification of incapacity caused by industrial injuries. These Regulations are entitled the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 993; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free).

Helpers and Substitutes in the Textile Industry

On 22nd May the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1024). The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see last month's issue of this Capture need 167), and committee (see last month's insurance 167), and committee (see last month's insurance 167). this GAZETTE, page 167), and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as *House of*

Commons Paper No. 200, price 3d. net (4½d. post free).

The new Regulations, which came into operation on 2nd June, reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft. They amend the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948, by enlarging the scope of the existing provisions, whereby certain persons employed as helpers to, or substitutes for, persons regularly persons employed as helpers to, or substitutes for, persons regularly employed as weavers are treated as non-employed persons. The provision now includes certain persons employed as helpers to, or substitutes for, persons regularly employed in spinning and doubling and in processes incidental thereto, in addition to such persons employed in weaving. The Regulations apply to those persons employed in similar conditions in nylon factories as well as those in cotton, woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk mills.

Copies of the Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net $(3\frac{1}{2}d. post free)$.

Classification for Insurance Purposes of Actors, Musicians and Variety Artistes

On 19th April, 1951, the Minister of National Insurance asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to consider the position under the National Insurance Act of actors, musicians, variety and other artistes engaged in the entertainment industry, to advise the Minister as to their appropriate classification and, in particular, in what circumstances and under what conditions any such persons should be treated as employed persons (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1951, page 190). The Committee have now issued their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8549), price 9d. net (10¹d. post free).

During their investigation the Committee received representations, and on three occasions heard oral evidence, from a number of organisations representing employers and employees in the entertainment industry, including actors, variety and film artistes, concert artistes and musicians, and theatrical and music-hall

managers.

The Report sets out the existing provisions under the Act and Regulations as they affect persons in the entertainment industry whereby they may be either employed persons or self-employed persons depending on the terms on which they are engaged. Actors are most often engaged on terms which are generally regarded as constituting employment under a contract of service and are therefore employed persons. Variety artistes on the other hand are most often engaged on terms amounting to a contract for

therefore employed persons. Variety artistes on the other hand are most often engaged on terms amounting to a contract for services and are therefore regarded as self-employed persons.

The classification of the various groups of persons was reviewed by the Committee in the light of the representations made to them and also of certain general principles to which reference is made in the Report. After full consideration the Committee do not recommend any alteration in the classification of actors, musicians, variety and other artists engaged in the enterties which in the contractions in the classification of actors, musicians, variety and other artistes engaged in the entertainment industry, or in the circumstances in which, or the conditions under which, they are treated as employed persons.

Review of Seasonal Workers Regulations

In August, 1951, the Minister of National Insurance asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to review the experience gained during the first year's working of the National Insurance

(Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950, and to consider whether any amendment of the Regulations was desirable (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1951, page 356). The Committee have now issued their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8558).

Representations on this matter were received by the Committee in respect of the position of agricultural workers, fishermen, and disabled persons and from organisations representing the catering trade and holiday resorts.

In making their review the Committee considered general statistics supplied by the Ministry of National Insurance and the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the development of case law based on decisions of the adjudicating authorities since the introduction of the Seasonal Workers Regulations, and the position of some particular groups of seasonal workers who are especially liable to be affected by the regulations.

These considerations have led the Committee to the conclusion that, so far as can be judged from the short period during which they have been in operation, the Regulations are in general working satisfactorily except in regard to the definition of "seasonal worker" and "off-season". The Committee therefore recommend that these phrases should be revised to make it clear that the special rules apply not only in periods comparable to one of the annual seasons (spring, summer, autumn and winter), but also in shorter periods when the seasonal worker is not normally employed. The special rules should not, however, apply to anyone whose periods of seasonal unemployment amount to not more than seven weeks in seasonal diemployment amount to not more than seven weeks in the year, or to any individual period of unemployment of less than seven days. If a person is normally engaged in more than one seasonal occupation of different natures, these should be aggregated for the purposes of determining his on-season. The phrase "seasonal worker" should be re-defined so that a person should not be treated as a seasonal worker because he is normally employed in an occupation in which the availability and extent of employment varies in the year, unless the variation is due to factors inherent in the industry. The special rules relating to seasonal workers would the industry. The special rules relating to seasonal workers not then apply to abnormal variations, such as those due to recession of trade, even if prolonged.

Seasonal Insurance (Seasonal Insurance)

Workers) Amendment Regulations, 1952, which are designed to give effect to the Committee's recommendations, have been submitted by the Minister of National Insurance to the Committee for

Copies of the Report and the draft Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 0d. and 2d. net respectively (1s. 1½d. and 3½d. post free).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR **ORGANISATION**

35th Session of International Labour Conference

The 35th Session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on 4th June and will continue until 28th June. The United Kingdom is represented by the following tripartite delegation: Government delegates: Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and United Kingdom Government Representative on the Governing body of the International Labour Office, and Mr. G. R. A. Buckland, C.B., Under Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service; Substitute Government delegate and adviser: Mr. C. G. Dennys, C.B., M.C., Under Secretary, Ministry of National Insurance; Employers' delegate: Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office; Workers' delegate: Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Vice-Chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council. The 35th Session of the International Labour Conference opened Vice-Chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The delegates are accompanied by a number of advisers,

The agenda is as follows:-

- (1) Report of the Director-General.
- (2) Financial and budgetary questions.
- (3) Information and reports on the application of Conventions
- (4) Holidays with pay in agriculture (second discussion).
- (5) Objectives and standards of social security: (a) minimum standard of social security (second discussion); and (b) objectives and advanced standards of social security (first discussion).
- (6) Co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organisations: (a) co-operation at the level of the undertaking (second discussion of a proposed Recommendation concerning co-operation at the level of the undertaking and first discussion of a draft text containing, as model guiding principles, examples of good practice concerning consultation and co-operation) and (b) co-operation at the level of the industry and at the national
- (7) Revision of the Maternity Protection Convention, 1919 (No. 3). (8) Protection of the health of workers in places of employment
- (first discussion).
- (9) Regulation of the employment of young persons in underground work in coal mines (general discussion, to be regarded as a first discussion if the Conference decides to proceed to draft international regulations on the subject for second discussion in 1953).

LABOUR OVERSEAS

The Swiss Federal Assembly in its September, 1951, session adopted legislation establishing a scheme for encouraging private business undertakings, in consideration of fiscal inducements, to set aside in a special reserve a proportion of their annual profits, to be devoted to financing schemes to combat future unemployment in the

The new measure applies to all undertakings on the commercial register, and may be extended by the Federal Assembly to other types of undertaking, subject to certain conditions. Amounts placed in the special reserve must not be less than 1,000 Swiss francs a year and must not exceed a ceiling figure to be decided by the undertaking from the following alternatives, viz., 50 per cent. of (a) the total wage bill for the year; (b) the insurable value of the premises and fittings; or (c) the value of the stock of merchandise. The Federal Assembly reserves the right to reduce the ceiling figures or to suspend temporarily the building up of the reserve funds.

The special reserves, or such part of them as may be approved by the Federal Assembly, subject to a minimum of 60 per cent., are to be constituted through the acquisition of Treasury bills, and will bear the normal interest rate applicable to such bills during their period of currency; the bills acquired under the scheme are normally to mature after a stipulated number of years, but they may be encashed irrespective of their normal date of expiry whenever the Federal Assembly decides, after discussion with the cantons and central economic organisations, upon the institution of unemployment relief programmes under the scheme. The types of relief measures relief programmes under the scheme. The types of relief measures envisaged fall into the following main groups: (i) construction, enlargement, alteration and renovation of factories and administrative buildings; construction of buildings for social purposes, canteens, cleansing and draining systems; pipe-laying, provision of dwellings for the workers in the undertaking; and (ii) the purchase of machines, equipment, motors, technical installations and transport assigned to the undertaking. The Federal Assembly may also authorise other anti-unemployment measures if it considers them appropriate, e.g., measures for improving export possibilities by publicity abroad and other methods, for promoting a general increase in productivity in the individual undertaking, or for facilitating the introduction of new types of production in the undertaking.

The financial inducement extended to undertakings entering the scheme is related to the general fiscal administration in Switzerland, and in particular to the general iscal administration in Switzerland, and in particular to the national defence tax which is based upon either (a) the firm's net profit, or (b) the net return, or (c) the revenue on the balance sheet for the assessed period. The sums transferred to the special anti-unemployment reserve will, in common with other profits, be liable in the first instance to national defence tax, but, subject to certain provisions, the undertaking will be entitled, when Assembly, to a rebate of tax consisting of the difference between the amount of national defence tax that has been paid by the company and the amount that would have been payable if the sum assigned by it to the special anti-unemployment reserve had been excluded from the defence tax assessment. Special provisions in that respect apply, however, as regards undertakings carried on by an individual or by a group of persons or an association without legal entity.

Administration of the scheme is entrusted to the cantonal authorities; but the Federal Council is responsible for laying down criteria for the calculation of entitlement to the rebate, and is empowered, where necessary, to undertake investigation of the proofs of entitlement that are to be provided by employers. Where an undertaking changes hands or becomes part of a merger the artitlement to rabets in research on to its successor. the entitlement to rebate is passed on to its successor

The new legislation, which was enacted on 3rd October, 1951, was put into effect by decision of the Federal Council on 25th January, 1952, no effective demand having been made within the prescribed time-limit for the submission of the legislation to a national referendum under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. Crisis reserves under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. Crisis reserves under the new plan are thus to be set up for the first time in respect of the profits of individual undertakings in the financial year ending in 1951. The application of the Act is governed by Administrative Regulations issued by the Federal Council with effect from 20th March, 1952.

Factory Inspection and Accidents in the Irish Republic in 1950

The Irish Department of Industry and Commerce has issued a Report on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901–1920, in the Republic of Ireland during 1950. Statistics given in the Report show that at the end of 1950 the number of factories, workshops, docks, warehouses and other premises on the official register was 12,475, and that during the year Factory Inspectors made 10,432 visits, compared with 9,248 in 1949.

During 1950, the Report states, 1,422 accidents (of which 12 were fatal) were reported under the Acts; the corresponding figure for 1949 was 1,329 (15 fatal). In the metals, engineering and vehicles industry group the number of accidents reported rose from 326 in 1949 to 383 in 1950; the latter figure included seven fatalities and represented over one-quarter of all the accidents reported during the year. The number of accidents in the textiles and

Plan to Combat Future Unemployment in Switzerland

The Swiss Federal Assembly in its September, 1951, session adopted legislation establishing a scheme for encouraging private clothing group rose from 127 to 163. There were large decreases in the food, drink and tobacco and the woodworking and furniture groups, the figures for which fell from 412 and 168, respectively, in 1949, to 365 and 130 in 1950. The number of accidents at docks, buildings and warehouses also decreased, from 33 in 1949 to 29 in 1950. Of the total number of persons injured in reported accidents at 121 were man 154 woman and house and house are selected as a scient of the total number of persons injured in reported accidents. ents, 1,121 were men, 154 women, 105 youths and boys

> Of the 1,422 accidents reported in 1950, 376 occurred in connection with machinery moved by mechanical power and 196 in connection with the handling of goods or articles, 200 were caused by persons falling and 151 by blows from falling bodies; the corresponding figures for 1949 were 339, 222, 181 and 106.

> During 1950, examinations made by certifying surgeons for certificates of fitness of young persons aged between 14 and 16 years for employment in factories and certain workshops numbered 3,880. Of those examined, 2,392 girls and 1,372 boys were certified as fit and 80 girls and 36 boys were rejected. The rejections included 108 cases of medical unfitness; the remaining eight rejections were on non-medical grounds.

Man-Power Distribution in New Zealand

The National Employment Service of the New Zealand Department of Labour and Employment compile statistics of man-power distribution, employment, etc., in New Zealand from surveys made at half-yearly intervals. Some figures relating to man-power distribution in 1949, extracted from the reports of the half-yearly employment surveys, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1950 (page 93). Later figures in the same series, taken from the February, 1952, issue of Labour and Employment Gazette, are given below.

For the purpose of the survey, employers are required to furnish returns of the numbers of full-time workers and working proprietors (other than those engaged in one-man businesses) in certain industries and services; the principal groups of activity outside the survey are farming, fishing, hunting, and trapping and water-front work. Seasonal workers are not included in the returns but the data available in respect of such workers are incorporated in the results of the survey

At 15th October, 1951, there were 448,489 persons working full-time in industries and services covered by the survey, 17,239 working in seasonal industries (meat processing, etc., fruit and vegetable preserving, dairy factories, threshing and chaff cutting, wool stores) and 27,777 working proprietors,* making a total of 493,505. The distribution of this total is shown in the following

Section of the	Persons	Working F	Working		
Industrial Group	Males	Females	Total	Pro- prietors*	Total
No. C. C. T. Associated					
Manufacturing Industries: Food, Drink and	AGE TO		STREET STREET		
Tobacco (non-seasonal)	9,012	4,783	13,795	1,443	15,238
Textile, Clothing and		THE RESERVE			
Leather	13,149	23,938	37,087	1,522	38,609
Building Materials and	10 550	1,189	19,739	1,222	20,961
Furnishings Engineering and Metal	18,550	1,109	19,739	1,222	20,901
Working	44,598	4,363	48,961	3,443	52,404
Miscellaneous	15,784	6,274	22,058	748	22,806
Power and Water Supply	8,946	675	9,621	5	9,626
All Manufacturing	A1110 - 180	IVERVE TE	LULY CORRE	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Control of the
Industries	110,039	41,222	151,261	8,383	159,644
Primary Industry (Saw-				W 5000000000000000000000000000000000000	12 A S E E
milling, etc., Mining		STEEL ST.		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
and Quarrying)	15,678	265	15,943	658	16,601
Transport and Communi-	an sorring	DO LONG		401000033	TOTAL CO.
cation	48,503	7,046	55,549	1,569	57,118
Distribution and Finance	59,430	33,073	92,503	8,788	101,291
Domestic and Personal	9,900	12,362	22,262	3,864	26,126
Administration and Pro-	,,,,,,,	12,502	22,202	5,001	20,120
fessional	39,432	34,851	74,283	371	74,654
Building and Construction	35,833	855	36,688	4,063	40,751
Seasonal Industries	15,667	1,572	17,239	81	17,320
All Industries and	E 51 10 ABIN	MINISTER .	STATISTICS.		LANGE OF THE PARTY
Services	334,482	131,246	465,728	27,777	493,505

Of the 334,482 males working full-time, 303,191 were men, 21 years of age and over, and 31,291 were youths and boys; of the 131,246 females, 94,081 were women, 21 years of age and over, and 37,165 were girls.

The total of 493,505 persons employed included 476,185 persons covered by the half-yearly survey and the 17,320 persons covered by seasonal industry returns. In addition the National Employment Service estimate that at 15th October, 1951, approximately 244,700 persons were engaged in one-man businesses, and in farming, fishing, hunting, waterfront work and household domestic service. The estimated total number in industry in New Zealand at the time of the last survey was thus about 738,200. At the same date, 11,300 persons were serving in the Armed Forces. Less than 100 persons were registered as unemployed, while in the industries covered by the survey there were vacancies for 23,483 male workers and 11,934 female workers.

* Except in one-man businesses.
† Domestic and personal services comprise hotels and catering, laundries, etc., barbers, beauty shops, etc., recreation, sport, etc.

American Labour in 1951

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1952

A review of labour developments in the United States of America during 1951 has been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the Monthly Labor Review for February, 1952. The level of employment during the year was generally high and some parts of industry expanded because of defence contracts. There was an increase in membership of labour unions, in which most organised groups shared, and the attention of labour was, the review states, concentrated on the nature and operations of the governmental controls on wages and prices which existed for most of the year (see the issues of this GAZETTE for November, 1951, page 429, and April, 1952, page 131). Some particulars, extracted from the review, are given below.

Mobilisation of Man-Power, Employment, Unemployment

At the start of 1951 preparations for mobilisation of man-power for defence were largely in the planning stage. A Presidential memorandum issued in January, defining the objectives and methods to be followed in utilising available man-power, provided for deferment of workers with "critical skills", subject to the needs of the Armed Forces, directed Federal agencies to pursue voluntary measures in solving man-power problems, and authorised the Secretary of Labor to list "critical skills" for which there was a definite shortage. By the end of the year, 63 occupations were listed as in critically short supply.

There was some increase in employment in early 1951 in industries connected with defence. A very high level of demand for civilian goods combined to stimulate employment so that, as a result, the number of workers on business and Government pay-rolls rose to

number of workers on business and Government pay-rolls rose to over 46 million in May. Employment in activities related to the defence production programme continued to increase throughout the year and, despite the effects of a recession in the late autumn in consumer demand for civilian goods and of restrictions on metal supplies to non-defence industries, the number of workers in nonagricultural employment remained above 46 million for the rest of the year. Agricultural employment in the United States has, over a long period, shown a downward trend, and this was accelerated during 1951 by the expansion of the Armed Forces and the increased opportunities of obtaining non-agricultural

employment.

The gradual transfer from civilian to defence activity was made, the review states, without any large-scale dislocation. A generally favourable labour market was maintained during the year, and civilian employment reached a peak of 62.6 million in August. Substantial surpluses of labour appeared in a limited number of areas but, nationally, unemployment was at the lowest level since the Second World War. There was a fall in the numbers of unemployed during the first half of the year, and a slight rise at the end of the year, when the total reached 1.7 million. Most of the unemployed workers had been seeking work for comparatively short periods

Wages and Hours of Work

Wages and Hours of Work

The rapid rise in wholesale and retail prices which had occurred during the second half of 1950 led to a movement for adjustment of wages, which spread to many industries. By the end of 1951 the average earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries were 1.64 dollars an hour and 67.36 dollars a week. The hourly earnings of these workers increased during the year by about five per cent. and, as a result of general wage increases and a slight increase in hours, weekly earnings rose by 5.6 per cent. The net gain in weekly earnings was, the review says, 1.4 per cent., owing to the rise in the cost of items purchased by moderate-income families. Weekly hours worked varied during the year; they were about 41 in the first half of the year, later declined to 40, and rose at the end of the year to 41.2. In durable goods industries hourly earnings rose by between five and six per cent. and, with hours averaging between 41 and slightly more than 42 a week, weekly earnings increased by 7.3 per cent. In non-durable goods industries hourly earnings increased by about four per cent., but weekly earnings by only three per cent., owing to a slight decrease in the length of the average working week.

Industrial Disputes

Industrial Disputes

In the defence emergency special efforts were made to avoid work stoppages, and there were fewer man-days of idleness caused directly by work stoppages in 1951 than in any other post-war year. Approximately 23 million days were lost, a decrease of about 40 per cent. from the 38 · 8 million lost in 1950. The number of strikes decreased by five per cent. from 4,843 in 1950 to 4,650 in 1951. About 2,130,000 workers were involved in work stoppages which began in 1951, compared with 2,410,000 in 1950. Wages and related matters were the main issue in almost half of the strikes, accounting for nearly 60 per cent. of the workers involved, and three-fourths of the total man-days lost. There were no protracted nation-wide or industry-wide strikes during the year, although 21 stoppages, each involving 10,000 or more workers, occurred.



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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in April

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* increased by 34,000 (18,000 men and 16,000 women) during April, 1952.

The strength of the Forces rose by 5,000 during the month to a total of 868,000, excluding Reservists recalled for short period training. It is estimated that about 10,000 ex-Service men and women were on release leave at the end of April and had not entered employment.

The total number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th May was 467,000 (of whom 147,100 were temporarily stopped). This was 400 less than at 21st April. Of the total unemployed, 137,100 had been unemployed for more than eight weeks. Unemployment in textiles increased by 7,000. The May unemployment figure represented 2·2 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees—the same percentage as in April, 1952—compared with 1·0 per cent. in May, 1951.

The total number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) increased during April by 9,000 (all men).

Employment in the basic industries showed a net increase of 19,000 during the month, the principal changes being an estimated seasonal rise of about 15,000 in agriculture and an increase of 4,300 in the number of wage-earners on colliery books.

During April the numbers employed in the manufacturing industries as a whole declined by 26,000. There were decreases of 23,000 in textiles and 10,000 in "other manufactures", but employment in vehicle manufacture, including aircraft, rose by 5,000, and food, drink and tobacco rose by 4,000.

It is estimated that there was an increase of 2,000 in employment in building and contracting during the month.

In the distributive trades employment rose by 5,000 during April and there was a net rise of 8,000 in the professional, financial and miscellaneous group, including a seasonal increase of over 9,000 in catering, hotels, etc.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power position between end-1951 and the end of April, 1952, are shown in the following Table:—

				1	housand
	End- 1951	End- Feb., 1952	End- March, 1952	End- April, 1952	Change during April, 1952
Total Working Population* Men	23,426 16,007 7,419	23,430 16,027 7,403	23,444 16,031 7,413	23,478 16,049 7,429	+34 +18 +16
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	852 829 23	860 837 23	863 840 23	868 845 23	+ 5 + 5
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment Registered unemployed† Total in Civil Employment Men	3 350 22,221 14,975 7,246	9 405 22,156 14,954 7,202	8 450 22,123 14,947 7,176	10 468 22,132 14,956 7,176	+ 2 +18 + 9 + 9

* 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.

ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below.

				1	housands
Industry or Service	End- 1951	End- Feb., 1952	End- March, 1952	End- April, 1952	Change during April, 1952
Basic Industries	choos s	E LIVERT	a pour		
Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery	852	863	865	869	+ 4
Books)	(698) 369	(709) 370	(711) 370	(715) 369	(+ 4) - 1
tion Agriculture and Fishing	1,751 1,102	1,753 1,092	1,755 1,102	1,756 1,117	+ 1 +15
Total, Basic Industries	4,074	4,078	4,092	4,111	+19
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture	494 555 1,069	494 558 1,074	493 557 1,073	489 557 1,078	- 4 + 5
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,586 997	2,597 975	2,594 948	2,595 925*	
Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	686 852 1,547	681 839 1,533	677 833 1,519	678 837 1,509	+ 1 + 4 -10
Total, Manufacturing Industries	8,786	8,751	8,694	8,668	-26
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades	1,422 2,645	1,409 2,623	1,423 2,616	1,425 2,621	+ 2 + 5
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services Public Administration—	3,921	3,926	3,931	3,939	+ 8
National Government Service Local Government Service	627 746	624 745	621 746	621 747	+ 1
Total in Civil Employment	22,221	22,156	22,123	22,132	+ 9

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at end-1951 and February, March and April, 1952. 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.

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—288,000. Wool—192,000. Other textiles—445,000.

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Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1952

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands

(Thousands)												
Industry		Mal End-	es End-	End-		Fema	47 20 7/10 S	E-4		Tot		
100 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1 C 1	End- 1951	Feb., - 1952	March, 1952	April, 1952	End- 1951	End- Feb., 1952	End- March, 1952	End- April, 1952	End- 1951	End- Feb., 1952	End- March, 1952	End- April, 1952
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	758 · 2	768-8	770-8	775.1	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	771.0	781 · 6	783.6	787.9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif, Mining Manufactures	255·9	255:3	254·5	253·9	88·8	88·7	87.6	86·6	344·7	344·0	342·1	340·5
	74·2	74:3	74·3	74·8	8·4	8·4	8.5	8·6	82·6	82·7	82·8	83·4
	36·7	36:6	36·2	35·8	47·0	47·2	46.6	46·0	83·7	83·8	82·8	81·8
	34·1	33:9	33·3	32·6	13·4	13·2	12.8	12·4	47·5	47·1	46·1	45·0
	21·3	21:3	21·3	21·1	6·1	6·2	6.1	5·9	27·4	27·5	27·4	27·0
	13·8	13:8	13·8	13·8	1·1	1·1	1.1	1·1	14·9	14·9	14·9	14·9
	75·8	75:4	75·6	75·8	12·8	12·6	12.5	12·6	88·6	88·0	88·1	88·4
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	350·4	350·7	350 · 4	348·0	138·9	138·3	137·3	136·5	489·3	489·0	487·7	484·5
	17·2	17·4	17 · 4	17·5	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	17·6	17·8	17·8	17·9
	173·5	174·6	174 · 3	172·1	50·5	50·6	50·0	49·2	224·0	225·2	224·3	221·3
	20·0	19·8	19 · 6	19·4	27·3	26·7	26·1	25·6	47·3	46·5	45·7	45·0
	29·3	30·1	30 · 7	30·8	17·1	17·6	17·9	18·4	46·4	47·7	48·6	49·2
	28·5	28·4	28 · 3	28·2	11·7	11·5	11·5	11·5	40·2	39·9	39·8	39·7
	30·2	29·7	29 · 5	29·4	19·7	19·3	19·1	19·1	49·9	49·0	48·6	48·5
	25·4	24·5	24 · 5	24·7	4·7	4·7	4·7	4·7	30·1	29·2	29·2	29·4
	26·3	26·2	26 · 1	25·9	7·5	7·5	7·6	7·6	33·8	33·7	33·7	33·5
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Timplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	486·4	489·3	488·1	488·0	67·0	67·4	67·1	67·1	553·4	556·7	555·2	555·1
	18·7	18·9	18·9	19·0	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	19·0	19·2	19·2	19·3
	193·2	193·6	193·4	193·5	18·6	18·9	18·9	18·9	211·8	212·5	212·3	212·4
	111·6	112·8	112·4	112·3	18·2	18·3	18·3	18·3	129·8	131·1	130·7	130·6
	15·8	15·9	15·8	15·8	2·8	2·8	2·8	2·8	18·6	18·7	18·6	18·6
	17·4	17·3	17·2	17·2	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	18·4	18·3	18·2	18·2
	39·1	39·3	39·1	39·1	7·9	7·9	7·8	7·9	47·0	47·2	46·9	47·0
	90·6	91·5	91·3	91·1	18·2	18·2	18·0	17·9	108·8	109·7	109·3	109·0
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant. Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,479·4 194·3 68·5 38·1 26·4 75·8 23·8 63·2 34·7 72·3 521·3 134·1 38·3 30·0 52·1 18·4 11·6 76·5	1,488·7 195·6 68·5 38·3 26·3 76·8 24·2 63·7 72·0, 523·4 135·7 38·9 30·4 52·1 18·7 11·6 76·6	1,488·7 195·6 68·3 38·2 26·3 77·0 24·7 63·4 36·4 71·9 523·4 136·2 39·3 30·6 51·5 18·8 11·4 75·7	1,493 · 6 196 · 0 68 · 9 38 · 4 26 · 3 77 · 7 24 · 8 63 · 2 37 · 7 71 · 8 524 · 0 137 · 0 39 · 4 30 · 7 52 · 0 18 · 8 11 · 3 75 · 6	418·3 8·4 4·1 5·0 2·5 17·5 10·5 6·4 117·7 48·2 23·4 20·7 46·7 24·8 8·6 58·5	421·4 8·4 4·1 5·0 2·5 17·8 3·7 11·5 11·3 6·4 118·9 49·2 23·7 21·2 45·5 25·1 8·2 58·9	420·3 8·5 4·1 5·0 2·5 17·8 3·8 11·4 11·8 6·4 49·5 22·8 24·4 44·8 25·1 7·9 58·1	419·0 8·4 4·3 5·0 17·8 3·8 11·4 12·1 6·4 117·7 49·5 23·8 24·7 7 57·4	1,897·7 202·7 72·6 43·1 28·9 93·4 27·5 74·7 45·2 78·7 639·0 182·3 61·7 50·7 98·8 43·2 20·2 135·0	1,910·1 204·0 72·6 43·3 28·8 94·6 27·9 75·2 47·2 78·4 642·3 184·9 62·6 51·6 51·6 43·8 19·8 19·8	1,909 · 0 204 · 1 72 · 4 43 · 2 28 · 8 94 · 8 28 · 5 74 · 8 48 · 2 78 · 3 641 · 8 185 · 7 63 · 1 52 · 0 96 · 3 43 · 9 19 · 3 133 · 8	1,912 · 6 204 · 4 73 · 2 43 · 4 28 · 8 95 · 5 28 · 6 74 · 6 49 · 8 78 · 2 641 · 7 186 · 5 63 · 2 52 · 2 96 · 8 43 · 5 19 · 2 133 · 0
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles. Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages	879·8	882.9	882·4	886·3	151·7	153·6	153·5	154·3	1,031·5	1,036·5	1,035·9	1,040 · 6
	256·3	252.6	251·9	252·7	46·5	46·2	46·0	46·1	302·8	298·8	297·9	298 · 8
	222·7	223.3	222·8	224·0	31·5	31·8	31·9	32·2	254·2	255·1	254·7	256 · 2
	149·6	155.6	157·7	159·8	27·4	28·5	28·8	29·3	177·0	184·1	186·5	189 · 1
	89·0	90.4	90·3	90·3'	34·8	35·7	35·6	35·6	123·8	126·1	125·9	125 · 9
	56·5	56.3	56·1	56·2	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·5	59·0	58·8	58·6	58 · 7
	22·7	22.9	22·8	22·8	2·3	2·3	2·3	2·3	25·0	25·2	25·1	25 · 1
and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	77·2 5·8	76·2 5·6	75·3 5·5	75·1 5·4	3·6 3·1	3·6 3·0	3·5 2·9	3·5 2·8	80.8	79·8 8·6	78·8 8·4	78·6 8·2
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	319·7	320·0	320·2	320·0	190 · 4	190·1	188·9	187·4	510·1	510·1	509·1	507·4
	33·2	33·1	32·9	32·5	22 · 6	22·4	22·1	21·6	55·8	55·5	55·0	54·1
	22·5	22·7	22·7	22·8	18 · 7	19·1	19·2	19·3	41·2	41·8	41·9	42·1
	33·7	33·7	33·7	33·9	5 · 4	5·4	5·4	5·4	39·1	39·1	39·1	39·3
	27·7	27·9	27·8	27·9	10 · 4	10·4	10·3	10·3	38·1	38·3	38·1	38·2
	26·4	26·3	26·4	26·4	32 · 2	31·7	31·5	31·5	58·6	58·0	57·9	57·9
	31·0	31·3	31·3	31·4	17 · 4	17·8	17·8	17·7	48·4	49·1	49·1	49·1
	145·2	145·0	145·4	145·1	83 · 7	83·3	82·6	81·6	228·9	228·3	228·0	226·7
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	84·4 53·4 8·6 15·5 6·9	83·8 53·3 8·4 15·3 6·8	83·1 53·0 8·2 15·2 6·7	83·0 53·1 8·2 15·1 6·6	48·7 28·9 6·8 11·2 1·8	48·0 28·4 6·7 11·1 1·8	47·4 28·0 6·6 11·0 1·8	47·2 28·0 6·6 10·8 1·8	133·1 82·3 15·4 26·7 8·7	131·8 81·7 15·1 26·4 8·6	130·5 81·0 14·8 26·2	130·2 81·1 14·8 25·9
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	419·1 65·6 44·6 88·6 31·3 22·9 5·5 7·8 6·2 33·8 5·5 212·8 6·5 7·8 63·0 17·5	409·7 63·5 43·9 87·2 29·4 21·9 5·5 7·7 6·1 33·2 5·1 12·6 6·4 7·9 61·8 17·5	399·0 60·1 43·0 85·9 28·1 20·9 5·3 7·3 6·0 32·8 5·0 12·4 6·3 8·0 60·6 17·3	389·2 57·4 41·9 .85·1 25·8 20·1 5·3 7·2 6·0 32·3 4·9 12·4 6·2 8·1 59·3 17·2	570·2 121·1 88·7 108·3 111·4 34·9 9·2 10·9 9·7 83·1 6·1 14·3 14·5 17·0 29·2 11·8	557.0 116.0 87.3 106.8 10.6 33.3 9.3 10.8 9.4 82.0 5.9 14.0 14.0 17.4 28.6 11.6	540 · 9 110 · 3 85 · 3 105 · 0 9 · 9 31 · 6 9 · 0 9 · 6 9 · 3 80 · 5 5 · 5 5 · 8 13 · 9 13 · 6 17 · 5 28 · 1 11 · 5	528 0 105 · 6 82 · 5 104 · 1 89 30 · 5 8 · 8 9 · 6 9 · 0 79 · 5 5 · 7 14 · 0 13 · 5 17 · 3 27 · 5 11 · 5	989-3 186-7 133-3 196-9 42-7 57-8 14-7 18-7 116-9 116-9 21-3 27-1 21-0 24-8 92-2 29-3	966·7 179·5 131·2 194·0 40·0 55·2 14·8 18·5 15·5 115·2 11·0 26·6 20·4 25·3 90·4 29·1	8·5 939·9 170·4 128·3 190·9 38·0 52·5 14·3 16·9 15·3 10·8 26·3 19·9 25·5 88·7 28·8	8·4 917·2 163·0 124·4 189·2 34·7 50·6 14·1 16·8 15·0 111·8 10·6 26·4 19·7 25·4 86·8 28·7
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods	45·0	43·8	42·9	41·8	27·8	27·4	27·2	27·0	72·8	71·2	70·1	68·8
	30·2	29·3	28·5	27·7	7·7	7·6	7·4	7·2	37·9	36·9	35·9	34·9
	10·1	9·9	9·9	9·8	15·6	15·4	15·5	15·6	25·7	25·3	25·4	25·4
	4·7	4·6	4·5	4·3	4·5	4·4	4·3	4·2	9·2	9·0	8·8	8·5
Clothing Tailoring. Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	183·9	182·3	180·6	179·5	428 · 8	425·8	423·7	425·0	612·7	608·1	604·3	604·5
	71·9	72·1	·72·0	71·6	188 · 5	188·3	187·4	187·5	260·4	260·4	259·4	259·1
	10·3	10·2	10·2	10·2	80 · 0	80·1	80·7	81·8	90·3	90·3	90·9	92·0
	8·0	7·9	·7·8	7·8	55 · 4	54·2	54·2	55·0	63·4	62·1	62·0	62·8
	7·4	7·4	·7·3	7·3	12 · 4	12·6	12·7	12·8	19·8	20·0	20·0	20·1
	8·6	8·5	·8·4	8·4	28 · 4	27·9	27·4	27·6	37·0	36·4	35·8	36·0
	60·0	58·5	·57·3	56·5	60 · 7	59·2	57·8	56·8	120·7	117·7	115·1	113·3
	17·7	17·7	17·6	17·7	3 · 4	3·5	3·5	3·5	21·1	21·2	21·1	21·2
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	473·1	468·4	467·3	469·2	348·5	340·2	335·2	337·1	821·6	808·6	802 · 5	806-3
	33·0	33·1	33·0	32·9	8·3	8·2	8·1	8·2	41·3	41·3	41 · 1	41-1
	114·7	114·5	114·0	114·5	81·9	81·0	80·2	80·9	196·6	195·5	194 · 2	195-4
	16·4	16·4	16·1	16·2	29·0	28·1	27·4	27·9	45·4	44·5	43 · 5	44-1
	21·7	21·7	21·7	21·8	14·4	14·0	14·0	14·0	36·1	35·7	35 · 7	35-8
	39·2	39·4	40·1	41·2	16·8	17·1	17·9	18·8	56·0	56·5	58 · 0	60-0
	18·3	14·9	15·1	14·7	5·2	4·6	4·6	4·7	23·5	19·5	19 · 7	19-4
	30·4	29·9	29·5	29·3	52·7	50·6	48·9	48·5	83·1	80·5	78 · 4	77-8
	19·5	19·4	19·2	19·3	40·0	39·0	37·1	36·4	59·5	58·4	56 · 3	55-7
	42·3	42·4	42·1	42·1	30·7	30·2	30·0	29·8	73·0	72·6	72 · 1	71-9
	74·4	73·8	73·9	74·1	19·0	18·4	18·4	18·7	93·4	92·2	92 · 3	92-8
	14·9	14·7	14·6	14·6	11·5	11·1	11·1	11·2	26·4	25·8	25 · 7	25-8
	27·5	27·4	27·5	28·1	13·9	13·7	14·0	14·9	41·4	41·1	41 · 5	43-0
	20·8	20·8	20·5	20·4	25·1	24·2	23·5	23·1	45·9	45·0	44 · 0	43-5

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

			(The	ousands)								
		Ma	les			Fem	ales			T	otal	
Industry	End- 1951	End- Feb., 1952	End- March, 1952	End- April, 1952	End- 1951	End- Feb., 1952	End- March, 1952	End- April, 1952	End- 1951	End- Feb., 1952	End- March, 1952	End- April, 1952
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	232·1 84·3 95·8 13·6 22·3 16·1	229·6 83·2 95·1 13·6 21·9 15·8	228·6 82·5 95·8 13·4 21·3 15·6	227·9 82·1 95·7 13·6 21·0 15·5	57·5 12·5 29·8 2·5 7·0 5·7	56·3 12·2 29·3 2·5 6·8 5·5	56·6 12·0 30·0 2·5 6·7 5·4	56·3 11·8 30·3 2·4 6·5 5·3	289·6 96·8 125·6 16·1 29·3 21·8	285·9 95·4 124·4 16·1 28·7 21·3	285·2 94·5 125·8 15·9 28·0 21·0	284·2 93·9 126·0 16·0 27·5 20·8
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and	329·0 63·0 4·5 18·6 17·7	328·7 63·7 4·2 18·3 17·6	326·7 63·4 3·7 17·9 17·3	326·4 63·2 3·7 17·7 17·0	199·0 19·9 2·6 30·1 27·9	195·8 20·1 2·1 28·7 27·3	192·4 20·1 1·7 27·6 26·6	189·8 19·9 1·6 26·9 25·8	528·0 82·9 7·1 48·7 45·6	524·5 83·8 6·3 47·0 44·9	519·1 83·5 5·4 45·5 43·9	516·2 83·1 5·3 44·6 42·8
Periodicals	83.0	82.8	82.7	83.0	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.6	102.7	102 - 4	102 · 3	102.6
Engraving, etc	142-2	142-1	141 - 7	141 · 8	98.8	98.0	96.8	96.0	241.0	240 · 1	238-5	237.8
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	155·9 74·3 12·3 8·8 11·1 5·8 6·7 36·9	154·1 72·9 11·9 8·7 10·9 5·8 6·8 37·1	152·2 71·8 11·8 8·6 10·7 5·7 7·0 36·6	150·5 70·9 11·5 8·6 10·5 5·7 7·1 36·2	111·3 38·3 2·9 8·5 17·3 8·8 2·2 33·3	108·3 36·7 2·8 8·0 17·0 8·4 2·2 33·2	106·2 36·0 2·7 7·8 16·5 8·2 2·2 32·8	103·9 35·1 2·6 7·5 16·3 8·0 2·2 32·2	267·2 112·6 15·2 17·3 28·4 14·6 8·9 70·2	262·4 109·6 14·7 16·7 27·9 14·2 9·0 70·3	258·4 107·8 14·5 16·4 27·2 13·9 9·2 69·4	254·4 106·0 14·1 16·1 26·8 13·7 9·3 68·4
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,694 · 1	5,687.3	5,664 - 7	5,657.3	2,846 · 9	2,818 · 3	2,784.3	2,765 · 2	8,541 . 0	8,505 · 6	8,449 · 0	8,422.5
Building and Contracting	1,233·4 1,173·4 60·0	1,219·8 1,160·4 59·4	1,234·1 1,175·4 58·7	1,236·6 1,178·4 58·2	39·5 32·2 7·3	39·6 32·2 7·4	39·7 32·2 7·5	39·7 32·2 7·5	1,272·9 1,205·6 67·3	1,259·4 1,192·6 66·8	1,273·8 1,207·6 66·2	1,276·3 1,210·6 65·7
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water	330·7 136·1 163·5 31·1	332·2 137·2 163·8 31·2	331·4 136·5 163·7 31·2	330·5 136·1 163·2 31·2	38·0 13·3 23·1 1·6	38·3 13·5 23·2 1·6	38·3 13·6 23·1 1·6	38·3 13·6 23·1 1·6	368·7 149·4 186·6 32·7	370·5 150·7 187·0 32·8	369·7 150·1 186·8 32·8	368·8 149·7 186·3 32·8
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	230·7 22·3 169·8	230·6 22·2 167·3	231·2 22·4 165·9	231·4 23·1 164·5	49·3 2·1 15·7	49·5 2·2 15·9	50·0 2·3 15·9	50·4 2·4 15·9	280·0 24·4 185·5	280·1 24·4 183·2	281 · 2 24 · 7 181 · 8	281·8 25·5 180·4
Distributive Trades	1,094-3	1,091 · 8	1,087 · 2	1,085 · 0	1,040 · 4	1,020 · 8	1,018 · 3	1,025 · 9	2,134.7	2,112.6	2,105.5	2,110-9
tural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers, Retail	113·0 72·1 115·4 304·2 164·8 306·4	113·9 72·2 115·1 303·3 165·0 303·7	113·3 72·0 115·4 301·9 164·3 301·6	112·2 71·7 115·7 302·4 163·4 301·0	29·3 27·7 54·8 276·7 99·2 519·5	29·9 28·4 54·9 274·5 99·3 501·4	29·9 28·3 55·1 273·6 99·1 500·1 32·2	29·8 27·9 55·6 276·9 99·5 502·5	142·3 99·8 170·2 580·9 264·0 825·9	143·8 100·6 170·0 577·8 264·3 805·1	143·2 100·3 170·5 575·5 263·4 801·7	142·0 99·6 171·3 579·3 262·9 803·5
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	62·8 40·6 172·6 30·9 11·2	62·6 39·8 169·8 30·7 11·3	61·2 40·1 169·7 30·5 11·5	60·6 40·7 171·5 30·7 11·5	75·5 37·0 459·0 111·3 30·3	75·9 36·4 454·5 111·6 31·1	75·6 36·8 457·3 111·8 32·0	75·7 35·9 464·9 111·8 32·3	138·3 77·6 631·6 142·2 41·5	138·5 76·2 624·3 142·3 42·4	136·8 76·9 627·0 142·3 43·5	136·3 76·6 636·4 142·5 43·8

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AT THE ADDRESSES SHOWN ON PAGE 232

Unemployment at 12th May, 1952

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 21st April and 12th May, 1952, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
21st April	231,078	11,490	205,118	20,185	467,871
12th May	226,863	8,304	215,143	17,135	467,445

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th May represented 2·2 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 21st April.

An analysis of the figures for 12th May according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly U	Inemployed	(including C	Casuals)		
-	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	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over Girls under 18	49,297 3,594 38,930 4,810	41,700 2,416 - 38,360 4,154	83,707 706 51,146 1,536	174,704 6,716 128,436 10,500	52,159 1,588 86,707 6,635	226,863 8,304 215,143 17,135
Total	96,631	86,630	137,095	320,356	147,089	467,445

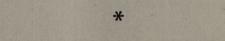
The total of 467,445 includes 98,735 married women.

The changes between 21st April and 12th May in each administrative Region were as follows:—

				Casuals)			
Region	7	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	Temp- orarily Stopped	Total
London & South- Eastern	21st April 12th May	21,779 23,100	19,646 16,342	20,979 19,862	62,404 59,304	3,042 3,657	65,446 62,961
Lustoili	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,321	- 3,304	- 1,117	- 3,100	+ 615	- 2,485
Eastern	21st April 12th May	4,096 4,194	4,707 3,990	6,258 5,570	15,061 13,754	1,349 1,377	16,410 15,131
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 98	- 717	- 688	- 1,307	+ 28	- 1,279
Southern	21st April 12th May	3,792 4,315	3,739 3,453	5,444 4,857	12,975 12,625	391 910	13,366 13,535
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 523	- 286	- 587	- 350	+ 519	+ 169
South- Western	21st April 12th May	4,306 4,455	4,126 3,781	6,844 6,433	15,276 14,669	772 787	16,048 15,456
-01985	Inc. or Dec.	+ 149	- 345	- 411	- 607	+ 15	- 592
Midland	21st April 12th May	7,213 8,400	4,062 4,083	2,999 2,907	14,274 15,390	3,746 4,050	18,020 19,440
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,187	+ 21	- 92	+ 1,116	+ 304	+ 1,420
North- Midland	21st April 12th May	3,413 3,323	3,505 3,027	4,100 4,620	11,018 10,970	8,742 7,622	19,760 18,592
	Inc. or Dec.	- 90	- 478	+ 520	- 48	- 1,120	- 1,168
East and West Ridings	21st April 12th May	5,851 6,118	6,320 6,065	8,550 8,964	20,721 21,147	22,300 25,411	43,021 46,558
- Clambo	Inc. or Dec.	+ 267	- 255	+ 414	+ 426	+ 3,111	+ 3,537
North- Western	21st April 12th May	16,848 18,452	16,941 18,172	20,487 22,840	54,276 59,464	89,109 91,195	143,385 150,659
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,604	+ 1,231	+ 2,353	+ 5,188	+ 2,086	+ 7,274
Northern	21st April 12th May	7,221 6,575	8,950 7,744	15,675 15,562	31,846 29,881	3,256 2,813	35,102 32,694
	Inc. or Dec.	- 646	- 1,206	- 113	- 1,965	- 443	- 2,408
Scotland	21st April 12th May	13,972 13,012	15,674 14,515	32,498 31,513	62,144 59,040	7,154 7,202	69,298 66,242
	Inc. or Dec.	- 960	- 1,159	- 985	- 3,104	+ 48	- 3,056
Wales	21st April 12th May	4,588 4,687	5,929 5,458	14,560 13,967	25,077 24,112	2,938 2,065	28,015 26,177
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 99	- 471	- 593	- 965	- 873	- 1,838
Great Britain	21st April 12th May	93,079 96,631	93,599 86,630	138,394 137,095	325,072 320,356	142,799 147,089	467,871 467,445
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 3,552	- 6,969	- 1,299	- 4,716	+ 4,290	- 426
THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN		The second secon	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	The second second second			

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th May, 1952, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of pe ed as uner 2th May,	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South- Eastern	39,067 8,562 7,179 8,785 10,060 7,396 21,502 60,677 17,723 38,355 15,861	23,894 6,569 6,356 6,671 9,380 11,196 25,056 89,982 14,971 27,887 10,316	62,961 15,131 13,535 15,456 19,440 18,592 46,558 150,659 32,694 66,242 26,177	1·2 1·2 1·1 1·2 0·8 0·8 1·8 3·2 2·0 2·8 2·3	1·2 1·9 2·1 1·9 1·3 2·5 4·1 8·1 4·2 3·8 4·2	1·2 1·4 1·4 1·4 1·0 1·3 2·5 5·1 2·6 3·1 2·8	
Great Britain	235,167	232,278	467,445	1.7	3.3	2.2	



NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 12th May, 1952, was 518,610, including 251,213 men, 10,599 boys, 235,732 women and 21,066 girls. Of the total, 359,924 (including 5,224 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 158,686 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 12th May, 1952, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
	,	Wholly Uner	nployed (inc	luding Casua	als)
London and South- Eastern	35,811 7,863 6,305	1,406 292 254	20,711 5,146 5,555 5,771 6,359 5,282 8,584 28,434 11,445	1,376 453 511	59,304 13,754 12,625
South-Western	8,240 8,364 4,932	242 267 233	5,771 6,359 5,282	416 400 523	14,669 15,390
North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western	11,447 27,992	282	8,584 28,434	834	21,147 59,464
Northern Scotland Wales	7,863 6,305 8,240 8,364 4,932 11,447 27,992 16,392 33,244 14,114	573 1,220 448	11,445 22,753 8,396	1,539 1,471 1,823 1,154	13,754 12,625 14,669 15,390 10,970 21,147 59,464 29,881 59,040 24,112
Great Britain	174,704	6,716	128,436	10,500	320,356
Northern Ireland	21,540	2,295	11,802	3,931	39,568
United Kingdom	196,244	9,011	140,238	14,431	359,924
		Tem	porarily Sto	pped	
London and South- Eastern	1,821 396	29 11	1,656 771	151 199	3,657 1,377
Southern South-Western	608	12	223 435	67 49	910 787
Midland North-Midland	1 395	34 56	2,427 4,788	194 603	4,050
E. and W. Ridings North-Western	2,175 9,497 30,263 745	276 923	14.324	1,314 3,102	7,622 25,411 91,195
Northern	745	13	56,907 1,643	412	2,813 7,202
Scotland Wales	3,726 1,236	165	2,826	485 59	7,202 2,065
Great Britain	52,159	1,588	86,707	6,635	147,089
Northern Ireland	2,810	_	8,787	-	11,597
United Kingdom	54,969	1,588	95,494	6,635	158,686
		Total Reg	gistered as U	nemployed	
London and South- Eastern	37,632	1,435	22,367	1,527	62,961
Eastern	8,259 6,913	303	22,367 5,917 5,778	652	62,961 15,131 13,535
Southern South-Western	8,537	266 248	6 206	465	15,456
Midland	8,537 9,759	301	8,786 10,070	594	19,440
North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western	7,107 20,944	289 558	22,908	1,126	18,592 46,558
North-Western	58,255	2,422	85,341	2,148 4,641	150 659
Northern	17,137	586	13,088	1,883	32,694
Scotland Wales	58,255 17,137 36,970 15,350	1,385 511	22,908 85,341 13,088 25,579 9,103	1,883 2,308 1,213	32,694 66,242 26,177
Great Britain	226,863	8,304	215,143	17,135	467,445
Northern Ireland	24,350	2,295	20,589	3,931	51,165
United Kingdom	251,213	10,599	235,732	21,066	518,610

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated otal number of employees.

(53593)

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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 12th May, 1952, 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 21st April, 1952.

THE PERSON			Persons of th May, 1		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as com- pared with 21st April, 1952
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	37,632	22,367	2,962	62,961	- 2,485
County)	19,252 140	8,785 65	652 13	28,689 218	- 107 - 20
Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove	227 1,621	90 972	12 114	329 2,707	+ 9 - 278
Chatham Croydon	396 765	419 383	50	881 1,198	- 108 - 101 - 54
Dagenham Ealing East Ham	498 192 472	373 260 196	106 26 48	977 478 716	- 23 + 100
East Ham Enfield Harrow and Wembley	250 484	222 577	19 63	491 1,124	+ 65 + 88
Hayes and Harlington	81 386	132 310	35 57	248 753	9
Leyton and Walthamstow.	458 875 786	218 575 649	44 67 72	720 1,517 1,507	- 43 + 24 - 137
Tottenham	965 476	707 233	63 52	1,735	+ 290 + 5
Eastern	8,259 91	5,917 82	955	15,131 178	- 1,279
Cambridge	85 385	198 261	9 47	292 693	+ 34 - 201
Luton Norwich	1,224	90 521	34 25	248 1,770	- 56 + 31
Southend-on-Sea Watford	821 164	474 288	29 45	1,324 497	- 87 - 27
Southern Bournemouth	6,913 669	5,778 466	844 55	13,535 1,190	+ 169 - 95
Oxford	188 1,467	219 2,047	33 146	3,660	- 22 - 176
Reading Slough	335 129	278 108	21 10	634 247	- 9 + 26
South-Western	1,184 8,537	6,206	56 713	1,847 15,456	+ 379
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	2,282 276	1,194 372	130 34	3,606 682	+ 144 - 113
Gloucester	49 954 85	93 1,234 134	18 97 16	2,285 235	+ 2 46
Midland Birmingham	9,759 4,182	8,786 2,299	895 232	19,440 6,713	+ 1,420 + 1,173
Burton-on-Trent	56 552	71 337	5 29	132 918	+ 32 - 56
Oldbury Smethwick	122 141	28 240	4 18	154 399	+ 49 + 73
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	868 320	1,093	94 31	2,055 728	+ 335 + 98
West Bromwich	108 427 175	308 160	7 20 14	157 755 349	+ 15 - 450 + 1
North-Midland	7,107	10,070	1,415	18,592	- 1,168
Chesterfield	104 319 799	182 361 299	11 12 117	297 692 1,215	+ 31 - 264 - 293
Leicester	838	2,051	55	2,944	+ 89
Mansfield Northampton	202 357	406 573	97 19	705 949	- 50 + 143
Nottingham	1,418	1,439	74	2,931	- 40 + 43
Scunthorpe	72 20,944	153	191 2,706	416	+ 139 + 3,537
Barnsley Bradford	363 3,116	289 4,000	67 262	719 7,378	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 13 \\ + & 413 \end{vmatrix}$
Dewsbury Doncaster	283 235	352 482	17 23	652 740	+ 5 27
Halifax Huddersfield	1,265	1,113	35 82 190	1,770 2,525	+ 172 + 272 + 61
Hull	3,023 2,865 448	1,481 2,784 308	190 199 63	4,694 5,848 819	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 61 \\ - & 305 \\ + & 206 \end{vmatrix}$
Sheffield	1,038	853 362	66 40	1,957	+ 116 + 91
York	332	123	79	534	- 97
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	58,255 777 693	85,341 1,241 1,216	7,063 78 75	150,659 2,096 1,984	+ 7,274 + 960 - 497
Barrow	313 624	589 793	39 82	941	- 11 + 101
Blackburn Blackpool	919	2,636 2,013	169 41	3,724	+ 735 - 59
Bolton Burnley	4,790 1,573	8,222 3,574	99 186	13,111 5,333	+ 1,328 + 1,331
Bury	339 147 10,496	556 179 6,257	8 20 1,164	903 346 17,917	- 1,106 + 18 + 821
Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and	4,116	5,168	548	9,832	+ 495
Royton) Preston	4,876 1,323	6,512 3,518	586 312	11,974 5,153	+ 403 + 388
Rochdale St. Helens	2,971 669	5,996 1,010	278 205	9,245 1,884	- 1,678 + 423
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	924 1,299	1,412 2,694	125 150	2,461 4,143	- 532 - 75
Wallasey Warrington	564 273	565	83	1,212	- 4 + 301
Wigan	1,055	2,612	362	4,029	+ 252

abloymour a			Persons of 2th May, 1		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as compared with 21st April, 1952
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields	17,137	13,088	2,469	32,694	- 2,408
	269	533	92	894	- 247
	180	239	23	442	- 65
	1,047	686	97	1,830	- 162
	712	658	74	1,444	- 134
	446	713	85	1,244	- 135
	654	978	135	1,767	+ 25
	2,891	1,545	141	4,577	- 414
	1,450	563	94	2,107	- 187
Stockton-on-Tees	427	739	121	1,287	+ 9
	2,106	1,327	251	3,684	- 607
	306	378	14	698	- 41
Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	36,970	25,579	3,693	66,242	- 3,056
	1,397	591	67	2,055	- 358
	249	159	16	424	- 85
	1,990	1,875	135	4,000	- 200
	2,730	1,286	156	4,172	- 533
	12,466	6,948	874	20,288	- 508
	1,056	1,429	167	2,652	- 172
	1,020	949	324	2,293	- 16
	902	750	98	1,750	+ 576
Wales	15,350	9,103	1,724	26,177	- 1,838
	1,665	640	117	2,422	+ 23
	820	466	85	1,371	- 40
	619	208	50	877	+ 129
	1,556	814	119	2,489	- 12
	855	588	41	1,484	- 28
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	24,350	20,589	6,226	51,165	+ 1,415
	8,264	9,142	1,891	19,297	- 1,497
	2,522	1,311	745	4,578	- 69

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1952

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1951, and monthly figures for 1952.

		G	reat Britai	n		United
	Wholly Ur (including		Tempo	orarily oped	Total	Kingdom: Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	934,332 468,777 105,973 62,019 47,191 45,062 86,273 251,914 234,895 225,566 223,219 214,943 153,403	258,088 222,373 97,701 31,859 20,574 17,634 53,004 107,840 78,756 70,567 76,913 90,595 83,610	137,192 100,389 29,275 3,196 795 394 549 2,097 102,738 4,289 4,752 5,147 8,070	78,347 58,549 27,476 2,691 733 518 584 1,218 51,960 3,148 3,081 3,486 7,812	1,407,959 850,088 260,425 99,765 69,293 63,608 140,410 363,069 468,349 303,570 307,965 314,171 252,895	1,480,324 918,054 299,273 119,117 85,538 77,929 159,977 394,164 498,323 331,323 337,997 341,093 281,361
1952 :— 14th Jan 11th Feb 17th March 21st April 12th May	192,372 199,497 193,155 190,635 181,420	122,670 126,555 135,425 134,437 138,936	24,007 25,397 36,819 51,933 53,747	39,692 42,031 67,575 90,866 93,342	378,741 393,480 432,974 467,871 467,445	425,906 446,634 479,804 517,621 518,610

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 21st April, 1952 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 883,352, compared with 889,724 at 21st January, 1952.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 19th May, 1952, was 54,097, of whom 47,218 were males and 6,879 were females. The total included 26,143 persons Ap analysis of these females and 27,954 who had not served. served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

CONTRACTOR SECTION			1 3	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinal Ex-Service Others	ry empl	loyme	nt :	23,033 17,532	220 6,050	23,253 23,582
Total				40,565	6,270	46,835
Severely disabled po unlikely to obtain than under special Ex-Service Others	emplo	yment	other	2,882 3,771	8 601	2,890 4,372
Total				6,653	609	7,262
Grand Total			-	47,218	6,879	54,097

The number of registered disabled persons placed in ordinary employment during the period 1st February to 30th April, 1952, was 36,001, including 31,386 men, 3,815 women and 800 young persons.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 12th May, 1952, 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

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Industry	(incl	ployed uding uals)		orarily oped		Total			(all classes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	8,139 4,392 333 3,414	2,059 2,005 38 16	1,754 64 1,690	265 265 —	9,893 4,456 333 5,104	2,324 2,270 38 16	12,217 6,726 371 5,120	12,431 6,647 353 5,431	2,484 2,428 38 18	14,915 9,075 391 5,449
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	1,912 1,349 17 270 75 114 87	176 98 — 11 2 7 58	14 12 - 2 -	5 2 — — — 3	1,926 1,361 17 272 75 114 87	181 100 	2,107 1,461 17 283 77 121 148	2,195 1,378 17 472 77 163 88	188 100 	2,383 1,478 17 486 79 170 153
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,766 722 359 413 413 37 822	1,619 214 400 471 337 10 187	665 4 275 359 15 —	1,227 14 1,036 111 6 — 60	3,431 726 634 772 428 37 834	2,846 228 1,436 582 343 10 247	6,277 954 2,070 1,354 771 47 1,081	3,627 803 654 773 437 48 912	2,889 228 1,471 585 344 11 250	6,516 1,031 2,125 1,358 781 59 1,162
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3,264 83 1,516	2,591 1 920	68 56	131	3,332 83 1,572	2,722 1 957	6,054 84 2,529	3,466 83 1,663	2,759 1 960	6,225 84 2,623
Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	115 555 239 210 212 334	432 435 155 506 34 108	2 1 5 3 1	17 7 12 56 —	115 557 240 215 215 335	449 442 167 562 34 110	564 999 407 777 249 445	118 561 247 226 225 343	456 444 168 584 -34 112	574 1,005 415 810 259 455
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere	3,219 83	893 3	2,066	26 2	5,285 84	919	6,204 -89	5,427 101	925 5	6,352 106
specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in	1,055 995 73 66	252 233 52 21	1,245 433 10 367	8 6 2 2	2,300 1,428 83 433	260 239 54 23	2,560 1,667 137 456	2,339 1,483 84 433	260 239 55 25	2,599 1,722 139 458
integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	234 713 16,959	77 255 6,980	2 8 460	352	236 721 17,419	77 261 7,332	313 982 24,751	241 746 18,706	77 264 7,466	318 1,010 26,172
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	6,425 582 264 149 306 80 443 446 969 4,990 607 228 147 478	362 74 54 5 105 22 174 .188 96 2,039 506 336 339 1,084	132 -2 -1 200 1 9 57 12	18 1 	6,557 594 264 151 306 81 643 447 978 5,047 619 228 147 480 120	380 75 54 5 108 24 356 189 96 2,066 514 351 340 1,111	6,937 669 318 156 414 105 999 636 1,074 7,113 1,133 579 487 1,591	7,244 636 275 161 313 83 771 465 999 5,353 630 234 152 497	393 78 55 7 108 24 373 192 96 2,088 526 351 345 1,153	7,637 714 330 168 421 107 1,144 657 1,095 7,441 1,156 585 497 1,650
Batteries and Accumulators	116 609	212 1,047	21 11	41 20	137 620	253 1,067	463 390 1,687	139 631	344 259 1,074	467 398 1,705
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	5,119 1,759 1,711 580	1,530 480 293 225	146 98 13 —	36 10 1 1	5,265 1,857 1,724 580	1,566 490 294 226	6,831 2,347 2,018 806	5,623 1,953 1,895 645	1,637 498 313 236	7,260 2,451 2,208 881
Vehicles and Aircraft	516 69 157 241 86	400 5 19 21 87	$\frac{17}{1}$	17 - - 7	533 69 158 245 99	417 5 19 21 94	950 74 177 266 193	550 71 159 247 103	421 5 19 21 124	971 76 178 268 227
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	3,140 271 174 184 192 285 218 1,816	3,770 420 322 32 225 743 222 1,806	259 53 38 3 70 33 3 59	707 49 18 1 20 79 — 540	3,399 324 212 187 262 318 221 1,875	4,477 469 340 33 245 822 222 2,346	7,876 793 552 220 507 1,140 443 4,221	3,512 334 217 209 263 322 229 1,938	4,522 470 340 33 245 832 222 2,380	8,034 804 557 242 508 1,154 451 4,318
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	850 489 157 110 94	871 514 199 126 32	48 14 15 4 15	97 44 10 26 17	898 503 172 114 109	968 558 209 152 49	1,866 1,061 381 266 158	947 536 175 122 114	1,103 594 219 241 49	2,050 1,130 394 363 163
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	5,342 915 658 976 441 279 88 380 133 203 32 111 54 116 747 209	15,867 3,760 2,905 2,288 610 1,361 303 625 531 1,478 86 274 232 617 553 244	40,898 17,927 7,157 5,932 661 2,888 3 261 71 1,254 164 249 46 7 4,220 58	80,622 37,544 16,779 11,637 295 6,082 54 424 415 4,164 191 431 548 146 1,756 156	46,240 18,842 7,815 6,908 1,102 3,167 91 641 204 1,457 196 360 100 123 4,967 267	96,489 41,304 19,684 13,925 905 7,443 357 1,049 946 5,642 277 705 780 763 2,309 400	142,729 60,146 27,499 20,833 2,007 10,610 448 1,690 1,150 7,099 473 1,065 880 886 7,276 667	50,813 18,883 7,818 7,002 1,240 3,399 3,147 658 341 1,484 209 416 117 138 5,691 270	108,774 41,395 19,701 14,156 1,021 7,509 9,652 1,052 1,679 5,741 392 793 818 1,724 2,741 400	159,587 60,278 27,519 21,158 2,261 10,908 12,799 1,710 2,020 7,225 601 1,209 935 1,862 8,432 670

^{*}The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 12th May, 1952, who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

^{*} 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.

† These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the preceding Tables.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Who unemple (include	oyed	Tempo		imoles as prolocus	Total	of votors		ted Kingdo all classes)	m
in and sentrement by being and the Doct	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	756 384 146 226	741 218 308 215	1,426 1,304 34 88	397 182 128 87	2,182 1,688 180 314	1,138 400 436 302	3,320 2,088 616 616	2,230 1,728 187 315	1,171 417 451 303	3,401 2,145 638 618
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc.	3,465 1,862 132 62 63 97	7,761 3,622 1,096 843 131 471	1,337 732 18 10 290 56	5,433 2,849 333 1,209 238 257	4,802 2,594 150 72 353 153	13,194 6,471 1,429 2,052 369 728	17,996 9,065 1,579 2,124 722 881	5,170 2,713 163 144 358 209	18,626 6,963 1,832 4,953 373 2,334	23,796 9,676 1,995 5,097 731 2,543
rubber)	859 390	1,552 46	220	546	1,079	2,098	3,177	1,097 486	2,124	3,221 533
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	5,952 246 1,848 249 224 356 367 280 369 704 490 143 349 327	9,390 136 1,934 756 340 303 179 1,187 1,864 1,060 450 258 378 545	60 2 12 1 1 13 4 1 2 6 10 3 3 3	325 2 43 11 12 12 12 35 109 57 9 1 1 6 28	6,012 248 1,860 250 237 360 368 282 375 714 493 143 352 330	9,715 138 1,977 767 352 315 179 1,222 1,973 1,117 459 259 384 573	15,727 386 3,837 1,017 589 675 547 1,504 2,348 1,831 952 402 736 903	6,673 289 2,100 260 273 433 377 295 469 757 506 180 378 356	10,847 147 2,091 823 363 376 180 1,236 2,581 1,131 461 261 416 781	17,520 436 4,191 1,083 636 809 557 1,531 3,050 1,888 967 467 41,137
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4,364 1,198 2,308 183 442 233	1,401 326 681 33 218 143	2,300 38 2,113 39 91 19	520 28 364 — 90 38	6,664 1,236 4,421 222 533 252	1,921 354 1,045 33 308 181	8,585 1,590 5,466 255 841 433	7,172 1,454 4,640 236 575 267	1,967 360 1,082 33 311 181	9,139 1,814 5,722 269 886 448
Paper and Printing	1,937 481 59	3,068 377 90	471 245 2	1,343 124 2	2,408 726 61	4,411 501 92	6,819 1,227 153	2,512 736 63	4,875 502 92	7,387 1,238 155
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	150 136	711 519	53 139	823 299	203	1,534 818	1,737	235	1,934 826	2,169 1,109
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav- ing, etc.	347 764	111	13	12	360 783	1,343	483	384	1,393	512 2,204
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2,198 828 214 112 196 73 148 627	3,053 1,036 99 184 671 194 25 844	828 624 71 38 47 	683 341 15 140 105 14 5 63	3,026 1,452 285 150 243 73 152 671	3,736 1,377 114 324 776 208 30 907	6,762 2,829 399 474 1,019 281 182 1,578	3,170 1,467 288 178 253 74 153 757	3,803 1,379 116 326 782 209 30 961	6,973 2,846 404 504 1,035 283 183 1,718
Building and Contracting	31,168 20,977 1,131 9,060	337 245 48 44	168 97 26 45	18 3 15	31,336 21,074 1,157 9,105	355 245 51 59	31,691 21,319 1,208 9,164	35,429 24,127 1,321 9,981	374 260 55 59	35,803 24,387 1,376 10,040
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	2,141 1,124 792 225	150 52 91 7	11 6 3 2	. 1	2,152 1,130 795 227	150 52 91 7	2,302 1,182 886 234	2,410 1,201 959 250	152 52 93 7	2,562 1,253 1,052 257
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	18,467 2,707 1,203 437 2,030 6,620 1,648 687 111 2,214 281 529	2,389 300 992 23 97 148 25 14 30 640 51 69	240 9 8 2 26 146 20 6 1 11 9 2	33 3 8 - 7 1 - 11 - 3	18,707 2,716 1,211 439 2,056 6,766 1,668 693 112 2,225 290 531	2,422 303 1,000 23 97 155 26 14 30 651 51 72	21,129 3,019 2,211 462 2,153 6,921 1,694 707 142 2,876 341 603	21,296 3,022 1,379 512 2,295 7,229 2,763 724 128 2,402 300 542	2,483 315 1,018 23 97 157 27 14 34 672 54 72	23,779 3,337 2,397 535 2,392 7,386 2,790 738 162 3,074 354 614
Distributive Trades	14,347 2,034 1,756 1,311 3,357 1,710 3,881	290 431 646 5,226 1,022 8,342	35 13 14 40 42 42	358 5 33 22 106 42 144	2,069 1,769 1,325 3,397 1,752 3,923	295 464 668 5,332 1,064 8,486	31,424 2,364 2,233 1,993 8,729 2,816 12,409	2,353 1,938 1,597 3,976 1,907 4,306	365 490 740 5,606 1,109 8,991	34,340 2,718 2,428 2,337 9,582 3,016 13,297
Newspapers	298 1,226	575 795	1 11	5	299 1,237	581 800	2,037	1,332	621 813	962 2,145
Public Administration	14,133 6,254 7,879	4,836 3,071 1,765	160 15 145	55 12 43	14,293 6,269 8,024	4,891 3,083 1,808	19,184 9,352 9,832	18,550 6,886 11,664	5,118 3,271 1,847	23,668 10,157 13,511
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	3,455 87 792 92 1,291 137 1,056	7,498 95 1,657 197 5,110 68 371	59 9 28 2 2 20	65 	3,514 87 801 92 1,319 139 1,076	7,563 95 1,685 198 5,139 68 378	11,077 182 2,486 290 6,458 207 1,454	3,749 92 843 100 1,433 156 1,125	8,001 98 1,786 214 5,436 83 384	11,750 190 2,629 314 6,869 239 1,509
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	16,145 2,886 2,037 8,218 505 209 212 184 686 1,208	32,577 2,361 1,079 18,967 2,197 616 407 2,483 3,840 627	111 35 16 35 3 - 2 - 3 17	639 75 33 341 32 6 16 6 106 24	16,256 2,921 2,053 8,253 508 209 214 184 689 1,225	33,216 2,436 1,112 19,308 2,229 622 423 2,489 3,946 651	49,472 5,357 3,165 27,561 2,737 831 637 2,673 4,635 1,876	17,193 2,982 2,218 8,758 541 219 249 192 724 1,310	35,081 2,506 1,142 20,030 2,494 647 445 2,829 4,299 689	52,274 5,488 3,360 28,788 3,035 866 694 3,021 5,023 1,999
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry Other Persons not Classified by Industry	2,862 8,094	443 11,609	-	=	2,862 8,094	443 11,609	3,305 19,703	3,008 8,753	539 12,279	3,547 21,032
GRAND TOTAL*	181,420	138,936	53,747	93,342				261,812		

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,554 males and 366 females in Great Britain and 4,853 males and 371 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 9th April and 7th May, 1952, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	9th A	eks ended April, 52	7th	eks ended May, 952	Total Number of Placings, 20th Dec., 1951, to
Treates and traces	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	74h Mars
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	181,468 13,522	149,584 53,561	168,776 29,896	150,907 45,750	681,236 98,241
over	83,711 15,251	76,505 41,467	77,364 31,599	75,384 31,913	316,038 103,933
Total	293,952	321,117	307,635	303,954	1,199,448

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Exchanges, *i.e.*, they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the

percentage rates of engagements given in the "Labour Turnover" Table on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, vacancies in employments which are excepted from the provisions of the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952 (which came into operation on 25th February, 1952), may be filled by direct engagement of workpeople without notifying the Employment Exchanges. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may, in certain circumstances (e.g., when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce), have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 7th May, 1952, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 7th May, 1952.

Industry Group		Placings ended	during four 7th May, 19	weeks 052		Num	ber of Vaca 7t	ncies remain h May, 1952	ing unfilled	at
industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,664	1,012	936	. 194	3,806	4,733	1,703	537	192	7,165
	2,279	2,536	28	. 13	4,856	5,668	1,832	25	20	7,545
	1,270	2,477	14	4	3,765	4,517	1,632	6	8	6,163
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Electrical Goods	3,860	689	964	420	5,933	2,460	1,470	962	1,064	5,956
	2,957	347	1,303	589	5,196	3,254	490	2,097	361	6,202
	6,193	1,039	551	236	8,019	5,878	1,734	367	182	8,161
	19,879	4,744	5,280	1,810	31,713	26,749	6,471	3,171	1,430	37,821
	5,043	525	109	22	5,699	3,119	1,088	33	7	4,247
	12,295	3,686	2,554	1,045	19,580	20,085	4,847	1,729	896	27,557
	2,541	533	2,617	743	6,434	3,545	536	1,409	527	6,017
Vehicles	9,838	2,659	1,967	528	14,992	15,818	2,315	1,396	449	19,978
	4,035	1,122	2,349	893	8,399	3,558	1,864	1,178	700	7,300
	681	334	532	226	1,773	1,077	434	404	286	2,201
	2,090	513	2,519	1,776	6,898	1,420	1,775	2,354	2,657	8,206
	616	95	473	384	1,568	470	238	413	461	1,582
	549	77	526	305	1,457	253	702	298	873	2,126
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	191	108	295	224	818	133	266	280	255	934
	1,074	626	4,943	4,533	11,176	1,349	1,603	11,765	5,099	19,816
	6,883	1,310	4,740	2,850	15,783	3,102	1,446	1,824	1,385	7,757
	2,530	1,413	652	342	4,937	1,522	1,140	426	337	3,425
	915	634	567	1,199	3,315	1,618	746	672	821	3,857
	603	184	306	426	1,519	379	176	334	245	1,134
	312	450	261	773	1,796	1,239	570	338	576	2,723
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	1,484	287	1,164	576	3,511	886	488	645	432	2,451
	59,186	3,449	296	212	63,143	25,286	3,455	256	203	29,200
	41,023	2,714	186	143	44,066	19,984	2,881	159	137	23,161
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	2,833	156	135	55	3,179	1,812	374	130	67	2,383
	10,686	1,531	1,567	521	14,305	18,765	2,815	1,616	478	23,674
	8,452	3,601	8,875	8,924	29,852	7,773	8,907	8,226	7,502	32,408
	603	120	487	634	1,844	1,360	657	922	784	3,723
	9,688	328	6,436	351	16,803	8,202	583	1,873	521	11,179
	3,314	67	5,290	148	8,819	3,928	230	866	254	5,278
	6,374	261	1,146	203	7,984	4,274	353	1,007	267	5,901
Professional Services Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Catering Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	1,793	320	5,134	1,088	8,335	2,206	1,476	6,075	1,806	11,563
	8,982	1,018	25,644	3,405	39,049	6,278	1,706	28,183	4,882	41,049
	1,131	235	938	221	2,525	586	385	585	229	1,785
	5,857	289	17,858	1,053	25,057	3,515	455	15,160	1,202	20,332
	780	318	2,332	1,059	4,489	473	329	2,012	1,266	4,080
Grand Total	168,776	29,896	77,364	31,599	307,635	150,907	45,750	75,384	31,913	303,954

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 7th May, 1952, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

Region		Men 18 and over			Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		irls er 18	Total		
A SETTING			Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
Northern			38,474 10,349 9,255 9,889 20,005 10,609 12,757 21,984 9,073 17,360 9,021	26,551 10,269 11,871 10,864 23,939 12,991 11,686 16,345 6,157 13,418 6,816	7,383 1,827 1,270 1,193 2,450 1,976 2,484 4,585 2,444 2,814 1,470	9,165 2,479 2,076 2,139 7,023 5,077 5,755 4,669 1,976 4,104 1,287	20,980 4,384 4,710 4,395 8,142 4,627 5,727 9,510 3,774 7,463 3,652	25,215 5,049 4,813 4,595 7,857 4,517 4,485 9,150 2,609 4,933 2,161	8,004 1,984 1,522 1,500 2,528 2,114 2,452 4,488 2,625 2,982 1,400	9,869 2,025 1,319 1,832 3,767 2,973 3,094 2,653 1,119 2,565 697	74,841 18,544 16,757 16,977 33,125 19,326 23,420 40,567 17,916 30,619 15,543	70,800 19,822 20,079 19,430 42,586 25,558 25,020 32,817 11,861 25,020 10,961
Great Britain .		 	 168,776	150,907	29,896	45,750	77,364	75,384	31,599	31,913	307,635	303,954

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week* period ended 29th March, 1952, 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 the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll (a) 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 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

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered. It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employments during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 5 weeks* ended 29th March, 1952

Industry	men	per of Er nts per iployed ning of p	100 at	charge Loss em	aber of less and of ses per aployed ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	men	per of Ents per iployed ning of p	100 at	Loss em	ber of I es and o es per I ployed a ing of p	other 100 at
The state of the s	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	out him appropriate for all	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.8	3.9	Textiles	1.7	2.3	2.1	4.4	5.3	4.9
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.6	4.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.5	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc	1·8 1·5 2·2	1·7 1·6 3·2	1·7 1·6 2·8	7·1 3·7 3·7	6·5 3·9 4·9	6·7 3·8 4·3
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.9	3·7 2·5	3·3 2·1 3·4	3.9	4.9	4.5	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	0.6	0.9	0.7	5.1	7.2	5.6
Glass Containers	3.2	2.3	3.4	3.3	5.5	3.8	Silk Jute	0·8 2·8 3·7	1·1 2·8 3·5	1·0 2·8 3·6	5·5 5·9 9·3	6·3 5·6 14·3	6·0 5·7 12·1
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.9	Rope, Twine and Net	2.1	2.9	2.6	4·1 2·5 2·5	5.4	4.9
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	3.9	2.7	Carpets	0.9	1.3	1·1 2·2 1·5	2·5 2·8 3·5	2·9 3·8 4·7	2.7
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.7	3.8	1.7	Narrow Fabrics	1·3 4·6 1·5	1·6 5·7 2·3	5.4	3.8	5.4	4·3 5·0 3·5
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	4.5	3.6	Other Textile Industries	1.5	4.4	3.7	4.1	5.0	4.4
Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc	1.7	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.8	2·4 3·2 1·8	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.5	4.2	2.5	3.9	5.1	4.3
Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.1	2·4 3·1	3.1	Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.3	1.9	1.4	4.1	5.1	4.3
Metal Manufacture	2.2	2.9	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.5	Fur	2.2	4.0	3.0	4.1	6.8	5.4
Blast Furnaces	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	4.0	1.9	Clothing	2.4	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.2
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.2	Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	3.5	4.2	4.0	3.6	4.7	4.4
Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.6	1.6	2.0	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	1.9	3.7	3.0	2·6 2·9 2·7	4·4 2·5 4·3	4.2
Non-Ferrous Metals, Smelting, etc. Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.8	3.0	Other Dress Industries Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.6	2·5 2·5 3·5	2·3 2·0 2·6	3.6	4·8 4·2	4·0 4·2 3·4
Marine Engineering	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.1	1.8	3.1			662.0		2 2 2 2 2 3	0.00	
Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.5	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	5.9	3.2
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.0	4.4	3.2	Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery. Biscuits	4.1	4.8	4.4	4.6	5.8	5.1
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	2.2	2.9	2.3	2·2 2·6 1·2	4.0	2.8	Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose	3.3	5.1	4.0	3.3	5.4	4.2
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.9	3.8	2.9	3.2	2.5	3.1	Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	3·8 1·9 3·0	4·8 3·0 4·5	4·0 2·6 4·0	2·8 3·2 4·0	5·5 6·3 9·4	3·4 5·2 7·5
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Ap-	3.0	3.9	3.3	1.9	3.2	2.3	Other Food Industries	3.4	6.0	4.4	2.1	6.6	5.0
paratus Wireless Apparatus	2.4	3.8	3.0	1.9	3·0 5·8	2.3	Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.8	4.6	3.9
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	2.6	4.1	3.5	2.3	3.9	3.3	Tobacco	0.6	1.1	0.9	2.0	4.0	3.1
Other Electrical Goods		4.1	3.4	3.0	4.9	3.9	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.2	5.0	3.6	3.7	4.8	3.9
Vehicles	1927.2	3.8	2.6	2.4	3.7	2.6	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting	2.7				4·9 4·2 4·2	3·7 3·5 5·0
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc	2.1	3.2	2.2	2.3	3.7	2.5	Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	3.4	3.7	3.4	5.1	6.0	5.3
Manufacture and Repair of Air-		4.2	3.3	1.8	2.9	2.0	Manufactures	2.7	3.8	3.0	4.0	6.4	4.7
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories	3.1	4.5	3.5	3.2	4.7	3.7	Paper and Printing	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.0	3.7	2.6
Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons	0·6 2·1 1·1	3.4	0·7 2·2 1·2	2.3	2·5 2·0 3·7	1·1 2·3 2·3	Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, etc	1·8 1·2 1·7	2.1	1.4	2·3 12·1 3·8 3·2 1·2 1·6	21.3	14.9
Carts, Perambulators, etc	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.5	6.0	5.1	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc	1.5	2.1	1·8 1·9 1·3	3.2	5·7 4·8 2·3	5·0 4·2 1·4
Metal Goods, not elsewhere specified Tools and Cutlery		4.1	3.3	3.1	4.8	3.7	Other Printing, etc	1.3		1.5	1.6	2.3	2.1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings	2·4 2·6 2·2	2.4	3·5 2·3 2·6	2·6 2·4 2·5	4.0	3.3	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.5		3.1	3.8	5.8	4.6
Wire and Wire Manufactures	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.0	4.4	3.0	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	2.4	3.0		3·9 3·1 2·7	5·2 5·3 4·6	4·3 3·5 3·6
Brass Manufactures	3.2	4.3	3.6	3.4	4.5	3.6	Toys, Games and Sports	1.7				7.7	6.8
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-		3.3	2.6		4.8	3.6	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph	2.3	4.2	3.5	3.4	6.2	5.1
ments	1.9	3:5	2·7 2·6 2·2 2·5	2·9 3·9 2·5 3·7	5.0	3.6	Films Other Manufacturing Industries	2.6			3.3	7-1 5-5	4.1
Jewellery, Plate, etc Musical Instruments		2.8	2.2	3.7	4.1	3.2	All the above Industries	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.9	4.7	3.5

^{*} The figures for February, which appeared in the May issue of this GAZETTE, related to a four-week period.

*Note.—Establishments whose industrial classification has changed during the period as a result of a change in their activities are excluded from these calculations.

*(a) Per 100 males employed.

*(b) Per 100 females employed.

*(c) Per 100 employees (males and females).

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 20th May and 15th April, 1952, with the corresponding figures for 15th May and 17th April, 1951. 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

	120100 A	Numbers	of Insur	ed Perso owing		ent from	Work			
Region		Sick	iness		Industrial Injury					
London and	20th May, 1952	15th Apr., 1952	15th May, 1951	17th Apr., 1951	20th May, 1952	15th Apr., 1952	15th May, 1951	17th Apr., 1951		
London and South-Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	86-6 68-0 39-0 32-7 46-5 71-6 51-1 74-0 129-1 58-5 99-2 54-8	81·5 64·5 36·9 30·1 44·5 66·2 48·6 71·0 127·8 54·4 103·5 51·3	81·9 63·6 37·3 30·4 44·8 68·7 49·0 71·6 132·7 56·3 103·1 51·0	96·8 73·9 43·7 35·5 51·8 80·2 57·6 83·9 150·1 63·2 106·5 59·5	3.6 3.2 1.8 1.3 2.1 4.4 4.9 7.7 6.5 7.3 6.7 6.4	-2.7 2.6 1.4 1.2 1.7 3.6 4.3 6.7 5.2 6.2 6.8 6.0	2.9 2.5 1.4 1.2 1.8 3.7 4.8 7.0 6.2 7.0 7.6 6.2	3.6 3.0 1.7 1.5 2.0 4.4 5.0 7.8 6.7 7.9 7.0 6.7		
Total, Great Britain	811.0	780 · 3	790 · 5	902.7	55.7	48.6	52.3	57.4		

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 Almack House, 26–28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar 7020), 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 oversea vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 12th May, 1952, was 5,109*; this figure included 3,974 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,135 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 22nd April and 12th May (3 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 22nd April		de. 280	1.000	201	4,554
,,	notified during period				7.3	424
,,	filled during period					116
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	.70				298
Worls,	outstanding at 12th May		94330 IS		-0.0	4,564

^{*} This figure includes 700 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 137 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Sychonoge.

Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of persons having professional, administrative, managerial or senior executive experience or qualifications, and those having technical qualifications not appropriate to the Technical and Scientific Register. The registers are maintained at the London Appointments Office and at the Appointments Offices in the towns shown in the Table below. As from 28th June a number of these Appointments Offices are being closed (see page 203).

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 12th May was 18,196*, consisting of 16,312 men and 1,884 women. The number on the registers included 10,728 men and 1,065 women who were in employment, while 5,584 men and 819 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 12th May.

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

Appointments Office				In Em	ployment	Unemployed			
W-SSE				Men	Women	Men	Women		
London	24.	500000		3,860	499	3,515	470		
Bristol				665	50	283	23		
Birmingham			WAR STATE	1,063	67	297	20		
Nottingham				492	32	148	26		
Leeds	100	TO DODGE	100019	817	78	197	49		
Liverpool	21 19 13	1000000	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	538	43	163	27		
Manchester				1,316	76	320	41		
Vewcastle	and the same	A SECOND	Marie S	522	53	114	33		
Edinburgh			30000	445	62	205	57		
Glasgow			DESCRIPTION OF	780	79	226	44		
Cardiff		USA 3		230	26	116	29		
Total*				10,728	1,065	5,584	819		
			110 10 10 10		A PERSONAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRES		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		

During the period 22nd April to 12th May, 1952, there were new registrations by 1,259 men and 205 women, and during the same period the registrations of 1,719 men and 274 women lapsed.

The table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 22nd April and 12th May.

Vacancies	outstanding at 21st April	Men† 2,422	Women 309
,,	notified during period	726	97
,,	cancelled or withdrawn during period	468	47
,,	filled during period	298	54
,,	unfilled at 12th May	2,382	305

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 12th February to 12th May were 1,210 men and 179 women, which included 42 filled by registered disabled men and 22 filled by registered disabled women.

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



^{*} Excluding 152 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,401 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in April

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

National Coal Board.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 3rd May was 714,000, compared with 710,300 for the five weeks ended 5th April, and 703,300 for the four weeks ended 28th April, 1951.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 660,600 in April, 657,900 in March, and 652,300 in April, 1951; 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 the four weeks ended 3rd May, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with the five weeks ended 5th April, 1952, and the four weeks ended 28th April, 1951.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-)* compared with the average for					
	books during 4 weeks ended 3rd May, 1952	5 weeks ended 5th April, 1952	4 weeks ended 28th April, 1951				
Northumberland Cumberland	44,000 6,000	+ 100 + 100	+ 300 + 200 - 300				
Durham	107,300 139,900 38,200	+ 700 + 200	+ 3,000 + 1,000				
Nottinghamshire South Derbyshire and Leices-	45,900	+ 300	+ 1,000				
tershire	14,800 51,000 9,200	+ 100 + 500	+ 1,200 + 300				
North Staffordshire Cannock Chase	19,900 16,000	+ 300 + 100	+ 800 - 100				
South Staffordshire, Worcester- shire and Shropshire Warwickshire	5,600 15,400	+ 100 + 100	+ 200 + 100				
South Wales and Monmouth- shire	103,800	+ 600	+ 1,300				
Somerset Kent	6,400 6,400	10.3	+ 200 + 200				
England and Wales	629,800	+ 3,200	+ 9,400				
West Fife	14,500 8,400 13,000	+ 100 + 100	+ 300 + 400 + 200				
Central West	12,000 13,300 7,100	+ 100	- 300 + 100				
East Ayr Alloa	9,200 6,700	+200	+ 400 + 200				
Scotland	84,200	+ 500	+ 1,300				
Great Britain	714,000	+ 3,700	+ 10,700				

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of April, about 8,240 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,050; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 4,190. During the five weeks of March there was a net increase of 2,380

4,190. During the five weeks of March there was a net increase of 2,380.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.68 in April, 5.12 in March, and 5.18 in April, 1951. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.05, 5.51

and 5.52.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in April and March, 1952, and April, 1951. 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 represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

	April, 1952	March, 1952	April, 1951
Coal Face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	7·90	7·75	7·18
	6·61	6·84	6·85
All Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·71	5·72	5·32
	5·81	6·13	6·13

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3·15 tons in April, compared with 3·22 tons in the previous month and 3·18 tons in April, 1951.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·18 tons in April; for March, 1952, and April, 1951, the

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.
† 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 November, 1951, was fractionally higher than in the previous month and 2·7 per cent. higher than in November, 1950.

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 March, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0·1 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 3·3 per cent. higher than at 1st March, 1951. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st March was 1·0 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0·4 per cent. higher than at 1st March, 1951.

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 December, 1951, was 0·8 per cent. higher than in the previous month, and 3·6 per cent. higher than in December, 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 March is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 45,873,000. This was slightly lower than the figure for the previous month, but was fractionally higher than for March, 1951. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in March compared with the previous month but a decrease of 3.3 per cent. compared with March, 1951

1951.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of March was about 1,804,000, compared with 2,086,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,147,000 at the middle of March, 1951.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed during March was 261,394, compared with 307,341 in the previous month and 185,801 in March, 1951. The numbers of persons wholly unemployed included in these figures were 188,619, 204,324 and 154,842, respectively. The number of working days lost in March as a result of unemployment was over 7,848,000, compared with nearly 7,385,000 in the previous month and over 4,271,000 in March, 1951.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of April was 135,140, of whom 41,635 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures at the beginning of the previous month were 140,076 and 41,158 and at the beginning of April, 1951, were 144,877 and 53,986.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of April was 1,441,938, compared with 1,579,646 at the end of the previous month and 1,446,131 at the end of April, 1951. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 286,312, 268,455 and 290,035.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 24th May was 61,574, compared with 67,766 at 26th April and 49,187 at 26th May, 1951.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of March, 1952, was 2,236,234, of whom 1,359,298 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,285,536, including 1,422,085 wholly unemployed, and at the end of March, 1951, it was 1,790,412, including 1,130,596 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of April was 136,710, of whom 101,133 were wholly unemployed, 452 were temporarily stopped and 35,125 were relief workers. At the end of the previous month the number registered was 152,955 (113,500 wholly unemployed) and at the end of April, 1951, it was 81,633 (53,423 wholly unemployed).

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in May

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics*, the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during May resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £132,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 400,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment, retail meat distribution, and brickmaking in England and Wales. Others receiving increases included workpeople engaged in tobacco manufacture; soap, candle and edible fat manufacture, and roadstone quarrying, juvenile workers in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry, and female workers employed by local authorities in civic restaurants and staff canteens in England and Wales. in England and Wales.

employed by local authorities in civic restaurants and staff canteens in England and Wales.

For workpeople other than waiters and waitresses employed in unlicensed places of refreshment, including cafes, teashops, restaurants, coffee stalls and similar places, the minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act were increased by 8s. a week for men and 7s. for women in the London area, by 6s. and 5s., respectively, in the Provincial A area, and by 4s. and 2s. in the Provincial B area. In retail meat distribution the minimum rates were increased by 5s. to 10s. a week, according to age, for male assistants, and by 4s. to 7s. 6d. for female assistants. In the brickmaking industry in England and Wales there were increases in minimum rates of 2½d. an hour for men and of 1½d. for women.

In the tobacco manufacturing industry the minimum rates were increased by 5s. a week for men and by 4s. for women. For workpeople employed in the manufacture of soap, candles and edible fat the minimum rates were increased by 8s. or 7s. a week for men, according to class of firm, and by 6s. or 5s. for women. In roadstone quarrying the minimum basic rate for men was increased by 2d. an hour. In the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry there were increases of 6s. to 11s. a week, according to age or year of apprenticeship, for juvenile workers. Female workers employed by local authorities in civic restaurants and staff canteens in England and Wales received increases of £\frac{3}{2}d. an hour in London and of 1\frac{7}{2}d. elsewhere.

Of the total increase of £132,000, about £66,000 was the result of

Of the total increase of £132,000, about £66,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £26,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Act

or the Catering Wages Act; about £19,000 resulted from arbitration awards; about £19,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail reises. on the index of retail prices.

Changes in January-May, 1952

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 five completed months of 1952, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases in wage rates during the period.

Industry Group			Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
				£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing			63,000	20,200
Mining and Quarrying			38,500	13,400
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining	Pro	ducts		
other than Coal			186,500	75,800
Chemicals and Allied Trades			48,000	17,000
Metal Manufacture			179,000	17,900
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical	Goo	ods	409,000	181,400
Vehicles			143,000	65,000
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified			82,500	39,300
Textiles			203,000	45,500
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur			13,500	4,800
Clothing			108,000	38,700
Food, Drink and Tobacco			162,000	41,800
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1		136,500	46,900
Paper and Printing			202,500	51,600
Other Manufacturing Industries			21,000	9,700
Building and Contracting			1,182,000	606,300
Gas, Electricity and Water			40,500	15,900
Transport and Communication			508,000	277,700
Distributive Trades		360	315,500	94,800
Public Administration			355,500	101,600
Miscellaneous Services			112,000	30,600
Total			4,509,500	1,795,900

the corresponding months of 1952 there was a net increase of £2,562,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 6,485,000 workpeople

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY

(Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st October, 1951," on which details for that date are given.)

John Surrey bore p	aged decrease south and			-, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (7)	26 May	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2d. a shift (6s. 1d. to 6s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (3s. 0½d. to 3s. 1½d.) for boys under 18.§
	West Cumberland (8)	25 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen	War bonus previously paid increased by 1s. a shift (4s. 1d. to 5s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 6d. (2s. 0½d. to 2s. 6½d.) for boys.
	do.	26 May	do.	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2d. a shift (6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d.) for boys.¶
	Great Britain First full pay period in May		Men, youths and boys em- ployed 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. Minimum basic rates after change: adult unskilled workers 2s. 8½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 2§d. at 15 years, rising to 2s. 5½d. at 20.
	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period following 26 May	Craftsmen employed in the monumental section of the granite industry	Increase of 3d. an hour, with proportionate increases for 3rd, 4th, and 5th year apprentices. Rates after change: granite cutters, turners, scabblers and toolsmiths 3s. 6d. an hour, hand polishers, leading bedsetters and men having full control of a machine 3s. 6d. (Aberdeen 3s. 5d.), leading sawmen 3s. 3d.
Brick Manufacture	England and Wales (14-23)	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 May	Workpeople employed in making building and en- gineering bricks, etc.	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in minimum basic rates for adult male timeworkers, of $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. for women 18 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change: adult male labourers 2s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour (118s. 3d. for a 44-hour week), youths and boys 1s. $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 16 and under, rising to 2s. 5d. at 20; female workers 1s. $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. at 16 and under, rising to 1s. $11\frac{3}{4}$ d. at 18 and over.**

* 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 ad hoc additions of 2s. 6d. a shift for men and of 1s. 3d. a shift for youths and boys.

¶ Wages are subject to a war bonus of 5s. 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 2s. 6½d. for boys.

** These increases were the result of an agreement made by the National Joint Council for the Building Brick and Allied Industries, and apply to workpeople employed in the manufacture of building and engineering bricks, including pressed, wire cut and hand made bricks, colliery shale bricks, stock bricks and sand lime bricks (except Fletton bricks and cement bricks), hollow clay blocks, clay roofing tiles, floor quarries and cable covers, clay chimney pots and finials and clay agricultural drain pipes and tiles. The national agreement establishes basic minimum rates only, and differential rates and piecework rates are determined by sectional councils.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Brick Manufacture 'continued'	(certain districts)*	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 May	Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks (other than glazed bricks), hollow clay blocks, roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra-cotta (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1¾d. for women 18 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase to pieceworkers of the same amount, not exceeding 2½d., for each clock hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—labourers 2s. 8½d. an hour, wheelers (only) 2s. 9d., panmen and mill feeders 2s. 9¼d., wheelers and drawers 2s. 9½d., fillers (shalehole and clayhole) 2s. 9¾d., wheelers and setters 2s. 10d., dumper drivers, getters (shalehole and clayhole) 2s. 10¾d., drivers of mechanical excavators and diggers 3s. 1¼d., kilnfiremen and boiler firemen employed on continuous shift work 24s. 2d. a shift; road vehicle drivers to be paid the appropriate hourly rate specified in Road Haulage Wages Order R.H.18, dated 8th March, 1945, plus 1s. 1¼d. an hour; women 18 years and over 1s. 11¾d.
officer discourse discourses one and a see Albit is at commonstant de	Shropshire, Stafford- shire (other than Stoke-on-Trent), Warwickshire and Worcestershire (15)	do.	making building and en- gineering bricks and roofing tiles	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for women 18 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—labourers 2s. 8½d. an hour, wheelers (only) 2s. 9d., panmen and mill feeders 2s. 9½d., wheelers and drawers 2s. 9½d., fillers (shalehole and clayhole) 2s. 9½d., wheelers and setters 2s. 10d., getters (shalehole and clayhole) 2s. 10½d., setters (only), shot firers (shalehole and clayhole) 2s. 10½d., drivers of mechanical excavators and diggers 3s. 1½d., kilnburners and boiler firemen on static day shifts 2s. 10½d.; women 18 years and over 1s. 11½d.
tensorial in the second	Southern Counties (16)	do.	Workpeople employed in making building and engineering bricks (other than glazed, stock, Fletton, sand-lime and cement bricks), roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra-cotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases of 2½d, an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d, for women 18 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase to pieceworkers of the same amount, not exceeding 2½d, for each clock hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—labourers 2s. 8½d, an hour, loco, and truck drivers 2s. 8½d, panmen, wheelers, getters and fillers 2s. 9½d, setters and drawers, wheelers and setters, wheelers and drawers 2s. 10½d, hand moulders—plain tiles 2s. 10½d, specials and square bricks 2s. 10½d, specials 2s. 11½d, operators of mechanical shovels, dragline and ladder excavators and diggers with a capacity up to ½ yard 2s. 10½d, over ½ yard and up to 1 yard 2s. 11½d, over 1 yard 3s. 0½d, kilnburners and boiler firemen 2s. 10½d, kilnburners and boiler firemen employed on continuous shift work—8-hour shifts 24s. 2d.
	Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Peterborough districts (18)	12 May	Workpeople employed in Fletton brick manufacture, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	10½-hour shifts 31s. 9d.; women 18 years and over 1s. 11¾d. an hour. Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 20 years and over, of 1s. 8d. a normal shift of 8 hours for kiln burning and boiler firing, of an equivalent amount for pieceworkers, either as a flat-rate payment or by the adjustment of piecework rates, and of proportionate amounts for women and younger workers. Basic rate after change for adult male general labourers 2s. 9½d. an hour; plus rates for graded workers as follows:—knothole labourers 2d. an hour, callowing 1d., navvy drivers—up to 1½ cubic yards bucket capacity 5d., over 1½ cubic yards and up to 5 cubic yards 6d., over 5 cubic yards 7d., shaler drivers 5d., tram and electromobile drivers 1d., loco drivers (oil, petrol or steam, narrow gauge) 2d., chaseside shovel drivers 2½d., tractor drivers—tracktype 5d., calfdozer 2d., dumper drivers on public highway 2½d., others 2d., pan feeders and chamber cleaners 1d., plate layers (standard gauge), oilers and elevator boot attendants 2d.; boiler firemen and kiln-burners on continuous shift work 25s. 6d. a shift of 8 hours; female
To descend to	South-East England (21)	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 May	Workpeople employed in making stock bricks	workers 18 years and over 2s. 1d. an hour. Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1¾d. for women 18 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase of 2½d. an hour for pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change include: able-bodied adult male workers—labourers, earth-diggers, sorters (clamp) 2s. 8½d. an hour, sorters (kiln car), crowders, off bearers (hand or machine made) and temperers (hand or machine made)
Algebraichen a	England and Wales (certain districts) (21)	do.	Workpeople employed in making sand-lime bricks	2s. 10½d., boiler firemen 2s. 9½d.; women 18 years and over 1s. 11½d. Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1¾d. for women 18 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase to pieceworkers of the same amount, not exceeding 2½d., for each clock hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—autoclave (fillers and drawers) and stackers and loaders, and all unspecified occupations 2s. 8½d. an hour, dumper drivers 2s. 9½d., drivers of excavators with a capacity of ½ yard and up to and including ¾ yard 2s. 9½d., ¾ yard up to and including 1 yard 2s. 10½d., above 1 yard
o de la fazer	England and Wales (22)	Beginning of first full pay period following 3 May	Workpeople employed in making silica bricks	2s. 11½d., boilermen 2s. 10½d.; women 18 years and over 1s. 11½d. Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1½d. for women 18 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—labourers 2s. 8½d. an hour, hand moulders and kiln setters 2s. 11½d., machine operatives (breakers, grinding and grading machines, power-driven brick machines and brick presses) 2s. 10½d., maintenance men—rough fitters and rough brick-layers 2s. 9½d., rough blacksmiths and rough carpenters and joiners 2s. 10½d., mould makers (wood) 3s. 1½d., kilnburners and boiler firemen on continuous shift work 24s. 2d. a shift, drivers of road vehicles—up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 2s. 9½d. an hour, over 2 tons and up to 3½ tons 2s. 10½d., over 3½ tons carrying capacity but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 2s. 11½d, over 12 tons gross laden weight 3s. 0½d.; women
The second secon	Great Britain (23)	do,	Workpeople employed in making salt glazed ware pipes and sanitary fireclay goods	18 years and over 1s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. Increases of 2\frac{1}{2}d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 2d. for women 20 years or over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers; flat-rate increase to pieceworkers of the same amount, not exceeding 2\frac{1}{2}d., for each clock hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—minimum rate 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, kilnburners (including makers-up but excluding burners responsible for salting and finishing processes) and boilerfiremen employed on continuous shift work 24s. 2d. a shift, kilnburners' labourers (including slack wheelers) employed on continuous shift work 23s. 6d.; women 20 years and over 2s. 1d. an hour.
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manufacture	Great Britain (39)	Pay day in week com- mencing 12 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 8s. a week for men 21 years and over in Class "A" firms and 7s. in Class "B" firms, of 6s. or 5s. for women 20 and over, of 3s. to 7s., according to age and class of firm, for youths and boys, and of 3s. to 6s. for girls. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—Class "A" firms 126s. a week, Class "B" 121s.; women 20 years and over—Class "A" 87s., Class "B" 86s.; youths and boys Class "A" 45s. at 15, rising to 105s. at 20, Class "B" 45s. to 104s.; girls Class "A" 45s. at 15, rising to 84s. at 19, Class "B" 45s. to 83s.
Boot and Floor Polish Manufacture	Great Britain (201)	7 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of 2d. for women 18 or over, of 1d. to 3d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1d. to 1\(^1\frac{1}{2}\)d. for girls; increases in piecework basis time rates of 3d. an hour for male workers, and of 2d. for female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—men 21 years or over 2s. 6\(^1\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. at under 16, rising to 2s. 2d. at 20 and under 21; women 18 or over 1s. 9d., girls 10\(^1\)2d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 5d. at 17 and under 18; piecework basis time rates—male workers 2s. 9d. an hour, female workers 1s. 10\(^1\)2d.\(^1\)
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	All federated ship- building and ship repairing centres in the United Kingdom (47)	of first full pay	Apprentices, youths, boys and girls, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 6s. to 11s. a week, according to age or year of apprenticeship. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change: apprentices 43s. 10d. a week on new work during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 91s. 6d. in fifth year, youths, boys and girls 37s. 10d. at 15 years, rising to 91s. 6d. at 20. For repair work the national rates are 1s. 6d. higher.;

^{*} The districts affected are the Northern, North Eastern and North Western Counties of England, North and East Midlands, North Staffordshire (Stoke-on-Trent), part of South Western Counties and North and South Wales.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 192 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

† This increase applies also to a number of workers employed in boat building and boat repairing.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

· Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Engineering	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot and Neath (45)	First full pay period commenc- ing on or after 28 Apr.	Workpeople employed in engineering works and foundries: Timeworkers	Increases of 3d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: craftsme 3s. 6d. an hour, labourers 2s. 10\frac{3}{4}d. Increase of 3d. an hour for adult male workers in respect of the actual clock.
Shuttle Making	Lancashire and Yorkshire (62)	First pay day in Apr.	workers Taskworkers Men and trainees	Increase of 3d. an hour for the standard normal weekly working hours of the factory on fulfilment of a completed task.* Increases† of ½d. an hour in daywork rates for journeymen and trainees 21 year and over, and of 1½ per cent. (20 to 21½ per cent.) in the percentage addition to piecework rates. Minimum daywork rate after change for journeyment
Lighter Metal Trades	Sheffield	Commencement of first full pay period beginning on or after 28 Apr.	Apprentices, youths and boys employed in the manufacture of agricultural machinery parts, machine knives, saws, scythes, sickles and hooks, sheep shears, heavyedge and light-edge tools	3s. 4½d. an hour (3s. 6d. in Yorkshire). Increases of 5s. 6d. a week of 44 hours at 15 years of age, 6s. 5d. at 16, 7s. 4at 17, 8s. 3d. at 18, 10s. 1d. at 19, and 11s. at 20.
Cutlery Manufacture	Great Britain (201)	12 May	and engineers' (small) tools Timeworkers	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men and wome 21 years or over, and of \(\frac{1}{2}d \), to 1\(\frac{1}{2}d \), according to age, for youths, boys ar girls. General minimum time rates after change: men 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10\(\frac{1}{2} \) an hour, according to occupation, youths and boys 9d. at under 16, risin to 1s. 9\(\frac{1}{2}d \), at 20; women and girls employed on production 9d. at und 16, rising to 1s. 10d. at 21 or over, as warehouse workers 8\(\frac{1}{2}d \), to 1s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}d \).
edinen, etotorel eg fragagisa, metrosi numberen an ben en etraciotza de tr	chalt toracted gate one abspectations ontest andmin era		Pieceworkers	Increases of 2½d. or 2½d. an hour, according to occupation, in piecework bas time rates for men 21 years or over, of 2½d. for women 21 or over, and ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths, boys and girls. Piecework bas time rates after change: men 2s. 8½d. to 3s. 3¾d. an hour, according to occupation, youths and boys 10¾ at under 16, rising to 2s. 0¾d. at 20 women and girls employed on production 10¾d. at under 16, rising 2s. 1¼d. at 21 or over, as warehouse workers 9¾d. to 1s. 11½d.‡
Coffin Furniture Manufacture and Cerement Making	Great Britain (201)	28 May	Male and female workers, other than engravers or engravers' assistants:— Coffin furniture section	Increases in general minimum time rates of 1½d. to 3d. an hour, according to occupation, for male workers 21 years or over, of 2d. for youths and boy of 3d. for female workers 21 or over, and of 2d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 years or over—dressers, planishe (including wheelers), platers, polishers, pressure die casters or stamper Grade I 2s. 5d. an hour, Grade II 2s. 7d., Grade III 2s. 10d., gravity decasters, press workers, pressure die casters' assistants, platers' assistants of sprayers 2s. 5d., assemblers, despatchers, packers or warehousemen 2s. 4d other workers 2s. 2d.; youths and boys 1s. 2d. at under 16 years, rising 1s. 11d. at 20; female workers 21 years or over 1s. 11d. or 2s. 1d., according to occupation, girls 1s. 2d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 9d. at 20; piecework basis time rates for male or female workers continue to be 15 per cent. about the appropriate general minimum time rates.§
	eneda isile kalan-sid Il 1860 enekermini . P 227 25 enekermini . Jume a 123 anthono	SAN ASSESSED	Cerement-making section	Increases in general minimum time rates of 3d. an hour for women 21 year or over, and of 2d. for girls, with a further increase of 10 per cent. of the amounts for pinkers or choppers. General minimum time rates after change 1s. 2d. an hour at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 11d., at 21 or over; pinke or choppers 10 per cent. above these rates; piecework basis time rates to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates.
Ophthalmic Optical Appliance Making	Great Britain (66)	Beginning of first full pay period following 2 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for male workers 21 years and over of 8s. for female workers 21 years and over, and of proportionate amoun for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: operatives of prescription work—males 35s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 118s. at 21 or over after two years in the 'industry, females 34s. to 84s.; at 24 after three year in the industry on work of a similar nature—males 128s., females 94s at age 29 after eight years' experience—males 131s., females 99s.; operative on mass production, stock and store assistants and packers—males 35s. 6d. at 15, rising to 113s. at 21, females 34s. to 80s. at age 21 or over, after three years in the industry time-workers are entitled to a minimum service award of 8s. a week, making the minimum rates 121s. for males and 8s for females; piecework rates for pieceworkers on mass production work a to yield to the average worker not less than the basic rate laid down for operatives on mass production work, plus 15 per cent.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in May	Men, women and juveniles	Increases† of 2s. a week for men, and of 1s. 4d. for women and juvenile Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: me 116s. 2d. a week; women 18 years and over, felt production processes 87s. 7d., cutting and stitching 79s. 4d.
Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week ending 31 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d, an hour in daywork rates for male workers 18 years and over of 1d, for those 16 and under 18 and for female workers 16 and over, and ½d, for younger workers; increases of 1½d, an hour for male pieceworker and of 1d, for female pieceworkers. Rates after change: dayworkers—males 11d, an hour at 15, rising to 2s. 5½d, at 21 and over, females 11d, at 1 rising to 1s. 7d, at 18 and over; pieceworkers—males 2s. 8½d, female
Baking	Lancashire (except Liverpool) (110)	26 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	1s. 9d. Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 21 an over, and of 1d. for younger workers. Rates after change for a 46-hou week: men—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 148s. 6½d. a wee first hands and single hands 139s. 11d., second hands, doughmakers, ovenme and confectionery mixers 138s., confectioners of table hands (including
The special section of the section o				oven cleaners) 132s. 3d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept.) 130s. 4c stokers 126s. 6d., other male workers 50s. 5d. (for 44 hours) at 15, rising 124s. 7d. at 21 and over; women—forewomen 104s. 5½d., charge hand 99s. 8d., single hands 97s. 9d., charge hands (packing and despatch dept 92s., confectioners 48s. 7d. (for 44 hours) at 15, rising to 93s. 11d. at 21 ar
THE PERSON AND THE PE	North of England	Beginning of first full pay period following 9 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	over, other female workers 48s. 7d. to 88s. 2d. Adult male workers to be paid 1d. an hour, adult female workers and ma workers 18 and under 21 years of age \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour, and younger worke \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour, higher than the rates fixed under the Baking Wages Counce Order operating on that date.
Brewing	Sussex	4 Apr.	Men and women	Increases of 8s. a week for able-bodied men 21 years and over, and of 5s. 4 for women 19 and over in bottling stores. Minimum rates after change able-bodied men—towns with a population of 50,000 or over 119s. a wee other areas 116s.; women 19 and over in bottling stores 79s. 4d., 77s.
Tobacco Manufacture	Great Britain (117)	12 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 5s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 21 and over and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates aft change, inclusive of supplementary payments of 4s. for men and 3s. for women, include: Scale I (factories whose manufacture of cigarettes exceed 20 per cent. of the total manufacture of all types of tobacco), men 21 are over 130s. a week, women 21 and over 92s.; Scale II (factories who manufacture of cigarettes does not exceed 20 per cent. of total tobaccomanufacture), men 21 and over 121s. 6d., women 21 and over 84s. 6d.

^{*} If a reasonable request from the management to continue work is refused, then the worker is to be entitled only to the increase of 3d. an hour for the hours actually worked.

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 192 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 229.

| This change was the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal and applied to workpeople employed by members of the Northern Federation of Master Bakers.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Sawmilling	England and Wales (123)	1 May	Qualified adult woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Increase of 3d. an hour in district minimum rates. Rates after change: London, Humber, Hartlepools, Liverpool, Tees, Tyne, Blyth, Wear, Cardiff and Widnes 3s. 3½d. an hour, Berwick-on-Tweed 3s. 3d., Barrow-in-Furness, Sheffield, West Riding of Yorkshire, Bristol, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham, Northampton, Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Devonshire, Dorset, East Anglia, Hants., Plymouth, South Coast and Somerset (agreed part) 3s. 2½d.*
mil to many parts	Scotland (124)	Pay day in week ending 17 May Pay day	Woodcutting machinists, saw- yers and apprentices	Increases of 3d. an hour (3s. to 3s. 3d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and dilutees: revised scale for apprentices adopted, as follows:—Ist year 35 per cent. of the craftsmen's rate, 2nd year 45 per cent., 3rd year 55 per cent., 4th year 65 per cent., 5th year 85 per cent.† Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male workers 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts for female workers, youths and boys.
in all all in all a	Liverpool	in week ending 10 May do.	Labourers	Minimum rates after change include: male workers 19 and over 2s. 9d. an hour. Increase of 3\frac{1}{2}d. an hour (2s. 5\frac{3}{2}d. to 2s. 9d.).\frac{1}{2}
	Preston and district (123)	1 May	Woodcutting machinists	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (3s. 1d. to 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.).
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container	Scotland (excluding Aberdeen) (125)	First pay period after 1 May	Sawyers, boxmakers, and mill workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for journeymen, of $1\frac{3}{8}$ d. for women casemakers, and of proportional amounts for dilutees and apprentices. Rates after change include: journeymen 3s. 2d. an hour, women casemakers 18 years and over (after nine months' employment) 2s. $2\frac{3}{8}$ d.
Manufacture	Aberdeen	Pay day in week ending	do.	Increase of 2d. an hour (2s. 11½d. to 3s. 1½d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles.
	Scotland (125)	17 May do.	Woodcutting machinists	Increases of 3d. an hour (3s. to 3s. 3d.).
Printing	Scotland (certain areas)§ (137)	Pay day in week com- mencing 5 May, in respect of period for which payment is then made	Bookbinding, ruling, manufacturing stationery and warehouse operatives	Increases of 3s. or 1s. 6d. a week, according to district, for bookbinders, machine rulers, guillotine cutters, qualified warehousemen, and women engaged in bookbinding, stationery manufacture, machine feeding and warehousing, and of 3s. 6d., 2s. or 1s. 6d. for porters, packers and general assistants, as a result of the regrading of towns into two Grades for wages purposes, instead of into three Grades as hitherto. Minimum weekly rates after change include: bookbinders, machine rulers, guillotine cutters and qualified warehousemen (with not less than 5 years' experience), Grade I towns 143s. 6d., Grade II 140s. 6d.; porters, packers and general assistants 118s. 6d., 116s. 6d.; women engaged in bookbinding, stationery manufacture, machine feeding and warehousing 78s., 76s. 6d., women with 5 or more years' experience after training 85s. 6d., 84s.; plus in each case a cost-of-living bonus of 15s. a week for male workers and 11s. 3d. for female workers 18 years and over.§
Newspaper Printing	London and Man- chester (136)	First full pay week following 1 May	Workpeople engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	and over in respect of a full working week, and by 2s. 6d. (4s. to 6s. 6d.)
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay period following 13 May	Workpeople employed as print block, roller and stamp cutters	Increases of 2d. an hour for skilled craftsmen, of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for semi-skilled workers, and of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. for apprentices. Weekly rates after change: skilled craftsmen 154s. 3d., semi-skilled 118s. 10d., apprentices 63s. 11d. at 16, rising to 113s. 8d. at 20.
Film Production	Great Britain	21 April¶	Cine technicians (except those employed in the production of news reels and short films)	with scheduled wage rates not exceeding £25 a week, with proportional
company and in a convey of months of the color of the col	continued to the state of the continued to the continued	of the state of th	Electricians, craft grades, general grades, etc.	Increases of 18s. 4d. a week (or 5d. an hour) in rates exceeding £12 10s. 0d. but not exceeding £25 a week, with partial adjustments in certain other cases. Minimum and standard rates after change include: studio standard agreement—craft grades £8 16s. 0d. a week, semi-skilled grades £8 1s. 4d., general grades (labouring, etc.) £7 4s. 10d., other grades (unclassified—e.g., crane operators, property makers, etc.) £8 8s. 8d., sculptors and modellers £11 7s. 4d. to £13 16s. 10d., according to grade (chargehands 6d. an hour above appropriate craft rate, supervising chargehands 1s. an hour above), first projectionists £9 8s. 6d., second £7 8s. 6d., third £6 8s. 6d; general grades agreement—transport workers, gardeners, storemen, cleaners, etc., male workers £6 4s. 8d. to £10 12s. 8d., according to occupation, female cleaners £5 13s. 8d.¶
Retail Meat Distribution	England and Wales (174)	Week com- mencing 12 May	Managers and manageresses	Increases of 10s. or 12s. a week, according to weekly trade. Minimum weekly rates after change: managers—London 132s. where weekly trade does not exceed £50, to 174s. where weekly trade does not exceed £300, Provincial A areas 128s. to 170s., Provincial B areas 122s. to 166s.; manageresses to receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates.
	to host main and and beauty discount of the court of the		Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in general butchers' shops	
manner und male manner und male manner und manner und manner und manner und manner und manner 2) aud manner 20 aud	the best state three to be the state to be the	Single of the control	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in pork butchers' shops	Increases of 10s. a week for first machinemen, of 5s. to 10s., according to age, for male assistants engaged as cutters, salesmen or makers-up, and of 4s. to 7s. 6d., according to age, for female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up. Minimum weekly rates after change: first machinemen engaged mainly in making-up—London 134s. 6d., A 130s. 6d., B 126s. 6d., first machinemen with three or more assistants 144s. 6d., 140s. 6d., 136s. 6d.; male assistants engaged as cutters, salesmen or makers-up—London 51s. 6d. at 16, rising to 123s. 6d. at 24, A 46s. 6d. to 119s. 6d. B 43s. 6d. to 113s. 6d; female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up—London 46s. 6d. at 16 to 92s. 6d. at 24, A 42s. to 88s. 6d., B 38s. 6d. to 81s. 6d.

* These rates do not apply to workpeople employed by firms which are normally engaged in the production and conversion of home grown timber. In Liverpool an additional ½d. an hour is paid as compensation for loss of overtime privileges.

† These rates are to remain in operation until at least 30th April, 1953.

‡ Liverpool is now included in the national agreement as a Grade I area. (See page 147 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.) The additional ½d. an hour previously paid as compensation for loss of overtime privileges has been absorbed in the new rate of 2s. 9d. an hour.

§ The regrading was the result of an agreement between the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades and the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, Scottish District Council. Towns are now classed as either Grade I or Grade II, instead of Grades A, B or C as hitherto. Grade I includes all towns previously Grade A, Aberdeen (previously Grade B), and the towns of Ayr, Dumfries, Dumfermline, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Perth and Stirling (previously Grade C), and Grade II includes Cupar (Fife), Galashiels, Hawick, Inverness and St. Andrews. No person in receipt of the new basic rates or higher rates (excluding the cost-of-living bonus) is entitled to any increase.

|| Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
|| This change is the result of an agreement of the Joint Industrial Council for the Film Production Industry dated 3rd May, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. Extra minimum hourly differential rates varying from 1d. to 4d. are payable to specified craft, semi-skilled and general grade workers, and weekly allowances varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. are payable for tools where supplied by employees in craft grades.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

	Timer	рат Спат	ilges in Kales of Wages	Reported during May—continued
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Meat Distribution (continued)	Scotland (174)	Week com- mencing 26 May	Branch managers and manageresses	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 20s. 6d., 23s. or 26s. a week, according to weekly trade. Minimum rates after change: managers, town 132s. a week where weekly trade does not exceed £70, to 162s. where weekly trade does not exceed £220, country 128s. to 158s.; manageresses to receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates.
			Male shop assistants, cashiers and van salesmen	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 5s. to 10s. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: town 39s. 6d. a week at 15 years, rising to 121s. 6d. at 24, country 37s. 6d. to 117s. 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).
			Female workers	Increases in minimum rates of remuneration of 4s, to 7s. 6d. a week, according to age. Minimum rates after change: town 36s. 6d. a week at 15 years, rising to 87s. 6d. at 24, country 34s. 6d. to 83s. 6d.
Government Industrial Establishments	London	Beginning of pay week containing 27 Nov., 1951*	Male adult unskilled labourers employed in Government non-engineering Industrial Establishments	Increase of 3s. a week (114s. to 117s.).
	do.	Beginning of pay week containing 1 Mar.*	do.	Increase of 4s. a week (117s. to 121s.).
	South Wales	First full pay period com- mencing on or after 28 Apr.	Skilled workpeople employed by the Ministry of Supply :— Timeworkers	Increases of 3d. an hour for adult male workers, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices. Rate after change for skilled male workers 21 years and over 154s. 7d. a week.
		20 Hpr.	Payments-by-results workers	Increase of 3d. an hour for adult male workers in respect of the actual clock hours worked, with appropriate overtime gains.
Local Authority Services	England and Wales (193)	23 May	Female workers employed by local authorities in civic restaurants and staff can- teens	Increases of 2\frac{3}{6}d. an hour in London and of 1\frac{7}{6}d. elsewhere. Rates after change: cooks—London 2s. 4\frac{1}{6}d. an hour, Zone A 2s. 3d., Zone B 2s. 2\frac{1}{6}d., assistant cooks 2s. 2\frac{1}{6}d., 2s. 1d., 2s. 0\frac{1}{6}d., helpers or general assistants 2s. 0\frac{3}{6}d., 1s. 11\frac{1}{6}d., 1s. 10\frac{3}{6}d.\frac{1}{7}
	Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire (184)	10 Mar.‡	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in non-trading departments of local authori- ties	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum basic rates for men, and of proportionate amounts for women and younger workers. Minimum basic rates after change: labourers 2s. 10d. an hour, semi-skilled labourers 2s. 10½d.‡
Unlicensed Places of Refreshment§	Great Britain (194 and 203)	23 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls (except waiters and waitresses)	Increases in minimum rates of 8s. a week in the London area, of 6s. in Provincial A Area and 4s. in Provincial B area for men 21 years or over, of 7s., 5s. or 2s., respectively, for women 21 or over, of 2s. to 6s., according to age and area, for youths and boys and 1s. to 5s. for girls in London and Provincial A areas, and of 2s. for youths 18 and under 21 in Provincial B area. Minimum rates after change include: London area, men 21 years or over—managers 133s. a week, assistant managers 118s., assistants in charge 113s., floor supervisors 105s. 6d., clerks 108s., clerical assistants and cashiers 103s. 6d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 101s. 6d., chefs 143s., head cooks 130s. 6d., cooks 118s., assistant cooks 108s., service cooks 104s., drivers 98s. 6d. to 107s. 6d., according to carrying capacity of vehicle, other (unspecified) workers 99s.; women 21 years or over—manageresses 112s., assistant manageresses 97s., assistants in charge 92s., floor supervisors and clerks 84s. 6d., hostesses, receptionists or seaters 78s. 6d., clerical assistants and cashiers 76s. 6d., refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants 74s. 6d., chefs 122s., head cooks 109s. 6d., cooks 91s., assistant cooks 81s., service cooks 77s., drivers 75s. to 84s., according to carrying capacity of vehicle, other (unspecified) workers 72s. Minimum rates for Provincial A area are 5s. a week less in each case and for Provincial B area 9s. or 10s. a week less, according to occupation, for male workers, and 10s. or 11s. less for female workers.

* These increases were the result of an Industrial Court Award, dated 14th May, 1952, and had retrospective effect to the dates shown.
† These increases apply to authorities which are affiliated to the constitutent District Joint Councils of the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers).

‡ These increases were agreed in May, 1952, with retrospective effect to the date shown, and affect the local authorities which are affiliated to the Joint Wages Boards for Local Authorities in Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire.

§ Unlicensed places of refreshment include cafes, teashops, restaurants, coffee stalls, snack bars and similar places.

|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act, 1943. See page 193 of the May issue of this GAZETTE. The minimum rates quoted above are payable where the employer supplies the worker with neither full board nor lodging but supplies him with meals of good and sufficient quality and quantity whilst on duty. Where the employer supplies neither meals nor lodging the minimum rates are to be increased by 14s, a week (previously 12s.). Minimum rates at a lower level are also fixed under the Order for workers in each occupation who are provided with full board and lodgings for 7 days a week; these rates are applicable without variation in all areas. The minimum rates for waiters and waitresses provided with full board and lodging, or with meals whilst on duty, remain unchanged; where neither meals nor lodging are supplied, the rates previously fixed are increased by 2s. a week.

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	
June December		105 107	107 109	108 110	106 107	
June December		108 109	111 112	112 113	109 109	
1950 June December	::	109 113	113 116	114 118	110 114	
June December		118 125	122 130	124 132	119 126	
January February March	::	125 127 127	130 130 131	133 134 134	127 128 128	
April May		127 128	131 132	137 137	128 129	

^{*} As indicated on page 83 of the March, 1952, issue of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in October, 1951, the latest available, was 136 for all workers combined as compared with 121 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 122 in all the principal industries and services—corresponding with the Table above).

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN MAY

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 175. In addition, 19 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during May in these 194 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 41,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned during May was about 178,000.

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

Author of the Arter is to	Number	of Stoppa ress in Mon	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working		
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining	8	118	126	21,200	75,000	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3	3	6	900	16,000	
Building and Con- tracting	1	14	15	4,100	13,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	7	40	47	14,700	74,000	
Total, May, 1952	19	175	194	40,900	178,000	
Total, April, 1952	13	151	164	36,500	80,000	
Total, May, 1951	20	171	191	59,400	203.000	

Of the total of 178,000 days lost in May, 123,000 were lost by 34,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 32,100 were directly involved and 2,300 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in May also included 55,000 days lost by 6,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Of 167 stoppages of work owing to disputes which *ended* during May, 72, directly involving 3,000 workers, lasted not more than one day; 37, directly involving 4,800 workers, lasted two days; 23, directly involving 5,600 workers, lasted three days; 19, directly involving 11,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 16, directly involving 7,300 workers, lasted over six days.

Of the 175 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in May, 10, directly involving 5,300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 68, directly involving 7,000 workers, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 29, directly involving 4,100 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; 58, directly involving 9,900 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 200 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 5,200 workers, was in support of workers involved

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1952 AND 1951

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first five months of 1952 and 1951:—

	Janua	ry to May,	1952	January to May, 1951					
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	in all	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days los in all Stoppage in progress			
Agriculture, For-		900	4,000						
estry, Fishing Coal Mining	509	78,300†	203,000	453	45,000†	94,000			
Other Mining and	309	70,5001	203,000	433	45,0001	24,000			
Quarrying	3	100	§	4	100	§			
Treatment of									
Non-Metalli-					30000				
ferous Mining		200	1 000		600	2 000			
Products	. 6	300	1,000	8	600	2,000			
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3	1,100	5,000		OF STREET	A CONTRACTOR			
Metal Manufac-	1	1,100	3,000			252			
ture	19	3,300	18,000	11	1,600	9,000			
Shipbuilding and									
Ship Repairing	24	7,400	67,000	42	3,600	22,000			
Engineering	38	19,700	155,000	41	13,100	49,000			
Vehicles	20	10,500	60,000	30	24,800	153,000			
Other Metal In-	-	1 700	12,000	12	1,100	6,000			
dustries	5 2	1,700 400	1,000	5	1,400	5,000			
Leather, etc	1	‡			1,400	5,000			
Clothing	5	200	888	2	700	§			
Food, Drink and		200	3		,,,,				
Tobacco	6	1,000	8,000	8	5,100	17,000			
Manufactures of	P. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.		En Charles			BATTA CAST			
Wood and Cork	10	1,500	22,000	5	1,000	3,000			
Paper and Printing	5	1,300	20,000	1	‡	8			
Other Manufac-		2 000	15 000	2	200	4 000			
turing Industries	3	3,000	15,000	3	800	4,000			
Building and	40	13,600	58,000	52	14,200	52,000			
Contracting Gas, Electricity	40	13,000	30,000	34	14,200	32,000			
and Water	4	700	7,000	2	2,400	60,000			
Transport, etc	28	7,700	24,000	42	65,800	438,000			
Distributive		71000							
Trades	6.	3,000	18,000	7	700	1,000			
Other Services	5	1,000	4,000	10	700	2,000			
	7.00	156 5001	702.000	720	192 700+	017.000			
Total	740	156,700†	702,000	738	182,700†	917,000			

The number of days lost in the period January to May through stoppages which began in that period was 679,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 155,500. In addition, 23,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1952 by 1,200 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING MAY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approx Number o invo	f Workers	Date when	Stoppage	Cause or Object	Result
industry, Occupations and Locality	Directly In-		Began Ended			
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—Aberdare (one colliery)	610	Vage	30 Apr.	9 May	Refusal to allow colliers, who were paid allowances for working in water, to leave the pit early	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workers—Aberdare Valley (various collieries)	5,230	-	5 May	9 May	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute	Jeson polyte allinom an range.
Colliery workers—Doncaster (one colliery)	2,450	320	30 Apr.	13 May	Alleged unfair treatment of a foreign worker by a Deputy	Work resumed pending negotiations
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:— Upholsterers and other workers— High Wycombe (one firm)	500	-	30 Apr.	7 June	Employers' proposal to revert to plain time rates of pay following rejection of earlier proposal for reduction in agreed job times	Reduction of 8½ per cent. in job times accepted pending arbitration decision.
RUBBER MANUFACTURE:— Workers employed in the manufacture of rubber goods—Speke (one firm)	2,900	-	5 May	10 May	Alleged delay in settlement of a claim for a wage increase of £1 a week	Work resumed.

* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, are also excluded, 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 industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1952 was approximately 70,000, and in the corresponding period in 1951 was approximately 40,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 145,000 and 170,000.

‡ Less than 50.

§ Less than 500.

§ Less than 500.

§ A stoppage of apprentices which began in March (see April GAZETTE, page 149) involved workers in several industries but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

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

U.K. Index of Retail Prices ALL ITEMS INDEX, 13th MAY, 1952

At 13th May, 1952, the retail prices index was 135 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 8th April, compared with 124 at 22nd May, 1951.

The interim index of retail prices measures, for the United Kingdom, the average changes, month by month, in the prices of the goods and services which enter into working-class expenditure. As some goods and services are much more important than others, the relative changes in the price levels of the various items included are combined by the use of "weights". As stated in the article on page 113 of the March, 1952, issue of this GAZETTE, the weighting system was revised, starting with the calculation of the index figures for 12th February, 1952. The "weights" now used are in proportion to the estimated consumption of the various items in 1950 valued at the prices ruling in January, 1952. Using these weights, the index figure for each month is first calculated as an index with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100. The index figure thus obtained is then linked on to the figures in the earlier series to produce an index on the base June, 1947 = 100, thus avoiding any break in the continuity of the final "all items" index. 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

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 13th MAY, 1952

The following Table shows, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 13th May, 1952, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index:—

	GROUP		137	EX FIGURE TH MAY, 19	952	WEIGHT
NO FEE		(1	5th Jai	nuary, 1952	2 = 10	00)
	Food			104.4		399
II.	Rent and rates	1		102.3	90.00	72
III.	Clothing	30.00		99.1	0000000	98
	Fuel and light			99.6		66
V.	Household dura	ble g		99.4		62
VI.	Miscellaneous go	oods		103.4		44
VII.	Services	0000	5-15-15 15-50	102.7	Managa.	91
	Alcoholic drink	735		100.8	a town	78
	Tobacco			100.0	• •	90
121.	Tobacco			100.0		90
	All iter	ns		102.2		1,000
				-		The same of the sa

Thus at 13th May, 1952, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 102·2. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series in order to produce an "all items" figure for 13th May, 1952, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, *i.e.*, on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 15th January	, 1952	(17th	
June, 1947 = 100)			132.5
All items index at 13th May,	1952	(15th	
January, 1952 = 100)			102.2
:. All items index at 13th	May,	1952	102.2
(17th June, 1947 = 100)			132·5×——
			100
		= 135.	4 taken as 135

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Between 8th April and 13th May there were increases in the average prices of tomatoes, cooking apples and some miscellaneous manufactured foods, but the effect of these increases was partly offset by reductions in the average prices of some kinds of fish, some green vegetables and rabbits. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half of 1 per cent., but expressed to the nearest whole number the index figure remained unchanged at 104 unchanged at 104.

For most of the items included in the clothing group small reducfor most of the items included in the clothing group small reductions in prices were reported during the month under review and for each of the ten sections into which the group is divided the index figure was lower than at a month earlier. The largest falls were those for men's footwear, women's underclothing, and clothing materials. For the clothing group as a whole the average level of prices fell by rather less than 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 99 at 13th May, compared with 100 at 8th April.

Lower summer prices, which came into force on 1st May, resulted in a fall of about 6 per cent. in the average price of coal. The effect of this reduction was partly offset by increased charges for gas in many areas and increased charges for electricity in a few areas. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about 2 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 13th May was 100, compared with 102 at 8th April.

Household Durable Goods

There were reductions averaging about 3 per cent., during the month under review, in the retail prices of the items of drapery and soft furnishings included in the index, but many other items showed small increases. For the household durable goods group as a whole the net effect of these changes was to lower the average level of prices by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 99 at 13th May, compared with 100 at 8th April.

Miscellaneous Goods

Small increases were reported during the month in the prices of a number of the items included in the miscellaneous goods group. The most important of these increases affected the prices of washing soda, polishes and some kinds of toys. For the miscellaneous goods group as a whole the average level of prices rose by nearly 1 per cent. but the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103 at 13th May, the same figure as at 8th April.

In the four remaining groups, covering rent and rates, services, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 102, 103, 101 and 100, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-52

The Table below shows the figures for "all items" from June, 1947, onwards with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	104 109 113 117 132	106 109 113 118 133	106 109 113 119 133	108 109 114 121 135	108 111 114 124 135	100 110 111 114 125	101 108 111 114 126	100 108 111 113 127	101 108 112 114 128	101 108 112 115 129	103 109 112 116 129	104 109 113 116 130

A revised edition of the publication "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation" has now been issued and copies are obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 232 of this GAZETTE. A detailed report on the working of the index is given in the Cost of Living Advisory Committee's "Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices", Cmd. 8481, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with						
Superior and a perior	index Figure is given		Month before	Year before					
European Countries Germany (British and United States Zones) All Items Food Italy (Large towns) All Items Food Netherlands (Medium	1938 = 100 April, 1952 1938 = 1" March, 1952	171 190 54·75 64·19	Nil Nil + 0·16 + 0·26	+ 8 + 20 + 2.76 + 3.14					
and small towns) All Items* Food Portugal (Lisbon)	1949 = 100 Feb., 1952 (middle) July, 1948–June, 1949	120 124	+ 1 + 1	+ 5 + 12					
All Items Food Spain (Large towns)	= 100† Mar., 1952 July, 1936'= 100	99·3† 97·3†	+ 0.3 + 1.1	- 3·8 - 2·0					
All Items Food Switzerland All Items Food	Feb., 1952 Aug., 1939 = 100 March, 1952 (end)	575 · 2 746 · 9 170 · 8 182 · 3	= 2·3 5·0 Nil - 0·1	$ \begin{array}{r} -4.6 \\ -23.6 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} +8.1 \\ +4.3 \end{array} $					
Other Countries Australia (6 capital cities)	1923-27 = 1,000								
All Items Food	Sept., 1951 1935-39 = 100	1,943 2,136	+110± +211‡	+371 +554					
All Items Food India (Bombay)	April, 1952 (beginning) July, 1933–June, 1934 = 100	188·7 240·2	- 0·4 - 1·5	+ 6.9 + 1.8					
All Items Food South Africa, Union	March, 1952	313 358	- 11 - 21	- 19 - 51					
(9 urban areas) All Items Food United States	1938 = 100 Jan., 1952 1935–39" = 100	181·6 205·8	+ 2·1 + 5·7	+ 16·0 + 29·6					
All Items Food	Mar., 1952 (middle)	188·0 227·6	+ 0.1 + 0.1	+ 3.5 + 1.4					

* 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 the Netherlands (food, clothing, house-rent, cleaning, and household, etc.

ncies). † New series; figures re-calculated from January, 1948. ‡ The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 28th April, 1952.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 725, and 4,575 persons were in training at the end of the was 725, and 4,575 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,877 males and 698 females; of the total 3,042 were disabled persons. During the period 372 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below

_	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during	L ZDARK	ET GOA	- 400
period: Able-bodied Disabled	249 373	6 97	255 470
Total	622	103	725
Number of persons in training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres— Able-bodied	1,298 1,531	79 88	1,377 1,619
Technical and Commercial Colleges— Able-bodied Disabled	53 442	75 372	128 814
Employers' Establishments— Able-bodied	28 97	=	28 97
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	428	84	512
Total	3,877	698	4,575
Trainees placed in employment during			
period:— Able-bodied Disabled	107 212	6 47	113 259
Total	319	53	372

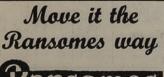
From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 28th April, 1952, the number of trainees placed in employment was 101,078, of whom 90,949 were males and 10.129 were females.

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 four weeks ended 28th April, 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 Persons in attendance at courses at end of	595	63	658
period	1,244 560	135	1,379 606

Since the Units were established by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 28th April, 1952, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 31,533. The total capacity at Industrial Rehabilitation Units, including establishments for the blind, is approximately 1,600.







Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in May was 125, compared with 127 (revised figure) in the previous month and 203 (revised figure) for May, 1951. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 13 fatal accidents were reported in May, compared with 2 in the previous month and 16 in May, 1951. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for May,

1952.			
Mines and Quarries*	10	Factories—continued	
Under Coal Mines Act:		Electrical Stations	7
Underground	23	Other Industries	1
Surface	7	WORKS AND PLACES IN	NDER
Metalliferous Mines	2	ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTO	ORIES
Ouarries	2 3	ACT. 1937	
The state of sidneys and the		Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships Building Operations	
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	35	and Ships	5
	-	Building Operations	19
	OUT	Works of Engineering	
Factories		Construction	4
	chart.	Warehouses	77
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	1		-
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	2	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	70
Metal Extracting and		nt bear and a san-dbian as	-
Refining	3	Railway Service	
Metal Conversion and		Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
Founding (including		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
Rolling Mills and Tube	The same	men	2
Making)	8	Firemen	1
Engineering, Locomotive		Firemen	
Building, Boilermaking,		Labourers	2 2 7 3
etc	6	Mechanics	2
Railway and Tramway	Contract of	Permanent way Men	7
Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-		Porters	3
Other Vehicles and Air-		Shunters	.:
craft Manufacture	1		2
Shipbuilding	4	Contractors' Servants	7.00
Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades	3	momit navivaceniace	20
Cotton		TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	20
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy		Total (excluding Seamen)	125
Other Textile Manufacture	1	Total (excluding Scamen)	123
Textile Printing, Bleaching	1	Seamen	
and Dyeing	1		10
Tanning, Currying, etc.	i	Trading Vessels	3
Food and Drink General Woodwork and	. 1	Tishing vessels	3
Furniture	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN	13
Paper, Printing, etc.	2	TOTAL, BEAMER	
Rubber Trades		Total (including Seamen)	138
Gas Works	OCTOR.	mental and a second second second second	
	130		

Industrial Diseases

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

COIC VI.	
I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration
Operatives engaged in:	(Skin Cancer)
Smelting of Metals	Pitch 7
Shipbreaking	Tar 5
Other Contact with	Mineral Oil 1
Molten Lead 4	considering foods but the diff
Electric Accumulator	TOTAL 13
Works 2	are vegetables and rabbits. I for
Other Industries	Chrome Ulceration
Painting of Buildings	
	Manuf. of Bichromates 9 Chromium Plating 5
TOTAL 6	
1 64 P.	Other Industries 4
Other Poisoning	TOTAL 18
Arsenical Poisoning	TOTAL 18
Aniline Poisoning 1	Total, Cases 41
Toxic Anaemia 1	Total, Cases 41
TOTAL 2	more as the strain over
101AL 2	II. Deaths
Anthrax	Other Poisoning
Wool	STATE OF THE PARTY
Handling and Sorting of	Toxic Anaemia 1
Hides and Skins	Anthrax
Other Industries 2	Other Industries 1
Total and without construction of the second	A THE RESIDENCE TO STOLE OF THE SAME
TOTAL 2	TOTAL 2
the state of the second section is a second of	sourced here some trium divora

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 31st May, 1952, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended 3rd May, 1952, and the 5 weeks ended 2nd June, 1951.
† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1940 to 1945

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During May the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued 17 awards, Nos. 153 to 169.* Seven of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 153 (2nd May).—Parties: Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Ophthalmic Optical Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For an increase of 12s. a week in the current scheduled minimum rates of all adult workers, with proportionate increases for juniors. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the current scheduled minimum rates of wages for workers 21 years of age. scheduled minimum rates of wages for workers 21 years of age and over should be increased by 10s. a week for males and 8s. a week for females, with proportionate increases for juvenile workers.

Award No. 154 (5th May).—Parties: Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Negotiating Committee for the Tobacco Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Committee in their employment. Claim: For an increase in the existing rates of wages of 12s, a week for men and women with proportionate increases for juveniles. Award: The Tribunal awarded increases in the basic rates of wages of 5s, a week for men and 4s, a week for women, with proportionate increases for juveniles.

Award No. 157 (9th May).—Parties: Members of the Northern Federation of Master Bakers, and 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 (Northumberland and Durham District) in their employment. Claim: For terms and conditions of employment no less favourable than those provided for in the current agreement between the Union and the North Staffordshire Master Bakers' Association. Master Bakers' Association. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim but awarded that the workers concerned should be paid rates of wages higher than those provided under the current Order of the Baking Wages Council by 1d. an hour for males 21 and over, by \(\frac{3}{4}\)d. an hour for males of 18 and under 21 and for females of 21 and over and by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour for males under 18 and females

Award No. 164 (26th May).—Parties: Firms affiliated to constituent Associations and Federations of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, and members of the trade unions affiliated to the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade in their employment. Claim: For an extension of the annual holiday to two weeks and for an increase in holiday credits from 4 per cent. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of gross earnings. Award: The Tribunal awarded (a) that as from the beginning of the 1953 holiday year the workers concerned should be granted two weeks' annual holiday with pay; (b) that there should be no change in the hours of the working week; and (c) that holiday credits at the increased rate of 6 per cent. of gross earnings should commence to accrue immediately following the annual holiday in 1952.

Award No. 165 (26th May).—Parties: Firms affiliated to constituent Associations and Federations of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers (Woolcombing Section) in of General and Municipal Workers (Woolcombing Section) in their employment. *Claim*: For an extension of the annual holiday to two weeks, to operate in 1952. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded (a) that as from the beginning of the 1953 holiday year the workers concerned should be granted two weeks' annual holiday with pay; (b) that there should be no change in the hours of the working week; and (c) that holiday credits at the increased rate of 6 per cent. of gross earnings should commence to accrue immediately following the annual holiday in 1952.

Award No. 166 (26th May).—Parties: Members of the Aberdeen Granite Association and of the Scottish Master Monumental Sculptors' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland (Scottish Granite Section, Monumental) employed by them as monumental granite cutters, granite polishers, leading sawmen and granite toolsmiths. *Claim*: For a minimum rate of 3s. 9d. an hour, for an extension of the paid summer holiday to 13 days and for overtime to be computed on a daily basis. *Award*: The Tribunal

* See footnote* in second column on page 232.

awarded (a) that the minimum rates of wages at present applicable to the various classes of workers concerned should be increased by 3d. an hour; (b) that as from the beginning of the annual holiday period for 1953 the workers concerned should be granted two weeks' annual summer holiday with pay; and (c) that overtime should be computed on a daily basis.

Award No. 169 (29th May).—Parties: Members of the Grimsby Trawler Owners' Association, and members of the Grimsby General Workers' Union employed by them as fish lumpers. Claim: For an increase in the daily rate of pay and for an extension of the annual holiday with pay from one to two weeks. Award: The Tribunal awarded (a) that with effect from 31st March, 1952, the head of the second of the the basic day rates set out in the current agreement between the parties should be increased by 1s. 6d.; and (b) that with effect from the beginning of the annual holiday period for 1952 the workers concerned should be granted two weeks' annual holiday

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) has issued ten awards, six of which are summarised below; the others did not relate to a substantial part of an industry.

Awards Nos. 966, 967 and 968 (7th May).—Parties: Scribbans-Kemp (Northern Ireland) Ltd., Messrs. Inglis and Company Ltd. and Messrs. Weston Biscuit Company (Belfast) Ltd., and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim: For an increase in wages of 6s. a week for male workers over twenty-one years and 4s. a week for female workers workers over twenty-one years and 4s. a week for female workers over twenty-one years with proportionate increases for age groups under twenty-one years. Award: In the case of male workers twenty-one years of age and over the Tribunal awarded as follows:—
(1) Scribbans-Kemp (Northern Ireland) Ltd., an increase of 4s. 8d. a week. (2) Messrs. Inglis and Company Ltd., an increase of 6s. a week. (3) Messrs. Weston Biscuit Company (Belfast) Ltd., an increase of 2s. 3d. a week. In each case proportionate increases were awarded to male workers under twenty-one years of age. In the case of female workers the Tribunal found the claims not established and awarded accordingly. established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 969 (13th May).—Parties: Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers employed as helpers. Claim: Refusal by Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., to implement Clause 13 of the National Wages Settlement Agreement of November, 1950, so far as the said helpers are concerned. Award: The Tribunal found the claim not established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 971 (19th May).—Parties: The member firms of the Belfast and Ulster Licensed Vintners' Association and certain employees of the member firms. Claim: For an increase in the basic wage rates of all male assistants; also for consideration of the application of a 44-hour working week in place of the present 48-hour week. Award: The Tribunal awarded an increase of 8s. a week to male assistants. The Tribunal found the claim for a reduction in the present hours of work parts to thick the second of the present hours of work parts at the tribunal forms. reduction in the present hours of work not established and awarded

Award No. 973 (21st May).—Parties: The member firms of the Ulster Packing Case Manufacturers' Association and certain members of the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers. Claim: For an increase in wages of 3d. an hour, plus one extra week's holiday with pay. Award: The Tribunal awarded an increase of 1½d. an hour on the present wages of the workers to whom the claim relates. The Tribunal found that the claim for an extra week's holiday with pay was not established and awarded accordingly.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During May no awards were issued by the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During May the Industrial Court issued seven awards, Nos. 2377 to 2383, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2377 (13th May).—Parties: The Amalgamated Society of Print Block, Roller and Stamp Cutters, and the Linoleum and

Felt Base Employers' Federation. Claim: For increase in rates of pay. Award: The Court awarded that present basic hourly rates of blockcutters employed by members of the Linoleum and Felt Base Employers' Federation should be increased as follows: Skilled craftsmen, 2d. an hour; semi-skilled craftsmen, 1\frac{3}{4}d. an hour; and apprentices, 1\frac{1}{2}d. an hour. Effect should be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Award No. 2378 (14th May).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: For rate of pay for male adult unskilled labourers to be increased to 117s. for a 44-hour week from beginning of pay week containing 27th November, 1951, and 121s. a week from beginning of pay week containing 1st March, 1952. Award: The Court found in favour of the claim and awarded accordingly. The award was without prejudice to the question of the frequency of review of the "M" rates in the future, a matter which the Court suggested that the two sides might jointly consider.

Award No. 2379 (14th May).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: For a lead rate of 8s. a week to be paid to all watchmen employed by the War Office who patrol with guard dogs, and that such rate should operate with effect from 11th September, 1950. Award: The Court awarded that a lead rate of 6s. a week should be paid to above-mentioned employees. Effect should be given to the award from 7th August, 1951.

Award No. 2380 (20th May).—Parties: The Amalgamated Engineering Union and Turner Bros. (Birmingham) Ltd. Claim: To determine whether the terms of the Agreement dated 29th November, 1951, between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions were or were not fully implemented by the firm for the period in dispute, i.e., from the first full pay period following 23rd November, 1951, to 1st March, 1952. Award: The Court found that Turner Bros. (Birmingham) Ltd. could not be said to have failed to implement the Agreement and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2381 (20th May).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: That security watch-keepers employed at the Ministry of Supply factories at Windscale and Capenhurst should be paid as shiftworkers. Award: The Court found that the claim was not established and awarded accordingly. The Court noted that the Official Side had stated that they were prepared to re-examine the adequacy of the present lead rate of the security watchkeepers as the rate for the job.

Award No. 2382 (22nd May).—Parties: The Navigators and Engineer Officers' Union, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the London County Council. Claim: For an eighteen tide fortnight or for compensatory payment for working a nineteenth tide. Award: The Court found that the claim that the deck staff employed in the London County Council Sludge Vessel Service should be conditioned to an eighteen tide fortnight without disturbing the existing four tide week-end rest had not been established. The Court awarded that an enhanced payment should be made when the nineteenth tide is worked in any fortnight, the amount of such payment to be determined by agreement between the parties to the award. In the event of failure to agree upon this matter within a period of two months from the date of the award either party should be at liberty forthwith to report such failure to the Industrial Court and the Court would, after hearing the parties, determine the matter in dispute.

Award No. 2383 (28th May).—Parties: The Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers and Ure and Young Ltd. Claim: For revision of an Agreement on wages of shop assistants and charge hands (female). Award: The Court awarded as follows:—Weekly wages: Female shop assistants; Area 1, age 15, 34s., age 16, 36s., age 17, 41s., age 18, 46s., age 19, 52s., age 20, 62s., age 21, 70s., age 22, 73s., age 23, 76s., age 24, 82s. Area 2, age 15, 32s., age 16, 34s., age 17, 39s., age 18, 44s., age 19, 49s., age 20, 59s., age 21, 67s., age 22, 70s., age 23, 73s., age 24, 78s. Female shop charge hands; Area 1, 82s., Area 2, 78s., plus for number of staff under control, 10s. for one or none, 15s. for two and 20s. for three or more. Area 1 rates should apply to the 18 shops situated in Glasgow and Area 2 rates should apply to the shop in Balfron. Working week: The hours of labour in a full week, exclusive of mealtimes and overtime, should be 46. Overtime provisions, holidays with pay and requirements of notice should remain as set out in the Agreement. The award was without prejudice to any higher rates at present in operation. Except as provided above the Court found against the claim set out in the terms of reference and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During May, two awards relating to individual undertakings were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

In addition three independent Chairmen were appointed under Section 2(1)(c) and (d) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside and deal with the differences that had been referred to the two Sides of the undermentioned Councils:—

(1) The National Joint Council for the British Ball Clay Industry set up an Arbitration Court under the Constitution of the Council to consider a claim by the Trade Unions' Side for an increase of 3d. an hour to all adult males with proportionate increases to juveniles. The Court failed to reach agreement and the Chairman, exercising

his authority as an Umpire, gave his decision and awarded an increase of 2d. an hour to all adult males, with proportionate increases to juveniles as from 1st April, 1952.

(2) The National Joint Industrial Council for the Quarrying Industry (Freestone Quarrying) before a Court of Arbitration constituted in accordance with the Rules of the Council met to determine the claim by the workers in the freestone quarrying industry for another week's holiday with pay. The parties agreed to abide by the decision of the Court which unanimously agreed that holidays with pay in the industry shall be extended from one week to two weeks a year exclusive of Bank and Statutory Holidays; that this extension shall apply to the holidays due to be taken after 31st March, 1953; and that the arrangements for taking them shall be mutually agreed at the respective quarries.

(3) The National Joint Council for the Silica and Moulding Sands Industry held a special meeting to consider the question of a claim for a substantial increase in wages by the Trade Unions' Side of the Council. The two Sides of the Council were unable to reach agreement and the Chairman, exercising his authority to give a ruling decision, awarded the increase of 2d. an hour to be paid to all adult males in the industry, with proportionate increases to boys, youths and females engaged in the industry, from the beginning of the first full pay period following Saturday, 24th May, 1952.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposal

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

Road Haulage Wages Council.—Proposal R.H.(41), dated 2nd May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.(56), dated 13th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal D.(104), dated 16th May, for fixing revised guaranteed and general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.F.A.(11), dated 16th May, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Fur Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Z.(58), dated 16th May, for fixing revised general minimum guaranteed and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers, and revised general minimum piece rates for hand or machine fleshing.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal M.D.S. (58), dated 29th May, for fixing revised general minimum time and overtime 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 May 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:—

Corset Wages Council Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 883 (K.(36)), dated 1st May and effective from 23rd May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 896 (W.M.(50)), dated 2nd May and effective from 23rd May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 897 (R.M.(56)), dated 2nd May and effective from 23rd May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 882 (W.D.(57)), dated 1st May and effective from 23rd May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

Fustian Cutting Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 905 (F.C.(28)), dated 5th May and effective from 23rd May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 906 (C.W.(49)), dated 5th May and effective from 23rd May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

Stamped or Pressed Metal-Wares Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 918

(Q.(74)), dated 6th May and effective from 26th May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 919 (O.F.(20)), dated 6th May and effective from 26th May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 957 (C.T.(53)), dated 12th May and effective from 30th May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 986 (M.D.(68)), dated 16th May and effective from 8th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 968 (U.(55)), dated 14th May and effective from 28th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers in the coffin furniture section of the trade and for female workers in the cerement-making section.—See page 221.

Baking Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1007 (B.K.(48)), dated 20th May and effective from 11th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1051 (K.D.(46)), dated 26th May and effective from 11th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Jute Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1060 (J.(88)), dated 27th May and effective from 13th June. This Order prescribes 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.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposal

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

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.D. (N.66), dated 9th May, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.M. (N.32), dated 9th May, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.117), dated 9th May, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for female workers.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposals N.I.Bk. (N.152) and (N.153), dated 16th May, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates for male workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

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

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (N.I.S.(44)), dated 2nd May and effective from 14th May. This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers, and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (N.I.T.R.W.(38)), dated 15th May and effective from 23rd May. This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (N.I.T.R.B.(70)), dated 15th May and effective from 27th May. This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers, and fixes payment for such holidays.

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Factories Act, 1937-Master and Servant-Safe System of Work

The plaintiff brought an action against his employers claiming damages for negligence and for the alleged breach of their statutory duty to maintain properly all floors and gangways and to provide a safe means of access to his place of work.

Owing to a very heavy fall of rain the factory premises became flooded and neither the factory drainage system nor the main sewer of the Local Authority was able to carry off the water. The employers made use of an oily liquid as a cooling agent for some of their machines, and this was pumped through channels which were covered with iron lids. This liquid became mixed with the rainwater and when the flood water subsided left the floors both wet and oily. The plaintiff was working on the night shift and during the course of his duties went along a gangway to fetch a fresh supply of components on which to work. These were stored in a metal barrel and he took a trolley with him on which to bring back the barrel. A fellow workman helped him to load the barrel on the metal lip of the trolley, and the plaintiff then attempted to raise the barrel by levering with his foot. He slipped and his ankle was crushed by the barrel which rolled off the trolley.

The case came before Mr. Justice Pilcher in the Queen's Bench Division when he held: (1) that the occupiers were not in breach of their duty to see that the floor was "properly maintained", as "maintained" means maintained in a good state of repair; (2) that the occupiers were liable in damages at common law for permitting the workman to work when they knew the floor to be in a potentially dangerous condition.

In the course of his Judgment Mr. Justice Pilcher said that three main submissions had been advanced on behalf of the plaintiff. It was contended, firstly, that the occupiers were guilty of a breach of Section 25 (1) of the Factories Act, 1937, which provides that all floors, etc. and gangways shall be of sound construction and properly maintained. It was argued that by reason of the oily deposit the gangway on which the accident occurred was not properly maintained. He was satisfied that this argument could not succeed since "maintained" was defined in Section 152 (1) of the Act as meaning "maintained in an efficient state and in good repair" and it was not questioned that the floor was level and structurally perfect.

The second point was that the duty imposed on the employers by Section 26 (1) of the Factories Act to provide and maintain a safe means of access to the place of work had not been observed. Since, however, the plaintiff was actually at work at the place of the accident no question of access thereto arose.

The third point was more formidable, namely, that the employers had not exercised reasonable care to make their premises safe for their servant, the plaintiff. He was satisfied that the plaintiff's foot had slipped because of the wet and oily surface which had become oily through no fault of the defendants. The plaintiff and the defendants' responsible officers all knew that those parts of the floor which had not been cleaned with sawdust were potentially dangerous and he thought that in permitting the plaintiff to work there the defendants took the risk that he might sustain an injury and were thus liable. He did not shrink from the conclusion that the defendants' duty, if they desired to escape liability, may have been to send away all persons who were not prepared to volunteer for cleansing work. By volunteering he meant that with full knowledge of the risk he was running, the worker nevertheless was prepared to take such risk. He therefore gave judgment for the plaintiff.—

Latimer v. A.E.C., Ltd. Queen's Bench Division, 8th February, 1952.

Factories Act, 1937—Whether the unfenced edge of a floor can be an opening within the meaning of Section 25 (3)

A workman was employed at a new electrical power station in the work of installing boilers. He was working on the second floor and while on his way to his place of work fell some 45 feet to the ground and was killed.

Five boilers had already been installed in bays and were generating electricity, and there were four more bays into which boilers were to be placed. Between the fifth and sixth bay there was a tarpaulin which was placed there to divide the operating part of the building from that where the installation was proceeding. In bay six there was a partly completed boiler, and in bay seven an open space in which a hoist was working, but there was no guard or rail around this open space.

The Administrators claimed damages at common law for negligence against the employers or alternatively against the Electricity Authority as the occupiers of that portion of the premises where the workman fell, and also damages against the Authority for breach of statutory duty.

In this connection Section 25(3) of the Factories Act, 1937, provides: "All openings in floors shall be securely fenced except in so far as the nature of the work renders such fencing impracticable" and Section 151(6) provides: "Where a place situate within the close, curtilage, or precincts forming a factory is solely used for some purpose other than the processes carried on in the factory, that place shall not be deemed to form part of the factory for the purposes of this Act, but shall, if otherwise it would be a factory, be deemed to be a separate factory." The case came before Mr. Justice Sellers, who gave judgment in favour of both defendants whereupon the plaintiffs appealed.

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 232.

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 232.

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Singleton, Birkett and Morris) held that the place where the accident happened did not form part of the factory since it was "a place . . . used for another purpose" as provided by Section 151(6) and could not be deemed to be either part of the factory or a separate factory. Accordingly the Electricity Authority were not in breach of the statutory duties imposed by the Factories Act, 1937.

Lord Justice Singleton in the course of his judgment said that he proposed to deal firstly with the duty at common law. The employers were under a duty to take reasonable care to adopt a safe system of working. That involved the provision of proper appliances properly maintained and to so carry on the work as not to subject an employee to any unnecessary risk.

The occupiers of premises owed a duty to an invitee. That duty is less than that owed by an employer to a workman so that the inquiry with regard to the common law duty can be determined by considering whether the employer took reasonable care not to subject his workmen to unnecessary risks. With all the evidence before him concerning the nature of the work and the men employed therein, Mr. Justice Sellers decided that no breach of common law duty was shown and he agreed with those findings.

The claim based on the alleged breaches of the Factories Act, 1937, presented more difficulty and raised two questions for determination, (1) was the place where the accident happened a

factory? and (2) whether a safe means of access to the place of work had been provided as required by Section 26(1) of the Act. With regard to (1) Mr. Justice Sellers had found that the first five boilers did form part of the factory, but that the particular area screened off by the tarpaulin fell within Section 151(6) and there was no evidence to justify the conclusion that it was deemed to be a separate factory. He agreed that the place where the accident occurred was not a factory or part of a factory. It was therefore not necessary to decide whether the deceased fell through an opening in the floor which would have to be securely fenced if within a factory, but he thought the deceased did not fall through an opening but rather over the edge of the floor.

With regard to the second question, there was a convenient way the deceased could have used which was a safe means of access, and the plaintiffs could not therefore succeed on that head.

In conclusion Lord Justice Singleton said: "If there is a place of this kind in works by which it is known that men pass frequently, someone ought, I think, to take steps to put up some sort of guard. I believe it to be important in the interests of employers and workmen... that consideration should be given to that kind of thing. Whose province it was, or is, I do not know, but it ought to be considered". The Court dismissed the appeal.—Street and Another v. British Electricity Authority and Another. Court of Appeal, 28th February, 1952.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (see Section 43 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946). His decisions*, which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 11/52 (7th April)

Owing to shortage of material, the claimant's employers gave him (and others) notice, to take effect on 2nd November, 1951. A stoppage of work due to a trade dispute ensued from 31st October, 1951, to 17th November, 1951. It was maintained that the claimant was not subject to disqualification for receiving unemployment benefit for the period of the stoppage subsequent to the date when his notice would have become effective. Held that he was disqualified for the whole period of the stoppage.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at his place of employment and is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for the period of the stoppage of work so caused.

"I am informed that this case is a test case covering claims for benefit by the claimant and other two platers. The facts so far as material are not in dispute. The employers of the claimant and others concerned issued notices of 'redundancy' to take effect on 2nd November, 1951, affecting 32 men—platers, erectors and erectors' mates. The claimant was one of the platers who received notice. (The redundancy was attributed to shortage of steel.) As a result of the notices the Association of the workmen concerned 'refused to accept the notices of redundancy' and a stoppage of work resulted and lasted from 31st October to 17th November, 1951. The claimant and other employees of his grade withheld their labour, and so far as the days prior to the date when the notice terminating his employment would have taken effect is concerned it was not maintained by him or by his Association that he was entitled to receive unemployment benefit. In that connection, however, the insurance officer concerned with this appeal points out—and it is not disputed—that the notice would have been effective as from 2nd November and that the period of disqualification (so far as in dispute), described in the local insurance officer's decision as commencing from 6th November, and the corresponding date (6th November) in the decision of the local tribunal were the result of a miscalculation or mistake of some kind.

"The submission by the claimant's Association to which the local tribunal, reversing the decision of the local insurance officer, gave effect was that the claimant was not subject to disqualification for the period of the stoppage subsequent to the date when his notice would have become effective. In support of their decision the local tribunal refer to two Umpire's decisions under the Unemployment Insurance Acts [No. 4666/31 and No. 12999/31] but reference to those decisions shows that the facts were quite different from those of the case before me and that the decisions give no support to the decision of the tribunal. Indeed the opening sentence of decision No. 12999/31 is in the following terms:—'It is not suggested that, if the claimant lost employment by reason of the stoppage of work due to the trade dispute, he is entitled after such loss of employment for so long as the stoppage of work continued'.

"Umpire's decision No. 3508/29 (reported), in a case under the Unemployment Insurance Acts arising in similar circumstances, is directly in point and supports the submission of the insurance officer. But apart from authority to that effect I should have had no doubt or hesitation in giving effect to the submission of the insurance officer that the restriction of disqualification in the case of the claimant under the decision of the tribunal is contrary to the clear terms of section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, which provides that (except in circumstances not applicable to this case) he 'shall be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continues . . . '. I allow the appeal of the insurance officer."

Decision No. R(U) 16/52 (3rd May)

A claimant for unemployment benefit had been employed as a canteen assistant his was subject to satisfactory medical examination and she had been given notice because she refused to undergo X-ray examination on the ground that other employee were exempted. Held that she had left her employment voluntarily without justices.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 1st August, 1951, to 6th August, 1951, both days included, and from 15th August, 1951, to 22nd August, 1951, both days included.

"The question in this appeal by the claimant is whether the claimant is disqualified under section 13(2)(a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, for receiving unemployment benefit for such period not exceeding six weeks as may be determined, on the ground that she voluntarily left her employment without just cause. The claimant is a single woman aged 58 who had been employed as a school caretaker and cleaner by a county education authority for 15 years from 1st February, 1936, to 17th February, 1951. She was also employed at the same school as a part-time canteen assistant from 8th January, 1951, to 31st July, 1951. The early part of her employment as a canteen assistant seems to have overlapped the end of her employment as a cleaner and caretaker.

"When the claimant was appointed a member of the canteen staff on 8th January, 1951, her appointment was conditional upon a satisfactory medical examination. She was medically examined on 13th March, 1951, but she refused to submit to examination by X-rays. The claimant states that no X-ray examination was mentioned on the form showing the conditions of appointment. I do not think, however, that it was necessary that the form should specify all the various medical tests that a candidate had to undergo. An X-ray examination is part of the general medical examination and is designed to detect particular ailments in particular parts of the body; other tests are applied to other parts. Since a satisfactory medical examination was made a condition of appointment, I think the employers were not acting unreasonably in requiring the claimant to undergo an X-ray test as part of the general examination. The claimant refused to undergo the X-ray examination, and in consequence she was given notice to terminate her appointment as a canteen assistant. Her employment ended on 31st July, 1951.

"The claimant had no objection in principle to an X-ray examination, for she states 'I was prepared to undergo an X-ray if the other employees were asked to do the same'. Her objection was based on the facts that 'several girls doing similar work employed in the same school had not even been medically examined', and also that the claimant was not a contributor to the superannuation scheme and therefore thought the X-ray test unnecessary in her case. If the claimant is right in saying that other employees had no medical examination, there may have been special reasons, which I do not know, why they were exempt. Be that as it may, it would not follow that, because they were spared an X-ray examination, the claimant must also be spared one, having regard to the condition of her appointment. The fact that, for reasons which I do not know, some persons were spared the examination does not in my view justify the claimant's refusal. Neither does the fact that the claimant was not a contributor to the superannuation scheme justify her refusal. A school canteen assistant must clearly be a person free from infection, and a proper medical examination (including X-rays if thought necessary) is required in order to make certain of this, irrespective of whether the assistant is a contributor to a pension scheme.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1952

"In the result, it appears to me that the employers' requirement of an X-ray examination was reasonable, and that the claimant has not shown any good ground for refusing to comply with it. By her refusal she brought about her own dismissal. It is an established principle of unemployment insurance law that, if a person deliberately and knowingly acts in a way which makes it necessary for the employer to dismiss him, he may be regarded as leaving his employment voluntarily. In the present case, the claimant's refusal to undergo a full medical examination left the employers no alternative but to terminate her employment. She brought the employment to an end by her own deed and of her own free will, and I find that she had no just cause for doing so. Accordingly I hold that the local tribunal's decision was correct that the claimant voluntarily left her employment without just cause. There was, however, no industrial misconduct on her part, and in the circumstances I think that a disqualification for the maximum period of six weeks was excessive. I therefore reduce the period of disqualification from six to two weeks, with the effect stated in the first paragraph of this decision. The claimant has already received unemployment benefit from 7th to 14th August, 1951. Save for this reduction, the claimant's appeal is dismissed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service 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 Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Counci, (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 882; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 1st May; The Corset Wages Council Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 883; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 1st May; The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 896; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 2nd May; The Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 897; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 2nd May; The Fustian Cutting Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 905; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 5th May; The Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 906; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 5th May; The Stamped or Pressed Metal-Ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 918; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 6th May; The Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 919; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 6th May; The Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 915; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 6th May; The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 915; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 14th May; The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 986; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 16th May; The Baking Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 986; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 16th May; The Baking Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1060; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), da

The National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 992; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free),

made on 19th May by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 205.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 993; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 19th May by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 205.

The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Provisiona Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1006; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 20th May; The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1024), dated 22nd May; The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1030; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 21st May. These Regulations were made by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 204.

The National Registration Act (End of Emergency) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1035), made on 23rd May by Her Majesty in Council under the National Registration Act, 1939. This Order declares 22nd May, 1952, to be the date on which the emergency that was the occasion of the passing of the National Registration Act, 1939 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1939, page 334); came to an end.

The Aliens (Employment) (Polish Resettlement Forces) (Revocation) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1015); The Aliens (Employment) (Polish Forces) (Revocation) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1017). These Orders were made on 20th May by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs under the Aliens Order, 1920, and came into operation on 2nd June. They revoke, respectively, the Aliens (Employment) (Polish Resettlement Forces) Order, 1948, and the Aliens (Employment) (Polish Forces) Order, 1948, which imposed, on certain members or former members of the Polish resettlement forces and Polish armed forces, restrictions as to entering into, or continuing in, employment and becoming, or continuing to be engaged in, any business, profession, or occupation.

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1952 No. 83; price 4d. net, 5\frac{1}{2}d. post free), dated 2nd May; The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 84; price 4d. net, 5\frac{1}{2}d. post free), dated 15th May. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 229.

The Employment and Training (Advisory Committees) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1952 No. 78; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 7th May by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Employment and Training Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, and operating from the same date. The Act empowers the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance to appoint Advisory Committees to assist it in the performance of its functions under the Act. These Regulations provide for the constitution and functions of Advisory Committees and prescribe the term of office of members and the circumstances in which the office of members may be terminated.

The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 65; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 8th April by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations, which came into operation on 14th April, amend the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1948, by relaxing, in certain cases, the provisions of those regulations which require an adjustment where there is a title to an increase of benefit in respect of children for whom guardian's allowances, orphan's pensions or death benefit allowances are payable.

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 82), made on 8th May by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations, which came into operation on 16th June, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 168).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—How they happen and how to prevent them. Vol. 11 (New Series) April, 1952. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10½d.).

Agriculture.—Agricultural Statistics 1948–9. United Kingdom—Part I. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Department of Agriculture for Scotland and Ministry of Agriculture, Northern Ireland. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.).

Careers.—Choice of Careers. New Series. (i) No. 27: The House Painter and Decorator. Price 9d. (10½d.). (ii) No. 29:

^{*} Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)" decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 232.

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 232.

^{*} 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 second column on page 232 or through any bookseller.

The Company Secretary. Price 6d. (7½d.). (iii) No. 30: The Glazier. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). Ministry of Labour and National

Catering.—Catering Wages Commission. Eighth Annual Report, 1951. H.C.185. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4d. (5½d.).

Census of Production.—Final Reports on the Census of Production for 1948. (i) Steel Sheets. (ii) Cinematograph Film Printing. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 10½d.) each. (iii) Asbestos. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). (iv) Coal Tar Products. (v) Miscellaneous Preserved Foods. (vi) Seed Crushing and Oil Refining. (vii) Carts, Perambulators, etc. (viii) Fish Curing. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.) each. (ix) Water Undertakings. Price 3s. (3s. 1½d.). Board of Trade.

Civil Service.—Staff employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st April, 1952. Cmd. 8557. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d. (4½d.).

Coal.—(i) National Coal Board. Report and Accounts for 1951. H.C. 190. Price 8s. 6d. (8s. 10d.). (ii) Quarterly and Annual Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the fourth quarter of 1951 and for the year 1951. Price 8d. (9½d.). National Coal Board.—See page 200.

Colonial Development.—Development and Welfare in the West Indies, 1951. Colonial Report No. 282. Colonial Office. Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 9d.).

National Insurance.—(i) National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations, 1952. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee. H.C. 194. Price 3d. (4½d.). (ii) National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1952. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee. H.C. 200. Price 3d. (4½d.). (iii) The Entertainment Industry. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on the classification of actors, variety artistes, and other persons in the entertainment industry, under the National Insurance Act, 1946. Cmd. 8549. Price 9d. (10½d.). (iv) Seasonal Workers. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on the Review of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950. Cmd. 8558. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). Ministry of National Insurance.—See pages 204 and 205.

Retail Prices.—Interim Index of Retail Prices. Method of Construction and Calculation. (Revised Edition). Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.).—See

Safety in Industry.—(i) Fencing of Hydraulic Presses. Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the use of Power Presses. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). (ii) Fencing of Press Brakes. Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Safety in the use of Power Presses. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See page 202.

Scientific Policy.—Fifth Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy (1951–1952). Cmd. 8561. Price 6d. (7½d.).—See page 203.

Scotland.—(i) Industry and Employment in Scotland, 1951. Cmd. 8521. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.).—See page 204. (ii) Eighty-ninth Report of H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland for the year ended 31st December, 1951. Cmd. 8552. Price 6d. (7½d.).

FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the December issue of this GAZETTE (page 495) and may be purchased at the prices shown.* The prices in brackets include postage.

Title and Price

- 280 Machinery Attendants' Leaflet. November, 1951. Price 3d. $(4\frac{1}{2}d.).$
- Safety of Machine Tools and other Plant. No. 4. Guillotines and Shears. April, 1952. 1s. (1s. 1½d.).
- Memorandum on Medical Supervision in Factories. (Revised). February, 1952. 4d. (5½d.).
- Report by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and Fire Offices' Committee Joint Fire Research Organisation on Explosions in Oil Drums and Tanks. August, 1951. 6d. (7½d.).

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Report of the London Regional Advisory Council (Chairman: E. S. Byng, M.I.E.E.) 1948.

Youth Employment Service

Report of the National Youth Employment Council (Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord Piercy, C.B.E.) on the Work of the Youth Employment Service, 1947-50. 1s. 0d. (1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.)

Report of the Committee on Recruitment and Training for the Youth Employment Service (Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord Piercy, C.B.E.) 1951. 9d. (10½d.)

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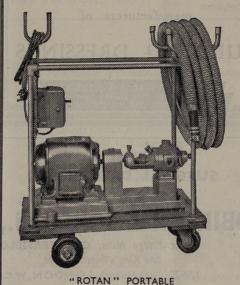
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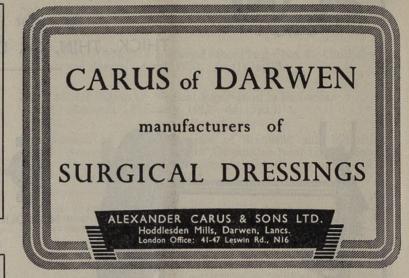
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