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REPACE

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Local Variations in Wage Rates

In the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1949 (pages 157 to 161), particulars were given of the extent of the differentiation in time rates of wages in a number of industries and services in Great Britain in which rates, as determined by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders, vary according to the locality or area in which the work is carried on. Since that article was written, there have been a number of changes both in the amount of the variations and the manner in which the grading of localities is effected. Most of the agreements may be regarded as falling within two main divisions, viz., (a) local or district agreements applying, in the main, to particular towns or to areas comprising a group of towns or counties, and (b) national or

Most of the agreements may be regarded as falling within two main divisions, viz., (a) local or district agreements applying, in the main, to particular towns or to areas comprising a group of towns or counties, and (b) national or general agreements applying to the whole (or nearly the whole) of an industry wherever it may be located. These two types of agreement are, however, not mutually exclusive, and it frequently happens that national agreements exist side by side with district or local agreements in the same industry. A national agreement may relate to Great Britain as a whole, but in some industries, *e.g.*, building, independent arrangements are made in respect of that part of the industry located in Scotland. National agreements may cover industries, like building and printing, which are carried on to some extent in a very large number of localities, or they may deal with industries which are confined to limited numbers of localities scattered throughout the country. There are also some localised industries, such as cotton, which are carried on almost exclusively in one area. In this case the agreement made in the local area represents practically the whole of the industry and has some claim to be regarded as a national agreement.

Wages Councils and other statutory wage fixing bodies usually cover Great Britain; in some cases, however, there are separate Wages Councils for England and Wales and for Scotland.

Extent and Method of Wage Differentiation

In most industries there is some degree of wage differentiation by locality, the principal exceptions being most of the manufacturing industries covered by the Wages Councils Act,

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agriculture, in which wages are determined under the Agricultural Wages Acts, and carpet manufacture, boot and shoe manufacture, biscuit making, bacon curing, pianoforte manufacture, process engraving, municipal transport undertakings (workers other than skilled maintenance craftsmen) and dock labour, which are governed by collective agreements. The differentiation may be the result of (a) national agreements which define local or district rates, (b) district or regional agreements which provide for differentiation within the area covered by the agreement and (c) a series of district or local agreements with no differentiation of rates within each district but with disparity in rates between each district. In the case of (b) and (c) there may also be national agreements whose function, as regards wage rates, is confined to decisions made from time to time as to general increases or decreases in the wage level of the industry.

As regards national agreements, the form which grading on the basis of locality takes shows some differences in respect of the number of separate grades, the amounts of the wages differential, and the nature of the local units which are allocated to each grade. Many of these differences are indicated in the Table on page 464. In the majority of cases the grading is confined to two grades, London and the rest of the country. In numerous other cases the grading is more extensive and there may be as many as ten grades, as in the case of transport workers employed in the flour milling industry outside London.

In the majority of cases the higher or highest grade covers London only, but the definition of London varies widely. In general, London means either the City of London and the Metropolitan Police District or the area within a radius of 15 or 16 miles from Charing Cross, but it may be an area as small as that within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross, as in the case of the railways, or as large as that within a radius of 30 miles, as in the case of the manufacture of cane, willow and woven fibre furniture. In some agreements, such as ballast and sand production, printing and bookbinding in Scotland and local authorities' services, the areas included in each grade are separately enumerated, whilst in others, such as printing in the provinces in England and Wales,

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and the retail distributive trades, only the areas in the higher or highest grades are specified, all other areas being included in the lower or lowest grades. In some industries, such as cement manufacture, asbestos cement manufacture, soap, candle, and edible fat manufacture, and company-owned omnibus undertakings, all the firms or undertakings covered are specified. In the retail distributive and catering trades the criterion upon which the Joint Industrial Councils or statutory bodies have determined gradings of localities outside London is one of resident determined gradings of localities outside London is one of resident population, the dividing line between the two provincial grades being usually a population figure of 10,000, although in the case of the Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaur-ants Wages Board the figure is as high as 250,000 and for wholesale newspaper distribution (outside London), 150,000. In many other grading schemes population is doubtless an important factor under-vising the allocation of towns to a particular grade. The principles lying the allocation of towns to a particular grade. The principles upon which grading proceeds are, in fact, not clearly enumerated in the agreements, but some of the matters taken into consideration are indicated in the particulars of the agreements for the building industry and for retail co-operative societies given below. factors include the size, nature and position of the town proposed to be graded, the local living conditions, such as rents, rates, prices, etc., transport facilities and rates of wages in the chief local

In a small number of industries, e.g., coke ovens and by-products associated with coal mining, plaster board manufacture, yeast manufacture and saw milling (England and Wales), there are virtually grading-by-locality schemes although they are not described as such. The national agreements specify the rates which are to be paid in a list of particular towns, localities or works, but without are presented as a conductive or account. arrangement in definite grades or groups.

There are other industries in which graded wage rates are fixed by local or district agreements, but variations in these rates are governed by national agreements. In the gas supply industry the National Joint Industrial Council fixes the standard rate of wages for labourers and also the general conditions of employment, but the grading of localities and the rates paid to different classes of workers are determined by the 12 constituent Area Gas Industrial Councils. A similar position obtains in the water supply industry where the Regional Joint Industrial Councils determine the gradings and wages payable within their areas but general changes in rates are decided by the National Council.

On the other hand there are a number of industries covered by local or district agreements in which there is no definite relationship between the rates paid in the different localities although general variations in the rates may be on parallel lines. The principal industries which fall into this category are engineering, ironstone and iron ore mining, freestone quarrying, woollen and worsted manufacture, brewing and coal and coke distribution. In the engineering industry there is no definite grading scheme and rates which have been agreed upon or become recognised vary from area to area. In addition the rates for engineering shop labourers may even differ in areas where the fitters' rates are the same. General changes in the rates are decided on a national basis. Apart from London (within a radius of 18 miles from Charing Cross including all towns intersected by the periphery of that area), St. Albans and Slough, and South Wales and certain other areas such as Coventry, Sheffield and Southampton where exceptionally higher rates are recognised, the variations in rates are comparatively small. ing not more than 2s. 0d. a week for fitters and 1s. 0d. for labourers

During recent years there have been tendencies towards simpler grading schemes and the replacement of district agreements by national agreements. For instance, before the last war each Provincial Council for manual workers in local authorities' services had its own agreement and there was little or no relationship between the various grading schemes. Gradually the number of grades was reduced and the National Council took over some of the powers of the Provincial Councils, culminating in the adoption in 1949 of a national agreement with only two grades of area, zones A and B, in England (except London) and Wales. In electricity supply there has been a more or less similar change and whereas formerly there were 13 districts in Great Britain each with its own wages and zoning agreement, now there are only two different grades, one covering the Greater London area and the other the rest of Great Britain In general printing in the provinces in England and Wales the number of grades, which was reduced from 6 to 4 in 1943, has now been reduced to 2, whilst the peak figure of 10 grades in the civil engineering construction industry reached in 1936 has now dim-inished to 2 by the elimination of the lower grades and the upgrading of certain localities to the highest grade outside the London area.

There have also been recent reductions in the number of grades in other industries, *e.g.*, chalk quarrying, ballast and sand produc-tion, cement manufacture, home-grown timber trade, railways and local authorities' services in Scotland, whilst in process engraving, dock labour, municipal transport undertakings (workers other than skilled maintenance craftsmen), and cold storage, grading has been abolished following the introduction of national rates.

In agriculture in England and Wales a similar change has also taken place. Instead of each district fixing its own minimum rates, there is now a national minimum wage fixed by the central Agricul-tural Wages Board, to which statutory effect is given by district orders. In other industries such as the manufacture of heavy chemicals, paint, varnish and lacquer and matches, and the iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap industry, there has been a trend in the opposite direction by the introduction of a differential rate for London.

In certain other industries, e.g., oil seed crushing, compound food and provender manufacture, the corn trade, municipal road passenger transport undertakings (maintenance craftsmen),

goods transport by road (British Road Services), recent national ments have made provision for grading by locality.

Examples of National Grading Schemes

A few of the grading schemes in the more important industries are described in the following paragraphs.

Building Industry

There has been a national grading scheme in this industry in England and Wales since 1921. Since that date the number of grades has gradually been reduced and the rates for craftsmen in the grades now remaining are as follows :---

						1.	er nour
London (withi London (withi						ross)	s. d. 3 3 3 2 ¹ / ₃
Liverpool and Grade A distri	district		 			•••	3 3
Grade A1 "			 				3 1
Grade A2 ,, Grade A3 ,,		· · ·		· · ·	··· ··	::	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ 3 & 0 \end{array} $

A full list of the various places (towns, villages, districts and, in a few cases, counties) in each of the grades is set out in a booklet issued by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. Grade A districts include nearly all the large towns and also many smaller towns. The rules of the Council provide that any district may show cause why its grade classification should be varied. After applications have been dealt with regionally, any consequent recommendations and appeals are dealt with by the Grading Commission, whose reports and recommendations are considered at a meeting of the Council each January, but no variation may take place in the grading of a district unless a period of three years has elapsed from the date when the last variation of any previous grading came into operation. Application for grading of towns or districts not previously classified may be dealt with at any time, the recommendation of the Grading Commission being accepted as a provisional decision to be confirmed or rejected, as the case may be, by the Council at its next meeting. Appended to the agreement is a Schedule of Questions, answers to which are required to be supplied to the Council in connection with a proposal for grading or regrading. The questions are concerned with such matters as the size, nature and position of the town, the local living conditions (rents, rates, prices, etc.), transport facilities, the rates of wages in the chief local industries and the extent of the building industry in the locality. The national agreement also makes provision for departures from the current standard rates of wages by way of departures from the current standard rates of wages by way of "exceptional rates of wages" or "exceptional margins," which apply to all occupations in the particular locality and operate only for a prescribed period, and of "differential rates of wages" or "differential margins," which apply to a section of the industry only, *e.g.*, a single occupation in the particular locality, but continue for an indefinite period. Exceptional margins are only granted if regarding is considered impersentiate and applications for different regrading is considered inappropriate, and applications for differen-tial margins are only considered if they do not amount to an alternative method of securing a regrading of a locality. The number of exceptional margins granted has been considerable, but the number of towns and districts carrying differential margins is small.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring

The Wages Council for England and Wales recognise three grades of area, the minimum rates for male workers (other than cutters, trimmers or packers) after five years' employment being :-

					Per Hour	
· ·					s. d.	
Area A		0 2.20			2 57	
Area B					2 41	
Area C					2 21	
ne localities (to	wns. v	illages :	and par	ishes)	which are	included

in areas A and B are specified in the Orders. The Wages Council for Scotland makes similar provisions.

Flour Milling

The agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry covering productive workers provides for the mills to be divided into five classes :---

Classes A and AA Mills situated in the big milling centres or in large towns or in principal ports. Classes B and BB Mills other than those which it may be

	decided to include in Classes A or AA
	situated in towns or industrial areas.
Class C	Mills situated in small country towns or in

rural districts.

No intermediate classes are permitted. The classification of an individual mill is settled in the first instance by mutual agreement in the respective districts by the Joint District Council or Joint Conference. If, however, either party is dissatisfied with a decision of the Joint District Council, an appeal, which must be supported by a majority of at least one side of the Joint District Council, may be made to the executive committee of the National Joint Industrial Council and ultimately to an appeal triburgal presided Industrial Council and ultimately to an appeal tribunal presided over by an independent chairman. The decision of the tribunal is final. The revision of an existing classification may only be con-sidered on the production of fresh facts or by reason of new circumstances which have arisen since the existing classification was decided. The agreement for road transport workers in this industry (excluding London) makes provision for the same classification of mills, and also for the grading of towns in accordance with that of the Road Haulage Wages Council.

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				YY	eekiy	Nu	ies				
	A		AA		B		BB		C		
	S.	d.	S.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
First rollermen on	144	0	140	6	137	0	134	6	132	0	
shift work Jinimum shift rate	123	0	120	0	118	0	116	0	114	0	
General labourers on	118	Ő	115	6	113	0	112	6	112	0	
daywork Drivers of vehicles of over 8 tons carry- ing capacity—											
Grade 1 towns	137	6	136	6	135	6	134	6	133	0	
Grade 2 towns	133	6	132	6	131	6	130	6	129	0	

For maintenance mechanics mills are divided into classes A, B and C—the agreement specifying the localities in each class—whilst for electricians there are also three classes, A, B and C, but these are based on the grades operating in the electrical contracting industry The grade rates are, however, the same for both classes in 1945. f workers.

Printing and Bookbinding

Printing and Bookbinding All the agreements covering the different categories of workers in the printing and bookbinding trades in England and Wales (excluding London) make provision for wages to vary according to locality. The main grading schemes are those contained in the agreements relating to workpeople who are members of the Typo-graphical Association (Letterpress), the National Union of Printing Bookbinding and Paperworkers, the National Society of Electro-tropyers and Stereotypers, and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, which provide for branches or sections of branches of the Unions to be divided into grades. Since these agreements were made in 1919 the number of grades has been reduced first in 1943 from six to four, by combining the four lowest grades in pairs, and latterly from four to two following an award of the National Arbitration Tribunal. According to this award the basis of grading is as follows—an index figure is calculated for each town by adding to the population of the town in thousands the number of journeymen members of the Typographical Associa-tion in the town; Grade 1 comprises all towns with an index figure of over 450 and Grade 2 towns with an index figure of up to and including 450, any town in a grade higher than that appropriate under this formula remaining in the higher grade. Any branch and including 450, any town in a grade higher than that appropriate under this formula remaining in the higher grade. Any branch of the trade unions or local employers' organisation desiring a reclassification of grade of any town in accordance with this award may make application to their respective executives and shall supply the necessary information regarding population and journeymen strength on which the application is based. If the application is endorsed, it is referred for decision to a joint negotiating committee on which members of the executives of the unions and the various national bodies of employers are equally represented. The agree-ment for lithographers makes provision for a similar grading scheme —the number of journeymen members of the Typographical Association being replaced by the number of skilled members of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers multiplied by ten, with a proviso that no town shall be in a lower grade than that in respect of the letterpress and bookbinding section. The differences in the wage rates for day workers as between the two grades vary between 3s. 0d. for printers' assistants (class IV) in jobbing offices and 5s. 6d. a week for journeymen.

jobbing offices and 5s. 6d. a week for journeymen. The national agreements for Scotland also provide for grading, but the grading of towns for the letterpress, case and machine departments differs from that for the bookbinding and machine ruling departments.

Railways

The 1920 Agreement, covering staff employed in the conciliation grades on the railways, made provision for the agreed division of the country into three areas—(a) London (within 10 miles of Charing Cross), (b) Industrial Areas including mining areas and large towns and important ports and health resorts, and (c) Rural Areas. Rural rates were abolished by agreement in September, 1950, and for the majority of grades there are now only two rates depending on whether the worker is employed in London or the depending on whether the worker is employed in London or the provinces. Permanent way staff employed at London termini are paid 2s. a week in excess of the rates for the remainder of the London area, whilst for engine drivers, firemen, guards and motormen, there are no differentials but workers stationed in the London area receive a rent allowance of 3s. 0d. a week. For signalmen different wage rates are fixed for five classes of signal boxes based upon an agreed system of assessment of the work done by the signalmen. The following rates give some idea of the extent of the wages differentials according to locality :---

				Weekly rates		
			Lond	ion	Provu	nces
			s.	d.	s.	d.
			113	6	110	6
			142	6	139	6
aff						
y section of			123	0	120	0
10 0201 U			116	6	113	6
- Dep trange						
a matter	pha 1		120	6	117	6
			122	6]	London	L
					termi	ni
10 23 23 CM			119	6	116	6
A State of the state	track the	- Although an	143	6	143	6
	 aff			$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Goods Transport by Road

In this industry the Road Haulage Wages Council now provides for three grades of area, as compared with four in 1940. The range of rates given below for drivers of vehicles (other than steam wagons or tractors) of carrying capacity of 1 ton or less is a typical example of the wage differentials :--

		unent lin j	Per We	ek
			s.	d.
London	 	 	118	0
Grade 1		 	113	0
Grade 2	4	 	109	0

The Orders of the Council specify the localities, towns, rura districts, etc., which are included in London and Grade 1 areas. Upon the necessary notice being given, these may be amended. This grading system has also been adopted by agreement as the basis upon which the wages of many drivers of "C" licence vehicles in different industries are regulated.

The agreements of the Road Haulage Executive covering employees of British Road Services, however, make provision for only two grades, namely London and the Provinces.

Retail Distributive Trades

The Wages Regulation Orders of the various Wages Councils and the agreements of the National Joint Industrial Councils for the various retail distributive trades provide for three grades of area, if the area covered is Great Britain or England and Wales, and, in general, two if the area covered is restricted to Scotland. The London area is defined as the City of London and the Metro-politan Police District, whilst Provincial "A" area in Great Britain or England and Wales and Area 1 in Scotland comprise the decentrift of population of more than 10,000 together all places with a population of more than 10,000, together with a number of specified towns with populations of less than 10,000, and Provincial "B" and Area 2 comprise all other areas. The variations in the minimum rates for male shop assistants, 24 years of age and over, are as follows :---

Trade or type of shop	Londo	n	"A" A	Area ea 1	"B" A or Arc	Area ea 2
	Per wee		Per w	n" veek	or "Cour Per w S.	ntry" veek
Lingland and trates	109		105 106	6	99 102	6
Scotland Meat : England and Wales (general butchers)	113	6	100			
Scotland Furnishing and allied trades		6	111 110	6	107 103	6
(Great Britain) Drapery, outfitting and footwear (Great Britain)		0	109		103	
Bookselling and stationery (Great Britain)		6	113	6	107	6
Newsagency, tobacco and con- fectionery : England and Wales	107	6	103	6	97	6
Scotland Pharmacy (England and Wales)	Contraction	0	103 135	0 0	99 130	0 0

Retail Co-operative Societies

Retail Co-operative Societies There are three groups of societies, *i.e.*, Metropolitan, Provincial "A", and Provincial "B". In the assignment of individual societies to these groups by the Sectional Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union Ltd., in conjunction with the trade unions, the following factors are taken into consideration : population of town or area covered by Society, nature and position of town or area, industrial conditions, including the general rates of wages prevailing in the area, local living conditions including such items as rents, rates, prices, travel costs, etc., membership and financial position of the Society, and rates of wages being paid by the Society prior to groupings. In the event of failure to agree by the local parties the matter is referred to the National Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd. and the Joint Trade Union Negotiating Committee for the Retail Co-operative Movement, who endeavour Committee for the Retail Co-operative Movement, who endeavour to recommend mutually the terms of settlement. If the recommendation is not accepted by the local parties, or if no recommendation is made, the difference is referred to the National Conciliation Is made, the difference is referred to the National Conclusion Board for the Co-operative Service for settlement. The great majority of workers are employed in Provincial "A" Societies. The weekly rates for male shop assistants, aged 23 years and over, in all departments except hairdressing and cafes are : Metropolitan, 128s., Provincial "A" 120s., and Provincial "B" 117s.

Table of National Grading Schemes

The following Table gives a list of the principal industries in which national collective agreements or statutory orders provide for differential time rates of wages of manual workers according to locality. The Table shows the description of the higher or highest grade, the number of grades, and the difference between the rates paid in the higher or highest rated grade and the lower or lowest rated grade. rated grade.

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PARTICULARS OF THE PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL AGREEMENTS OR STATUTORY ORDERS WHICH PROVIDE FOR THE GRADING OF LOCALITIES IN THE MATTER OF WAGE RATES

Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers	Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers	Industr	у	N 10
Mining and Quarrying— Chalk Quarrying	2	London (within 12 miles of Charing	2d. an hour	Other Metal Goods- Lock, Latch and Key	2	London (area not	15 per cent, of pro-	Manufactures o and Cork (con	of Wood	
Ballast and Sand Pro-	2	Cross) Class 1 districts (676	1d. an hour	Manufacture (Eng- land) Farriery and Black- smith Trade	4	defined) London (within 12 miles of Charing	15 per cent. of pro- vincial rates 3d. an hour	Bedding and I Manufacture	Mattress	
duction Treatment of Non-	alara h	specified districts)		Iron, Steel and Non-	2	Cross) London (Metropoli-	5s. a week (motor	Spring Mattr Bedstead	ess and Fittings	
Metalliferous Mining Products— Glass Processing	2	London (within 25 miles of Charing	2d. an hour	Ferrous Scrap In- dustry Metal Finishing (Eng- land and Wales)	2	tan Police District) London (within 18	drivers) 1 ¹ d. an hour (others) 1 ³ d. an hour (skilled	Manufacture	8	
Glass Container	2	Cross) London (area not	1½d. an hour		conteste otra ter	miles of Charing Cross)	workers) 2 ¹ d. an hour (un- skilled workers)	Cane, Willo Woven Fibr ture Manufa	e Furni- acture	
Manufacture Cement Manufacture	2	defined) Group 1 works (North and South	0.8d. an hour (pro- ductive workers)	Organ Building	3	London (area not defined)	1d. an hour	Window Bline facture	d Manu-	
And the off		Thames, Flints., Lancashire, North Humber, South	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour (main- tenance craftsmen)	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur— Leather Producing	2	London (within 17 miles of Charing	2d. an hour	Tanan and a single state	Part	
and the same of the	-	Humber, South Wales, Warwick- shire (part) and Scotland)	ST some store	Industry (Tanning, currying and dress- ing)	27. (2)%. 27. (2)%.	Cross)	a south any start	Coopering . Paper and Print	P. Deschert	
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Manufacture (Eng-	3	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour	Leather Belting and Strap Butt Currying Mechanical and Hy-	2 2	London (area not defined) London (area not	1d. an hour 1d. an hour	Wallpaper M ture	Ianufac-	
land and Wales) Asbestos Cement Manufacture	3	Group 1 works (Erith, Watford, West	2d. an hour	draulic Leather Manufacture Leather Goods Manu-	2	defined) London (Metropoli-	1d. an hour	Envelope Ma Stationery N ture (Engla	Ianufac-	
Roofing Felt Manu- facture	2	Thurrock) London (within 15 miles of Charing	1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour	facture Clothing—		tan Police District)	State Contraction	Wales—Pro	vinces)	
Monumental Masonry (England and Wales)	2	Cross) London and Mersey- side (areas not	1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (skilled workers)	Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages	2	London (Metropoli- tan Police District)	1 d. an hour (measure cutters, cutters, trimmers, knife	Morning and Newspaper (Scotland)	Evening Printing	
Chamicals and Alliad	30.0 20 34.7 500	defined)	2d. an hour (unskilled workers)	Council (Great Britain) Retail Bespoke Tailor-			cutters or knifemen only)	(Scotland) General Prin cluding Jobl Newspapers	ting, in-	
Chemicals and Allied Trades— Heavy Chemicals Manufacture (Asso-	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing	1d. an hour (pro-	ing Wages Councils : England and Wales	3	Area A (over 100 specified localities	3ld. an hour	Newspapers land and Provinces)	(Eng- Wales—	
ciation of Chemicals and Allied Employ- ers)	2	Cross) London (within 12 miles of Charing	ductive and road haulage workers) 1 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour (skilled		ALL PR	including London Postal Districts E.C.1-4, W.1, W.C.	• The first state of the state			Second Con
		Cross), Bexley Heath, Crayford, Dartford, Enfield,	engineers, electri- cians, pipefitters, boilermakers and coppersmiths)	Scotland	3	E.C.1-4, W.1, W.C. 1 and 2, S.W.1) Area A (45 specified places)	3 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour	an an	a):	Torres of
and a state of the second	and the second	Erith, Hayes, Rom- ford, Thames Ditton and Waltham	coppersinitits)	Food, Drink and To- bacco— Corn Trade :			Mineral Charles and the second	General, Job Weekly Ne Printing (Sc	bing and wspaper	1000
Fertiliser Manufac- ture	3	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	1 ³ ¹ d. an hour (pro- ductive workers)	Mill and other man- ual workers, and horse drivers	4	London (Metropoli- tan Police District),	8s. a week	the meridian		
Plastics Manufacture (Chemical side)	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	1d. an hour	Transport workers	3		9s. a week (drivers)	Lithographic England and	d Wales	
Drug and Fine Chem- ical Manufacture	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	4s. a week	Flour Milling :	00125940 8-8-804-8	District)	7s. a week (statutory attendants and mates)			100
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufac- ture	2	London (Metropoli- tan Police District)	5s. a week	Mill workers	5	Class A mills (big milling centres, larger towns or	12s. a week (first rollermen on shift-	Scotland .		
Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Manu- facture	2	Grade A firms (in different localities)	4s. a week	Ling . Out the set of the	u sa ki blooc	principal ports)	work) 9s. a week (shift- workers' minimum	DATA	STA	
Printing Ink and Roller Manufacture	2	London (within 20 miles of Charing Cross)	8s. to 10s. a week (according to occu- pation)	Transport workers (except London) :	no ésco a es. Terre	sage rates for day en 3s, 0d for prin	rate) 6s. a week (labourers)	Bookbinding Machine Ru England ar	and uling : nd Wales	
Match Manufacture	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	¹ / ₂ d. an hour	Drivers of mech- anically driven vehicles	10	Class A mills in Grade 1 (Road Haulage) areas	6s. or 8s. 6d. a week (according to carry- ing capacity of	Sector		
Glue and Gelatine Manufacture	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	1d. an hour	Statutory attend-	5	Class A mills	vehicle)	Scotland .		
Seed Crushing, Com- pound Food and Provender Manufac-	arte daga Tasa dagarte			ants and mates Horse carmen	2	Grade 1 (Road Haul- age Wages Council)	3s. a week (one-horse drivers)	Sign Product		
ture : Productive workers (England and	4	London and 30 speci- fied places	6s. a w ee k	Electricians	3	areas Class A mills (Lon-	4s. a week (two-horse drivers) 11s. 8d. a week	Display Ind Building and (Contraction (Decis)	
Wales only) Electricians	3	Class A district (London — within	10s. a week	training of antiper-		don—within 12 miles of Charing Cross, including		ing— Building (Eng Wales)	gland and	
ringen som die name	lann dea B-lataicta	12 miles of Charing Cross)		Mechanics	3	Crayford and Dart- ford) Class A mills (Lon-	11s. 8d. a week	waits)		and the second
Engineering, Ship- building and Electrical Goods—	1110 (11) 90 (11) 91 (11)	ad a state of the	the state of the second se	Baking Wages Council	3	don and 79 other areas) Greater London Dis-	1 ² d. an hour (stokers)	Demolition C ing (Engla Wales)	Contract- and and	
Constructional Engi- neering (Outside steelwork erection) Electrical Cable Mak-	2	London (within 16 miles of Charing Cross)	2d. an hour (sheeters) 1d. an hour (others)	(England and Wales) Food Manufacturing,	2	trict (Metropolitan Police District) London (within 15	$1_{\frac{1}{2}d}$. an hour (others) 4s. a week	Civil Engin Constructio	eering	
Electrical Cable Mak- ing	2	Berkshire, Bucking- hamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent,	2s. 9d. a week	Preserving and Pre- paring Aerated Waters Wages	the sure and and	miles of Charing Cross) All areas other than	1d. an hour	Heating, Ve	ntilating	
Royal Ordnance	2	Middlesex, Surrey and Sussex London (within 18	2s. 6d. a week (skilled	Council (Scotland)	and Take	Orkney and Shet- lands		and Domes neering—In and Mainte	tic Engi-	N.
Factories (Engineer- ing) (except South Wales)		miles of Charing Cross including all towns intersected	workers) 5s. a week (unskilled workers)	Manufactures of Wood and Cork— Home Grown Timber	2	Class A mills (port—	1d. an hour (labour-	Electrical Ins (England ar	stallation	
and the second		by the perimeter of that area), St. Al- bans and Slough	Bauge and and	Trade (England and Wales—sawmills) Fence Manufacture	2	city) London area (within	ers) $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour (others) 2d. an hour (crafts-	Mastic Laying	Asphalt	10000
Vehicles— Vehicle Building :		nanga tang tinak in Nangananan kerene	The weeklessing	A - 012 - 71 124		20 miles of Charing Cross)	men) 1 ² d. an hour (labour- ers)			
England and Wales	2	London (within 20 miles of Charing Cross)	¹ ⁄₂d. an hour	Veneer and Plywood Manufacture	3	London district (with- in 25 miles of Char- ing Cross)	2d. an hour	Gas, Electric Water Gas Supply		
Scotland	2	East and West of Scotland areas (as defined)	¹ / ₂ d. an hour (certain craftsmen)	Furniture Manufac- ture	2	London district (with- in 20 miles of Char- ing Cross including	2d. an hour (journey- men) 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (quali-	Labourers	••	
Road Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade	2	London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross), Romford	1d. an hour			any town or village intersected by the perimeter but ex-	fied packers, hand sandpaperers, lab- ourers and others)	men Bricklayers masons	and	
Railway Workshops (British Railways)	2	miles of Charing	3s. a week	Educational and Allied	2	cluding High Wy- combe area) London district (with-	2d. an hour (journey-	Electricity St	upply	
Railway Wagon Re- pairing (Private firms)	2	Cross) London (area not defined)	5s. a week	Woodwork Manu- facture		in 20 miles of Char- ing Cross excluding High Wycombe area)	men) $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ an hour (labour-	No. 1945 - State		1

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Number of grades of local-ities

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Particulars of the Provisions of National Agreements or Statutory Orders which provide for the Grading of Localities in the matter of Wage Rates-continued.

Description of highest	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated	Industry	Number of grades	Description of highest	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated
grade	grade in the time rates of adult male workers	autoriana anti matang	of local- ities	grade	grade in the time rates of adult male workers
w look a work its	Shite and Mary Manue	Transport and Communi-	1000	approximation and	Distribution (vanue
London district (with-	2d. an hour (journey-	cation— Railway Service	2	London (within 10	Usually 3s. a week
in 20 miles of Char- ing Cross excluding	men) $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour (labour-	(British Railways)	alla p	miles of Charing Cross)	
High Wycombe area) London district (with-	2d. an hour (journey-	Road Passenger Transport :	3	Group 1 (28 specified	2d. an hour (skilled
in 20 miles of Char- ing Cross excluding	men) 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (labour- ers and others)	Municipal Under- takings	5	undertakings)	maintenance crafts- men only)
High Wycombe area) London district (with- in 30 miles of Char-		Company-owned Omnibus Under-	2	Group 1 (63 specified companies)	2s. a week (drivers and conductors only)
ing Cross)	1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (hand sandpaperers, lab-	takings Goods Transport by	DON	C. Busseliss Mps	Council San Carpo
ondon district (with-	ourers and porters) 2d. an hour (bench	Road : Road Haulage	3	London (mainly Metropolitan Police	9s. a week (drivers) 7s. a week (other
in 20 miles of Char- ing Cross excluding	hands, fixers and fixers' mates) 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (labour-	Wages Council (Great Britain)	animan	District)	road haulage work- ers)
High Wycombe area) London (area not	ers and porters)			start and proved	5s. to 6s. 6d. a week (furniture removal
defined)	A PARTY CARE AND A PARTY OF	Joint Industrial	3	As for Road Haulage	workers) 7s. to 9s. a week
London (area not defined)	7s. 5d. to 8s. 6d. a week (according to	Council (Bank staffs)		Wages Council (Great Britain)	(according to grade)
Grade 1 towns (21	occupation) 5s. 6d. a week (envel- ope machine adjust-	Road Haulage Executive : Operating and	2	London (within 15	4s., 5s., or 6s. a week
specified areas as for general printing —England and	ers, guillotine and envelope cutters,	other wage grades	Corr allo a	miles of Charing Cross), Dartford,	(drivers) 2s. a week (horse
Wales)	head stock-keepers and relief stampers)	restory countered	and with the	Gravesend, Purfleet, Grays and Tilbury	drivers) 2s. to 5s. (others
Grade 1 (Edinburgh	3s. a week (others) 3s. 6d. a week (2s. 6d.	Engineering	2	London (within 18	according to occupa- tion) 5s. 6d. a week
and Glasgow)	for linotype opera- tors on day work) 5s. 6d. a week (jour-	Engineering maintenance and repair grades	and yet	miles of Charing Cross including all	
Grade 1 towns (21 specified areas)	neymen on day work and printers' assist-	Teaso builden antes	and start	towns intersected by the perimeter)	Contract Andrews
	ants (Class I) in jobbing offices)	Furniture Warehous- ing and Removing	3	As for Road Haulage Wages Council	4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a week (according to
	4s. 6d. a week (print- ers' assistants in	Industry Inland Waterways	2	(Great Britain) London area (area not defined)	occupation) 5s. a week (mainten- ance men, ware-
	newspaper offices) 3s. 6d. a week (print- ers' assistants (Class-		and autocar	not defined)	housemen and other shore workers)
	es II, III and IV) in jobbing offices)	Post Office : Manipulative grades	3	London (within 12	8s. a week (postal and
Grade 1 (27 specified towns)	6s. a week (skilled workers)	Link, the source (lines)		miles of Charing Cross)	telegraph officers) 6s. a week (others)
	3s. 6d. a week (auxili- ary workers)	Engineering grades	2	London Postal Area	On maximum rates 7s. a week (technical officers)
Grade 1A (London-	15s. a week (litho-	American provide and and a			4s. or 7s. a week (skilled workmen)
within 15 miles of		- and a mine (and -			4s. a week (labourers)
Office)	and plate preparers and qualified mind-	Buffer Food Depots	2	London (within 18 miles of Charing	2s. a week
Case of the second s	ers in office printing machine section)	Langigation and the	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Cross)	a Karagathan Audit
Grade 1 (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth)	3s. a week (journey- men) 1s. 6d. a week (stone			and the second second	the second second
Glasgow, Pertil)	and plate preparers)	And a cold of the set	L. THE CA	appending the second	The second states
Grade 1A (London-	17s. a week	Distributive Trades-	2	Landan (mithin 20	1d. an hour
within 15 miles of the General Post	ALL REPORTED AND	Hide and Skin Market Trade (England and Wales)	2	London (within 20 miles of Charing Cross)	ru. an nour
Office) Grade A (13 specified towns)	3s. a week (skilled workers)	Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	C. March		And a baland
(0,110)	3s. 6d. a week (port- ers, packers and	(England and Wales): Drivers	3	London (within 16	8s. or 10s. a week
London area (within	general assistants) 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour (crafts-	(ana)		miles of Charing Cross)	(according to carry- ing capacity of
15 miles of Charing Cross)	men) 3d. an hour (labour-	Others Co-operative Whole-	22	ditto London (area not	vehicles) 6s. a week 4s. a week
top side of a state	ers)	sale Society Ltd. Wholesale Newspaper		defined) Grade 1 (towns with	5s. a week
ondon (within 12 miles radius of Char-	3d. an hour	Distribution (except London)	and the	a population of 150,000 or more)	Provide States
ing Cross) and Liverpool and dis-	ALLER FIL	Petroleum Distribu- tion	2	London (Metropoli- tan Police District	5s. a week (airfield operatives) 4s. 9d. a week (others)
trict As for building	3d. an hour	Retail Food Trades		and 9 specified neighbouring areas)	45. 9d. a week (others)
London Super Grade	$1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour	Wages Councils : England and Wales	3	London (Metropoli-	10s. a week (shop
(mainly Metropoli- tan Police District)	Contraction and and	Constanting land, inter		tan Police District)	assistants, stockmen, ordermen, canvas-
and also Liverpool for craftsmen	11d on how (and all an and a superior	ala na na		sers, van salesmen, cashiers, central warehouse workers
London (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	11d. an hour (crafts- men) 1d. an hour (mates)	inter adam POOLS	ACT CIDE OF	and a state of the	and transport work- ers)
Grade A (London-	5d.* an hour (journey-	Scotland	2	Area 1 (towns with	6s. a week (others) 4s. a week (shop
within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	men)	Succession of the second second	a la digrad	a population of 10,000 or more and	assistants, central warehouse workers
London area (within 15 miles of Charing	hands and spreaders)	-pisono sunda sono sono sono sono sono sono sono son	and the first	other specified areas)	and others) 4s. or 6s. a week (transport workers)
Cross)	11d. an hour (labour- ers) 1d. an hour (mixers	Milk Distributive Wages Council (Eng-	3	Area C (Metropoli- tan Police District)	12s. a week (foremen) 7s. a week (sterilisers)
	and potmen)	land and Wales) Retail Meat Trade :	2月1日日月	1. 3. 000A 自当的 第三日	6s. 6d. a week (others)
	the manager of	England and Wale	s 3	London (Metropoli- tan Police District)	assistants and cash-
Metropolitan area (as defined)	101 15 2109 15 100	lessi de torcigos		Branight another	iers in general butchers, cutters,
ditto	4d. an hour	tens man and and and	a parti de la	10 1 25 10 200 AT	salesmen and makers-up in pork butchers)
ditto Greater London	4d. an hour (on nor- mal work) 4d. an hour	tota and an analysis and	12.100		8s. a week (machine- men in pork
Greater London (County of London and parts of Essex,	Construction of the state of th	Scotland	2	" Town " (places with	butchers) 4s. a week
Kent, Middlesex and Surrey)		And the property	a salayana	a population of 10,000 or more)	
and the second s	The Party and a second second	and the second second second second second	and sold the second second	A CONTRACT OF THE OWNER	

* The London rate includes a travelling time allowance whereas the Grade B rate (excluding Merseyside) does not.

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Particulars of the Provisions of National Agreements or Statutory Orders which provide for the Grading of Localities in the matter of Wage Rates-continued.

Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers	Industry	Number of grades of local- ities	Description of highest grade	Difference between highest-rated grade and the lowest-rated grade in the time rates of adult male workers
Distributive Trades (continued)— Retail Drapery, Out- fitting and Footwear Trades Wages Coun- cil (Great Britain)	3	London (Metropoli- tan Police District)	9s. 6d. a week (shop assistants, cashiers, central warehouse workers, credit travellers and stock- hands)	Public Administration and Defence— Civil Service (Messen- gers and paperkeep- ers) Fire Services	3	London (within 12 miles of Charing Cross) City of London and Metropolitan Police	6s. a week 10s. a week
Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages	3 (1) (2) (2) (2) (2)	London (Metropoli- tan Police District)	10s. a week (transport workers) 6s. a week (others) 11s. 6d. a week (shop assistants, cashiers,	Police Services	2	District City of London and Metropolitan Police Forces	£10 per annum
Council (Great Britain)	anian Mana Pela	adama and and a	central warehouse workers, stockhands and van salesmen) 11s. or 11s. 6d. a week (transport workers)	Local Authorities' Services : England and Wales (except London)	2	Zone "A" areas (areas are specified)	3s. a week
Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain)	3	London (Metropoli- tan Police District)	6s. (others) 10s. a week	Scotland : Cities and Burghs Counties	2 2	Group 1 (45 specified cities and burghs) Group 1 (12 specified counties)	3s. a week 4s. a week
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Con- fectionery Trades Wages Councils :	ioenno ioenno cataninti		Dound Industrie Country Alarmon Units Industry	County Council Road- men (England and Wales) River Authorities	3	London (area not specified) Greater London area	10s. a week
England and Wales Scotland	3 2	London (Metropoli- tan Police District) Area 1 (towns with a population of 10,000 or more and	 10s. a week 4s. a week (shop assistants, central warehouse workers 	And a second sec	in there a entry trigonic to trigonic to	(within 12 miles of Charing Cross and Thames estuary as far as Tilbury and Gravesend)	
Retail Pharmacy (England and Wales)	3	other specified areas) London (Metropoli- tan Police District)	and others) 6s. a week (transport workers) 10s. a week	Domestic Staff of Hospitals and Allied Institutions	3	London (mainly Metropolitan Police District)	9s. a week
Retail Co-operative Societies : General distribu- tive workers	3	Metropolitan (Socie- ties with central premises situated	11s. a week (shop assistants except	Miscellaneous Services— Cinematograph Film Distribution	2	London (within 25 miles of Cambridge	10s. a week
Enstructures The second seco	adoci Britant) acci (uto coj	within 17 miles of Charing Cross and trading wholly or mainly within this	hairdressers) 9s. a week (ware- housemen) 8s. a week (packers, porters, cleaners, lift	Industrial and Staff Canteens Under- takings Wages Board Licensed Non-Resi- dential Establish-	2 2	Circus) London (Metropoli- tan Police District) Area A (Metropoli-	2s. 6d. a week if no provided with ful board and lodging 3s. a week
Pharmaceutical workers Milk workers	3	area, together with Grays) ditto ditto	attendants and cellar men) 10s. a week 12s. 6d. a week (fore-	ments Wages Board Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaur-	3	tan Police District) Area A (Metropoli- tan Police District)	5s. a week if not provided with ful board and lodging
and compared and a second seco			men, rotary rounds- men, head sterilisers, head pasteurisers and inside workers) 11s. a week (rounds-	ants Wages Board Unlicensed Places of Refreshment Wages	3	London (Metropoli- tan Police District)	3s. a week if provided with full board and lodging
and a second state of the second s	withten 1 Charla	additional of the second	men) 8s. 6d. a week (assist- ant roundsmen, assistant pasteuris-	Board Hotels (Hotels Execu-	2	London (within 10	(according to occu- pation) if not pro- vided with full board and lodging 3s. a week (mainte-
Transport workers	3	ditto	ers, assistant steri- lisers and other workers) 8s. 6d. a week (one- horse carters)	tive) Co-operative Laun- dries	2	miles of Charing Cross) London (Home Counties Laundries Association and	nance craftsmen) 8s. a week (inside workers)
		A man a straight	8s. 6d. to 17s. a week (drivers—according to carrying capacity of vehicle)	Hairdressing Under- takings Wages Coun-	energies Assectioner O	Association and Royal Arsenal Co- operative Society)	
Cafe and restaurant	3	ditto	9s. 6d. a week (mates and others) 11s. a week (bakery roundsmen) 11s. 6d. a week	cil (Great Britain): Hairdressers Other workers	2 3	London (Metropoli- tan Police District) ditto	5s. a week 9s. 6d. a week (clerks, receptionists, mani-
workers	situla i Chayla	adus en antes Electrony mates e Const	(waiters, refreshment bar or buffet attend- ants) 8s. a week (others)	in fide a meric (parte de aug. mendeer: and parte aminanto)		Com Ange	curists, sales assist- ants, cashiers and clerical assistants) 6s. a week (others.)

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 471 to 490.

Employment

Employment It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during October by 49,000 (20,000 males and 29,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,350,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 34,000, manufacturing industries showed no change and other industries and services fell by 15,000. The total working popula-tion, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 3,000 from 23,482,000 to 23,479,000.

Unemployment The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 263,756 to 290,477 between 15th October and 12th November. There was a rise of 15,664 in the case of males and of 11,057 in the case of females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 125 at the end of November, compared with 122 at the

end of October. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during November resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £1,419,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 3,096,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workers employed in the engineering and allied industries, shipbuilding and ship remaining the rainway carries the increase the industry the ship repairing, the railway service, the iron and steel industry, the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade, the gas industry, and agriculture in Scotland.

Retail Prices

At 13th November the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 129, the same figure as at 16th October, compared with 116 at 14th November, 1950.

Industrial Disputes

Industrial Disputes The number of workers involved during November in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was nearly 36,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 91,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 117 and, in addition, 20 stoppages which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of workers employed at Willesden in the manufacture of gears, etc., for road vehicles and aircraft.

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AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Agricultural Wages Board made Orders on 22nd October, with effect from 5th November, 1951, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female

workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland. The Orders raise the minimum time rates for male general workers, 20 years or over, from 100s. a week to 108s. a week in all districts. For men employed wholly or mainly as shepherds the minimum is raised from 111s. to 120s., and for those employed as minimum is raised from 111s. to 120s., and for those employed as grieves or stewards, stockmen, horsemen or tractormen from 108s. 9d. to 117s. 6d. Men employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers are to receive 2s. 5d. an hour, an increase of 2d. an hour, and the differential rates of wages for overtime employment are raised from 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 11d. an hour for ordinary week-day overtime and from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. for overtime employment on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are increased by amounts varying according to age.

youths and boys are increased by amounts varying according to age. For female general workers, 21 years and over, the Orders fix a weekly minimum of 81s. 6d. in all districts in place of the previous minimum of 75s. 6d. For women employed wholly or mainly as stockwomen, horsewomen, tractorwomen, poultrywomen or dairymaids, the previous minimum rate of 84s. 3d. is raised to 91s. The minimum hourly rate for adult women employed by the day or hour or as part-time workers is increased from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. For overtime employment the minimum differential rates are advanced from 2s. to 2s. 2d. an hour for ordinary week-day overtime, and from 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 7½d. for overtime employment on Saturday afternoon and on Sunday. The corresponding rates for female workers under 21 years of age are increased by amounts varying according to age. according to age.

The wages payable to milkers are advanced from 9s. 3d. to 10s. a week for the daily milking of one cow; the rate of 1s. 9d. for each additional cow milked daily is unchanged.

each additional cow milked daily is unchanged. When workers are required by the conditions of their employment to provide board for other workers, allowances are payable as additions to the minimum rate of wages. These allowances are increased under the Orders by 4s. a week for boarding a male worker and by 3s. 6d. for a female worker. In the case of a shepherd providing board and lodging for a lamber and his dog the allowance is raised by 4s. 9d. For individual meals provided by a shepherd at handlings, dippings and clippings, there is an increase of 4d. a meal in the allowance.

The Orders incorporate revisions in the different districts of the values assigned to many of the benefits and advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash. These revisions apply mainly to the value of potatoes, board, single meals and milk supplied by the employer. The hours of work in respect of which the minimum rates are payable remain unchanged. As regards holidays with pay, the provisions in previous Orders are unchanged except for consequential increases in the rates of holiday remuneration.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Hours of Work in Factories using Electricity

On 20th November, the Minister of Labour and National Service On 20th November, the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Factories (Hours of Employment in Factories using Electricity) Amendment Order, 1951, under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of subsequent legislation continued in force by the Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1950. This Order amends Article 4 of the principal Order relating to the "staggering" of hours of day work of women and young persons and which provided *inter alia* that the finishing time for young persons under 16 years of age could be later than 6 p.m. but not later than 7.15 p.m. if the occupier held a "certificate of permission" issued by a District Inspector of Factories. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1947, page 371.) page 371.)

The new Order, which came into operation on 26th November, enables the certificate to specify, for not more than one evening in any week, a finishing time for young persons under the age of 16 later than 7.15 p.m. but not later than 10 p.m. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1951 No. 1998) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net $(3\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ post free})$.

Fumigation of Buildings and Ships

On 1st October the Secretary of State for Home Affairs made the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Buildings) Regulations, 1951, and the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Ships) Regula-tions, 1951, which come into operation on 1st February, 1952. The new Regulations relating to buildings make detailed provision

regarding the precautions relating to buildings make detailed provision regarding the precautions to be taken in carrying out the fumigation of buildings and replace the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Buildings) Regulations, 1938. The principal additions are that the operator is required to sign and give to the occupier, before beginning a fumigation, a statement relating to the requirements of the Regulations as to the exclusion of unauthorised persons and other precutioneur macaures and after the furtienties in and other precautionary measures, and, after the fumigation is completed, a certificate that all the requirements as to ventilation and other safety measures have been complied with.

The Regulations relating to ships provide in detail for the precautions to be taken in carrying out the fumigation of ships. (51432)



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INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING CO., LTD.

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Showrooms : 8, Berkeley Square, London, W.I and at Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and Glasgow.

IBM=

They include provisions regarding the giving of notice to certain persons, including the medical officer of health, of a forthcoming fumigation, and they require the members of a fumigation staff to be adequately trained and equipped with protective apparatus. No unauthorised person may enter the area of risk until it has been established that no danger remains, but provision is made, with the necessary safeguards, for the entry of the crew for starting ventilating fans where necessary, or for the entry of other authorised persons to remove certain articles. Special provision is made with regard to the fumigation of foodstuffs.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1951 No. 1759 and S.I. 1951 No. 1760) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d, and 9d. net, respectively ($7\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. post free).

Accidents to Railway Servants during 1950

The Annual Report of the Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways upon the accidents which occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1950 has been submitted to the Minister of Transport. The Report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 11d. post free).

Office, price 2s. net (2s. 1¹/₂d. post free). The statistical information given in the Report is based on returns made by the Railway Executive, the London Transport Executive, and certain minor railway companies which were not taken over by the British Transport Commission in January, 1948, and also on reports upon certain accidents made after Inquiries by the Ministry of Transport. Accidents continue to be reported on the same basis as before the nationalisation of railways and all figures in the Report are therefore comparable with those for previous years, apart from the years 1940–45, when fatalities and serious injuries only were required to be notified. All casualties to passengers or other persons, excluding railway servants, are required to be reported, however slight the injuries may be. For railway servants only those accidents which cause absence from ordinary work for more than three days are required to be reported. Personal injuries are classified as "serious " and " minor ". Serious injuries are defined as " amputation of limbs, a fracture or dislocation, internal injuries, loss of an eye, burns or scalds, and any other injury of similar serious character likely to cause protracted disablement."

The number of railway servants killed during 1950 was 204 compared with 209 in 1949 and annual averages of 297 and 238 during the two five-year periods 1940–45 and 1935–39 respectively. The number injured was 18,096 in 1950 and 20,057 in 1949, compared with the annual average rate of 15,479 in the period 1935–39. Of those injured in 1950, 2,107 were seriously and 15,989 slightly injured. injured

For reporting purposes, accidents are classified into three main groups: (1) train accidents (*i.e.*, accidents to trains and rolling stock on or affecting a passenger railway, and failures of rolling stock, track and structures), (2) movement accidents (*i.e.*, those connected with the movement of railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents), and (3) non-movement accidents (*i.e.*, those on railway During 1950, eight railway servants were killed in train accidents, 179 in movement accidents and 17 in non-movement accidents. The corresponding figures for railway servants who received serious injuries during the year were 19, 759 and 1,329 and for those receiving minor injuries 64, 1,604 and 14,321. The Report includes detailed analyses of the figures of all railway

accidents in 1950, summaries of 18 accidents which were the subject of Inquiry, comments on the causes of various other accidents and a review of the year 1950. A number of appendices to the Report contain detailed statistical and other relevant information.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1951

The Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, page 293), required the Board of Trade, for the purpose of providing at intervals general surveys of the state of trade and business, to take a census of production in the year 1949 of trade and business, to take a census of production in the year 1949 and in every subsequent year. The Act also provided that any person carrying on an undertaking may be required to furnish returns for the purposes of a census under the Act; and that the Board of Trade may, by order, exempt from such obligation, either wholly or partially, with or without conditions, any persons or any prescribed class of persons. In pursuance of these powers the Board of Trade, on 19th Novem-her mede the Cansus of Perduction (1952) (Paturns and Exempted

ber, made the Census of Production (1952) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1951. The Order, which operates from 31st December, prescribes the matters about which persons may be required to furnish returns for the purposes of the Census of Production being taken in 1952 in respect of the year 1951. It exempts from the obligation to furnish such returns any person carrying on an undertaking producing coal gas electricity of carrying on an undertaking producing coal, gas, electricity, oil shale, crude or refined petroleum or shale oil products to the extent to which, with certain qualifications, the information which would be required by those returns is furnished to the Minister of Fuel and Power. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1951 No. 1983) can be purchased

from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net $(3\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ post free})$. In a written answer to a question in the House of Commons on 27th November the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade stated that the President was carefully considering the future programme for Censuses of Production in order to secure economy of effort both in industry and in the Board of Trade. It was not desirable to alter the arrangements for the Census to be taken in 1952 in respect of production in 1951; the Order defining the scope of this Census had been made and the forms already printed.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Second Report of the Ministry of National Insurance

The second Report of the Ministry of National Insurance has been published as a Command Paper.* The Report describes the administration of the national insurance, industrial injuries and family allowances schemes during the period 5th July, 1949, to 31st December, 1950.

The Introduction to the Report states that the period under The introduction to the Report states that the period under review was mainly one of consolidation, and no far-reaching changes were made in any of the three schemes. For the benefit of the public and in the interests of efficient administration there was further decentralisation to local offices of work on pensions and family allowances previously carried out in central offices. The Report contains, in addition to a general account of the three Report contains, in addition to a general account of the three schemes for which the Ministry is responsible, sections dealing in more detail with selected aspects of the working of the schemes, including chapters on retirement trends, methods of paying benefit, and the classification of the insured population and the collection of their contributions. Of the 23,200,000 contributors at 31st December, 1949, 21,300,000 were employed, 1,400,000 were self-employed, and 500,000 were not working for gain. At the end of 1950, just over three million families were receiving family allowances, which cost £61 $\frac{3}{4}$ million during the year. During the financial year ended 31st March, 1950, £366 million was paid in benefits from the National Insurance Fund and £12 million from the Industrial Injuries Fund. The work of enforcement is described the Industrial Injuries Fund. The work of enforcement is described in the section dealing with collection of contributions and the Report notes that the general standard of compliance with the contributions conditions was high. An increase in the number of prosecutions for non-payment of contributions is explained by a stiffening in the official attitude to non-compliance when discovered; the Acts had been in force long enough for their provisions to he the Acts had been in force long enough for their provisions to be

videly known. During 1950 nearly 2,800,000 claims, which included repeat claims by the same person, were received for unemployment benefit, an increase of 60,000 on the previous year. In July, 1950, about 230,000 persons were registered at Employment Exchanges and in receipt of unemployment benefit or national assistance, compared with 210,000 in July, 1949. The cost of unemployment benefit was

* Second Report of the Ministry of National Insurance for the period 5th July, 1949, to 31st December, 1950. Cmd. 8412. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 8d. post free).

Ministry of Labour Gazette. December, 1951 £19‡ million during the financial year 1949–50. The Ministry of Labour and National Service has continued to pay unemployment benefit as agents for the Ministry of National Insurance. In the period reviewed, which included two summers and one winter, there were 10‡ million new claims for sickness benefit. The weekly average of new claims for the whole of 1949 was 133,600 and for 1950 it was 137,700. The number of persons receiving benefit at any one time is subject to considerable variation through-out the year; it was 790,000 in July, 1949, and 1,080,000 in Febru-ary, 1950 (at the height of the influenza epidemic). The total cost of sickness benefit in the year ended 31st March, 1950, was £65½ million. Maternity benefit was paid to about 700,000 women in 1950. About one in seven of the mothers who claimed this benefit qualified for maternity allowance of 36s. for 13 weeks (paid to women who normally work for pay) in addition to maternity grant (£4 for each child born), and the remainder received attendance allowance (20s. a week for four weeks after confinement) in addition to the grant. to the grant.

grant, which has been payable since 5th July, 1949, is described in the Report as a feature new to State insurance in this country. In the nine months to the end of March, 1950, death grants cost nearly $\pounds 1,600,000$.

grants cost nearly £1,600,000. New retirement pensions awarded during the eighteen months beginning 5th July, 1949, numbered 300,000, and 100,000 pensions were awarded to the wives of pensioners in right of their husbands' insurances. The total number of retirement pensioners increased during the period from 3,700,000 to 4,000,000 and the number of persons receiving contributory old-age pensions from the previous scheme declined from about 400,000 to just over 200,000. The section of the Report dealing with the subject of retirement trends emphasises the importance of people continuing in regular work beyond the normal age of retirement and discusses the effect of the insurance provisions designed to encourage them to do so. The broad conclusion drawn from the statistical evidence so far available is that roughly the same proportion of people reaching pensionable age are continuing at work. This proportion is already fairly high for men and the proportion for women seems to be increasing. Under the industrial injuries scheme, claims for injury benefit have been made fairly steadily at the rate of 15,000 to 16,000 a week. Most of the claims came from the heavy industries, the coal-mining

Most of the claims came from the heavy industries, the coal-mining industry accounting for no less than one-third. Claims for disablement benefit, which were made by about ten per cent. of those who received injury benefit, were being received at the rate of 80,000 a year. About 3,000 awards of industrial death benefit

were made in each of the years 1949 and 1950. Claims to all types of insurance benefit are decided not by the Ministry but by independent statutory authorities, consisting of insurance officers, local tribunals and the Commissioner. During 1950 12 million new claims for benefit were decided by insurance officers. Appeals to local tribunals against the decisions of the insurance officers were made in 75,000 cases; of these 30 per cent. were decided in the claimants' favour. The Commissioner, who is appointed by the Crown, gave decisions on over 2,600 appeals and references during the year and in about 1,000 cases he decided in e claimant's favour.

the claimant's favour. During the financial year 1949–50 income to the National Insurance Fund amounted to £568 million, which included £400 million in contributions, £142 million from the Exchequer, and £26 million income from investments. Payments totalled £430 million. The balance in the Fund at 31st March, 1950, was £334 million, and the balance of the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund remained at £786 million. Receipts by the Industrial Injuries Fund totalled £37 million, made up mainly of £30 million in contributions and £6 million from the Exchequer. Expenditure on benefits and administration was £14 million, leaving a balance in the Fund of £39 million. The accounts of the National Insurance Funds for 1949–50, giving detailed figures and other relevant in-Funds for 1949–50, giving detailed figures and other relevant in-formation, were published earlier this year (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 104). The Report states that the schemes for national insurance,

industrial injuries insurance and family allowances operate as a unified system throughout Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. Reciprocal arrangements with the Irish Republic cover unemployment benefit, sickness and maternity benefits and certain questions concerning the insurability of seamen. A reciprocal agreement on family allowances operates with New Zealand and a national insurance reciprocal agreement has been made and is operating with France. Further agreements are being negotiated

The Report is followed by appendices which give statistical and other information regarding the operation of the national insurance and allied schemes, including a list of Government publications relating to the work of the Ministry of National Insurance and of leaflets available to the public. An article on the Report, published last year, which reviewed the work of the Ministry from its formation in November, 1944, to 4th July, 1949, was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1950 (page 196).

Insurability of Inspectors of Mines

On 27th November the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority, with the consent of the Treasury, and the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2076). These Regulations, which came into operation on 10th December, amend the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Regulations, 1948, by extending insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, to certain employments in connection with the inspection of mines, and by prescribing the persons to be treated as the employers of persons engaged in such employments. Copies of the Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (41d. post free).

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION Fourth Session of Inland Transport

The Inland Transport Committee, one of the Industrial Commit-tees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to deal with conditions in certain major industries, opened its Fourth Session at Nervi, near Genoa, on 4th December. agenda was as follows :--

Industrial Committee

(1) General Report, dealing particularly with : (a) Action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the previous Sessions; (b) steps taken by the Office to follow up the studies and enquiries proposed by the Committee ; and (c) recent events and developments in the inland transport industry.

(2) Labour problems affecting co-ordination of transport.

The Industrial Committees of the International Labour Organisa-tion are tripartite in character, consisting of two representatives of Governments, employers and workers, respectively, from each of the countries most directly concerned with the particular industries covered. The representatives may be accompanied by advisers. For the Fourth Session of the Inland Transport Committee the following representatives attended from the United Kingdom. Government Representatives : Mr. A. M. Morgan, Assistant Secre-tary, Ministry of Labour and National Service ; Mr. A. W. Clarke, Principal, Ministry of Transport. Employers' Representatives : Mr. F. Gilbert, O.B.E., Principal Staff Officer of the British Trans-port Commission ; Mr. D. F. MacDonald, General Manager of the National Association of Port Employers ; Alternate Repre-sentative and Adviser, Mr. G. Shrosbree, Executive Secretary of the Civil Air Transport Employers' Secretariat. Workers' Representa-The Industrial Committees of the International Labour Organisain relation to the present economic situation and to long-term economic development; (2) for consideration of the methods of co-operation between the International Labour Office and Asian Countries with a view to ensuring the best use of the Asian Field Office and other resources, and (3) for a review of the technical assistance programme. The Government of the United Kingdom were invited to appoint The Government of the United Kingdom were invited to appoint a delegation to attend the Conference and were represented by :--Delegate : Mr. M. D. Tennant, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Advisers : Mr. R. Turner, Principal, Colonial Office ; Mr. T. M. Cowan, Labour Adviser to the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia ; and Mr. J. H. Macartney, Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Labour, North Borneo. Civil Air Transport Employers' Secretariat. Workers' Representa-tives : Mr. J. B. Figgins, Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council, and General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen ; Mr. F. Coyle, National Secretary, Passenger Trans-

Increased Statutory Minimum Wages in Luxembourg

In order to bring the prescribed statutory minimum wages in Luxembourg into line with increases in the cost-of-living index since August, 1948, the basic rates then fixed (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1949, page 383) for men of normal physical capacity and aged 21 years and over have been increased by 20 per cent. under a Grand-Ducal Decree of 18th August, 1951, with effect from 1st September, 1951. The new rates thus amount to 21 frances an hour, and 4,200 frances a month for workers engaged on a monthly basis, as compared with the earlier rates of 17.50 and 3.500 frances respectively. The Table below shows the average hourly wage rates at 1st July, 1951, of manual workers, 18 years of age and over, in the industry groups covered by the quarterly enquiry in the zone in which the minimum rates fixed for unskilled workers are not subject to any reduction (*i.e.*, the Paris region). The Table also shows the general averages for all groups in that zone taken together, with the corresponding averages in the zones in which the minimum rates are subject to abatements of $3 \cdot 75$, $7 \cdot 50$, $11 \cdot 25$ and $13 \cdot 50$ per cent. respectively. In addition to the classes of workers shown in the Table, the report gives separate averages for men and women in the unskilled class who are engaged in heavy work and for workers classified as highly skilled. and 3,500 francs respectively. workers classified as highly skilled.

As regards women workers, the rates hitherto observed under collective agreements normally ranged from 80 to 90 per cent. of those for men, but provision has been made under the present Decree for the rate to be assessed uniformly at 90 per cent. in cases where the working conditions and output of the women are equivalent with those of men. This provision, the Decree states, has been included in order to take account of the principle of equal pay for equal work embodied in the relevant Convention and Recommendation adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 1951 in June, 1951.

For the great majority of industrial workers in Luxembourg wages are fixed by collective agreements which recognise the principle of the automatic adjustment of wages correspondingly with changes in the cost-of-living index. Nevertheless, by express provision made in the Decree employers who considered that the economic and financial condition of their undertaking did not allow them to apply immediately and wholly the prescribed minimum wages were authorised to apply within one month from 1st September, 1951, for provisional exemption, upon the grant of which the Ministers of Labour and of Economic Affairs were to decide jointly after investigation.

Rates of Wages in France in July, 1951

Statistics of the average hourly rates of wages of industrial workers in France are collected in the course of an enquiry into economic activity and conditions of employment which the French Ministry of Labour and Social Security carries out at quarterly intervals. The latest available report on the enquiry relates to 1st July, 1951, and is based on the returns obtained by the Ministry's Labour Inspection organisation from about 26,000 undertakings with not less than ten wage earners each and employing in the aggregate about three-and-a-half million workers, or approximately 58 pcr cent. of the staff of all the undertakings in the industrial groups covered. The enquiry does not extend to agriculture, electricity and gas supply, or the public services, and it takes no account of isolated workers or domestic staff. The earnings re-turned for the purposes of the enquiry were those of male and female time-workers 18 years of age and over.

The enquiry showed that during the second quarter of 1951 there was an increase of approximately nine per cent. in average hourly rates of wages. This increase is attributed mainly to the effects of the Government Order of 23rd March, 1951, raising the (51432)

port Section of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Mr. A. E. Goodbody of the Government of Northern Ireland accom-panied the Government representatives. The workers' representa-tives were accompanied by advisers.

Asian Man-Power Technical Conference

An Asian Man-power Technical Conference, convened by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, opened at Bangkok on 12th December. The general purpose of the Con-ference was to determine methods for full utilisation of man-power ference was to determine methods for full utilisation of man-power in the development of Asian countries, and to formulate a concrete plan of action by the International Labour Office in the man-power field in Asia. The Governing Body decided that the questions to be regarded as coming under the term "Man-power" should be vocational and technical training; employment problems; and migration. The agenda of the Conference provided (1) for an exchange of views on the present state of man-power problems in Asian countries with particular regard to the man-power position in relation to the present economic situation and to long-term

LABOUR OVERSEAS

level of guaranteed minimum wages, and to a minor extent to the reduction in the zonal abatements prescribed by the Order of 13th June, 1951. (See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 428.)

Industrial Group Un skill Zone A Fr Metal Production 94 Engineering and Electrical 101 Glass 97 Pottery and Building Building and Public Works 98 Chemicals and Rubber 97 Agricultural Produce and Food Industries 93 Textiles 97 Clothing 94	ed skilled Fr. 2 109·3 9 118·7 117·8 1 104·4 112·8 2 109·9	Skilled Fr. 127.8 136.3 136.1 119.6 123.7 119.8	Un- skilled Fr. 97.6 93.8 90.9	Women Semi- skilled Fr. 105 · 8 109 · 2 106 · 5 98 · 8	Skilled Fr. 126·1 123·8
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Engineering and Electrical 101 Glass 97 Pottery and Building Materials 93 Building and Public Works Chemicals and Rubber 97 Agricultural Produce and Food Industries 93 Textiles 97 Clothing 94	•9 118.7 •1 117.8 •1 104.4 •2 112.8 •2 109.9	136·3 136·1 119·6 123·7	97.6 93.8 90.9	109·2 106·5	
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Textiles 97 Clothing 94 Leather and Skins 94	.6 108.6	122.4	90.6	104.7	115.2
Clothing 94 Leather and Skins 94		130.2	92.9	101.8	110.8
Leather and Skins 94		141.6	89.1	102.3	112.8
		128.2	90.8	106.6	120.9
Wood and Furniture 96		128.1	90.4	102.7	115.4
Paper and Cardboard 94		133.9	88.9	104.1	110.4
D ' 1' 100		161.8	93.2	117.0	131.2
Minuthing Industrian 00		139.3	91.1	107.2	122.9
T		121.1		107 2	122 /
Commerce— 96	0 100 4	121 1	Section of the sectio	125. 8734	C. M. C. C.
Agricultural and Food 93	.6 105.5	116.3	90.5	100.2	114.2
Other 99		130.6	93.0	106.1	117.7
Entertainment 105		162.2		100 1	
TT 111 07		119.9	91.4	100.8	107.4
General Averages— 97	4 103 3	1155	JI T	100 0	10/ 4
7 1 00	.6 116.2	131.5	92.6	106.6	118.0
		116.2	87.1	98.5	106.9
" C		106.9	82.7	90.8	97.4
" D 90		99.4	78.9	86.3	92.7
", E 80 77		96.0	76.8	83.4	88.9

At the date of the enquiry, the average duration of the working week for manual workers, in all the industrial groups and zones taken together, was $45 \cdot 7$ hours. The general increase of nine per cent. in average hourly wage rates during the quarter, the report states, left almost unchanged the relationship between the levels of wage rates for men and women, and between the levels of different classes of workers. Figures are also given showing the rise in average hourly rates of wages since January, 1946. During the period from 1st January, 1946, to 1st July, 1951, there was an average increase of over 300 per cent. The average hourly rate for women, which was 15 per cent, below that for men at the beginning of 1946, was 7.0 per cent, below the rate for men in April, 1951. of 1946, was $7 \cdot 0$ per cent. below the rate for men in April, 1951, and $7 \cdot 2$ in July, 1951.

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Paid Holidays in Sweden

More liberal provision for annual paid holidays in Sweden has been made by an Act of 25th May, 1951, amending the earlier relevant legislation of which an account was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1947 (page 192).

of this GAZETTE for June, 1947 (page 192). The new legislation increases, as from 1st July, 1951, the basis of assessment of the annual paid holidays for the general body of workers from one to one-and-a-half working days in respect of every qualifying month during which the worker performs at least 16 days' work for the same employer, so that the maximum period of the annual holiday is raised from 12 to 18 days (excluding Sundays), equivalent to the period already applicable to young workers under 18 years of age, and certain classes of workers in strenuous or unhealthy occupations. As, however, the holidays in any year continue to be assessed on the basis of qualifying employment in the several months of the preceding calendar year, the duration of holidays granted in 1952 in respect of the qualifying year 1951 cannot exceed 15 days, and thus the full 18 days' holiday cannot come into account until 1953.

Other amendments introduced by the Act stipulate that the holiday compensation payable to home-workers and similar cate-gories shall be raised from four to six per cent. of their earnings during the prescribed qualifying period, and that agricultural workers' holidays shall, in common with those of other workers, he computed subject to the concert rules which require that holidays be granted subject to the general rules which require that holidays must, as far as possible, fall in the summer and be taken con-secutively for at least 12 days.

A further Act of 25th May, 1951, superseding the Act of 29th June, 1946, which prescribed longer holidays for young workers and workers in strenuous or unhealthy occupations, re-asserted the right of workers whose occupation exposes them to X-rays and the influence of radio-active substances to three days' paid holiday for every month during the qualifying year in which at least 16 days' work was performed under conditions that involved such exposure.

Workers' Share in the Control of **Industry** in Germany

In the article on this subject which appeared in the September issue of this GAZETTE (page 357), a correction is necessary in the last paragraph but one. The paragraph should read as follows :— Provision is also made for the appointment of a personnel director (*Arbeitsdirektor*) to the Board of Management (*Vorstand*) of an undertaking. This appointment and its termination are subject to the concurrence of a majority of the workers' representatives on the Board of Supervision on the Board of Supervision

Social Security in New Zealand in 1950-51

The Social Security Department of New Zealand have presented their twelfth Annual Report in accordance with the provisions of the Social Security Act, 1938. The Report gives an account of the work of the Department in relation to unemployment, sickness, and other social security benefits and in the administration of war pensions and allowances and other related matters during the ware anded 21ct March 1951. vear ended 31st March, 1951.

New legislation introduced during the year made various amend-ments in the conditions for the receipt of social security cash benefits, one of which increased the basic benefit rates by 2s. 6d. a week as from 8th May, 1950. Further increases of up to 5s. a week were authorised as from 15th February, 1951, in the maxi-mum rate of superannuation benefit and the basic rate of age, widows', invalids', miners', sickness and unemployment benefits.

Applications for unemployment benefit dealt with by the Social Security Department during the year ended 31st March, 1951, numbered 172, of which 115 were granted and 57 were declined. At the end of March, ten persons were drawing unemployment benefit compared with 12 at the end of March, 1950. The total expenditure on unemployment benefit during 1950–51 amounted to £5,355, compared with £10,402 for the previous year, a decrease of £5 047 of £5,047

Under the Social Security Act a special emergency benefit may be granted, in cases of hardship, to a person who is not qualified for any other benefit under the Act but who, because of age, physical or mental disability, or for any other reason, is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Emergency benefit (which would be in lieu of other benefit) may also be granted where it is considered that a course of medical treatment or occu-pational training would be beneficial. The number of such bene-fits granted during the year was 2,705, compared with 2,730 during

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the previous year ; the numbers in force at the end of March, 1951, and March, 1950, were 2,260 and 2,277 respectively. Total expenditure on emergency benefit was $\pounds 292,069$ in 1950–51 and $\pounds 280,155$ in 1949–50.

£280,155 in 1949–50. Other monetary benefits provided under the Social Security Scheme include superannuation benefits, payable quarterly to persons aged 65 years and over ; age, widows', orphans', family, invalids' and miners' benefits, paid monthly ; and sickness benefit, paid weekly. The numbers of recipients of these benefits at 31st March, 1951, and the total amounts paid during the preceding twelve months are shown in the Table below, together with the corresponding figures for 1949–50.

Benefit	Number of at 31st		Amount of Benefit paid in 12 months ended 31st March			
The second second second	1951	1950	1951	1950		
Superannuation Age Widows' Orphans' Family	70,304 122,187 12,909 334 263,493 8,992	69,356 117,156 14,198 366 254,920 9,476	£ 2,336,275 17,150,839 2,142,232 33,061 15,289,346 1,429,276	£ 2,179,365 15,133,751 2,159,914 31,176 14,850,959 1,397,713		
Miners' Sickness	592 4,504	636 4.931	125,189 1,042,050	120,061 1,008,651		

In addition to monetary benefits the Social Security Department In addition to monetary benefits the social security Department granted medical, hospital, maternity, pharmaceutical, etc., benefits, the value of which amounted to £8,723,383 during 1950–51. A comprehensive reciprocal agreement has been in operation between New Zealand and the Commonwealth of Australia since

1st July, 1949, and covers age, invalids', widows', family, un-employment and sickness benefits in New Zealand and the related Australian social service benefits. During the year 213 reciprocal benefits were granted to persons who had left Australia to reside permanently in New Zealand. At the end of March, 1951, the number of reciprocal benefits in force in New Zealand under these arrangements was 388, compared with 341 a year earlier. Reciprocity between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is

Reciprocity between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is confined to family benefits (children's allowances). The number of such benefits in force in New Zealand decreased from 776 (in-cluding 20 Northern Ireland) at 31st March, 1950, to 710 (including 11 Northern Ireland) at 31st March, 1951. The total expenditure on social security cash benefits during the year ended 31st March, 1951, was £39,845,692, compared with £37,472,149 during the previous year. Of such expenditure, 44·5 per cent. was paid during 1950–51 without a means test ; the remainder was subject to a means test. At the end of March, 1950, the Social Security Fund had a balance of £6.095.000. Receipts the Social Security Fund had a balance of $\pounds 6,095,000$. Receipts during the following year amounted to $\pounds 49,882,000$, of which $\pounds 35,814,000$ represented the social security charge on wages and other income and miscellaneous receipts, and $\pounds 14,000,000$ granted by the New Zealand Parliament from the Consolidated Fund. Ex-penditure in benefits during the same period amounted to $\pounds 48,569,000$ and on administration and other expresses $\pounds 852,000$. At alst

and on administration and other expenses £852,000. At 31st March, 1951, the balance of the Fund was £6,556,000. The Social Security Scheme in New Zealand was briefly described in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1950 (page 51). An article on the work of the Social Security Department during 1949-50 was published in the issue for December, 1950 (page 414)

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR THE COMMONWEALTH

The 71st Number of the Statistical Abstract for the Common-wealth has been presented to Parliament by the President of the Board of Trade and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 8s. 6d. net (8s. 10d. post free). The present Number contains trade statistics only, relating to the years 1947, 1948, 1949 and the first half of 1950. An introductory note states that the contents and lay-out have been revised, for this issue, in consultation with other members of the Commonwealth More detailed information is given about the direction of trade and the brief statistical notes for each country have been revised and are grouped into one for each country have been revised and are grouped into one section at the end of the volume.

The statistics of direction of trade are given in a series of Tables showing, for each country or territory of the Commonwealth (including colonies, protectorates, etc.), the value of import and export trade with individual countries and regions. The other main statistical series which the volume contains gives the value of the external trade of Commonwealth countries by principal commod-ity groups. This section either for quantity to yield a with a normalthe external trade of Commonwealth countries by principal commod-ity groups. This section gives figures for quantity as well as value and shows exports of domestic produce separately from total exports. Summary Tables show the figures for total exports and imports, and for domestic exports and re-exports, of each Commonwealth country with the rest of the world. The direction of trade of the Commonwealth as a whole, and also of the sterling area, which includes some non-Commonwealth countries, with other economic and geographical areas is also shown in Summary Tables and geographical areas is also shown in Summary Tables.

FACTORY ORDERS

A collection of Regulations and Orders under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, and certain other Acts ; with an appendix containing certain Orders made under Defence Regulations.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. December, 1951

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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mployment in Great Britain in October :					Unemployment at 12th November, 1951—continued	
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Numbers Unemployed in United Kingdom :	Regional	Analysis		474	Coal Mining, Employment in October	481
Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns				475	Employment Overseas	481

Employment in Great Britain in October

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that there was little change in the size of the total working population* during October, a marginal increase in the number of men being offset by a slightly larger decline in the An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below. The industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification. number of women

The strength of the Forces rose by 4,000 during October to a total of 844,000 excluding Reservists recalled for short-period training. It is estimated that there were about 9,000 ex-Service personnel on release leave at the end of the month who had not entered

employment. At 12th November the number of persons registered as un-employed was 290,500, an increase of 26,700 compared with the total at 15th October. Unemployment represented $1 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with $1 \cdot 3$ per cent. in October and $1 \cdot 5$ per cent. in November last year. The total number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) decreased by nearly 50,000 (20,000 men and 29,000 women) during October. There was a decrease of 34,000 in employment in the basic industries during the month mainly due to a seasonal fall (estimated at about 30,000) in agriculture. The number of wage earners on colliery books fell by 900 in October. There was no net change in employment in the manufacturing

There was no net change in employment in the manufacturing industries during the month, increases in some industry groups being offset by declines in others. The main increases were in metals, engineering and vehicles (+ 21,000) and in food, drink and tobacco (+ 5,000), while there were decreases of 19,000 in clothing and 10 000 in textuals. and 10,000 in textiles.

The total number employed in building and contracting is estimated to have fallen slightly during October. There was little change in employment in the distributive trades while the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group declined by 11,000 due to a further seasonal fall in catering, hotels, etc.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	610 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		Mr. Aller		T	housands
		Mid- 1948	End- 1950	End- Sept., 1951	End- Oct., 1951	Change during Oct., 1951
Total Working Popul	lation*		1 100	Er generation	The series	
Men		15,810 7,094	15,891 7,289	16,031 7,451	16,034 7,445	+ 3 - 6
Total		22,904	23,180	23,482	23,479	- 3
H.M. Forces and Services Men	Women's	807 39	730 22	817 23	821 23	+ 4
Total	124.	846	752	840	844	+ 4
Men and Women o Leave who have taken up employm Registered Unemploy Persons in Civil ment	not yet	92 282	328†	8 235†	9 276†	+ 1 +41
Men	:	14,698 6,986	14,934 7,166	15,064 7,335	15,044 7,306	-20 -29
Total in Civil ment	Employ-	21,684	22,100	22,399	22,350	-49

ts the total number of persons aged to gister themselves as available for such and women on release leave not yet in and women on release leave not yet in mand persons employers and persons register themselves as d, and all pers prestic servants and gainfully occupied persons over pen workers are counted as full units.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS required by customers in the Midlands may be obtained quickly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 2 EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM, 3 (51432)

1951 EDITION

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ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

17.152 1.5-152 1.7.203				Station and	nousand
Industry or Service	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	End- Sept., 1951	End- Oct., 1951	Change during Oct., 1951
Basic Industries	- The start			100.52	
Coal Mining Total Man-power	795	762	768	767	- 1
Books) Other Mining and Quarrying Gas, Electricity and Water	(725) 80 312	(689) 80 361	(695) 80 365	(694) 80 366	(- 1) + 1
Transport and Communica- tion Agriculture and Fishing	1,808 1,235	1,776 1,129	1,793 1,185	1,790 1,154	$-3 \\ -31$
Total, Basic Industries	4,230	4,108	4,191	4,157	-34
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metals, Engineering and	444	484	499	501	+ 2
Vehicles	3,935 936 662 723 1,399	4,086 1,033 714 803 1,500	4,150 1,032 714 824 1,527	4,171 1,022* 695 829 1,528	$+21 \\ -10 \\ -19 \\ + 5 \\ + 1$
Total, Manufacturing Industries	8,099	8,620	8,746	8,746	
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades	1,463 2,523	1,409 2,654	1,452 2,654	1,448 2,653	- 4 - 1
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services Public Administration—	3,938	3,915	3,946	3,935	-11
National Government Service	696 735	631 763	640 770	641 770	+ 1
Total in Civil Employment	21,684	22,100	22,399	22,350	-49

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-1948, end-1950, and September and October, 1951. The figures relate to employees only; they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preseding paragraphs. Satisfactory actions to see 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.

made at monthly intervals for the individual industries. The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Certain industries and services which are not covered by employers' returns (or are only partially covered), or for which figures are not available in the same form as for those shown below, are omitted from the Table. Persons registered as unemployed and ex-Service men and women on release leave are not included.

A**

* Cotton-336,000. Wool-206,000. Other textiles-480,000.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Ministry of Labour Gazette. December, 1951

		Mal	es	10 3	ana catalana Ana	Fema	les	a paran	Total			
Industry	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	Sept., 1951	Oct., 1951	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	Sept., 1951	Oct., 1951	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	Sept., 1951	Oct., 1951
ining, etc. Coal Mining	782.8	748.8	755.2	754·3	11.5	12.9	12.9	12.9	794.3	761.7	768 • 1	767.2
on-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Cilass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	229 · 1 69 · 3 34 · 2 29 · 6 19 · 9 12 · 9 63 · 2	$\begin{array}{r} 241 \cdot 1 \\ 72 \cdot 0 \\ 37 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 66 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	244·3 71·9 37·3 31·5 22·2 12·8 68·6	245.6 72.2 37.5 31.5 22.5 12.9 69.0	77.97.442.111.75.61.49.7	$\begin{array}{r} 83 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	88.7 8.1 48.0 12.9 6.5 1.0 12.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 89 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 48 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 307 \cdot 0 \\ 76 \cdot 7 \\ 76 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 3 \\ 25 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 72 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	324·4 79·6 82·4 43·3 27·7 13·5 77·9	333.0 80.0 85.3 44.4 28.7 13.8 80.8	334 .9 80.3 85.8 44.5 29.0 13.9 81.4
emicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	311 · 2 16·8 150·6 14·0 24·2 25·8 29·8 27·3 22·7	340.6 16.8 162.1 16.9 25.3 28.3 32.1 32.6 26.5	351·2 17·0 169·3 17·4 26·7 28·5 31·4 34·3 26·6	352.5 17.1 169.8 17.5 26.8 28.6 31.3 34.6 26.8	$\begin{array}{c} 128 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 52 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	138.4 0.6 51.2 24.4 13.0 11.3 24.0 6.5 7.4	$\begin{array}{c} 143 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 53 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 143 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 54 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	439.5 17.3 202.7 34.4 36.4 36.9 49.5 33.3 29.0	479.0 17.4 213.3 41.3 38.3 39.6 56.1 39.1 33.9	494·4 17·6 223·2 42·3 42·0 40·0 54·6 40·9 33·8	495.9 17.7 223.9 42.4 42.4 40.1 54.2 41.2 34.0
etal Manufacture	458 ·7 19·3 192·3 96·5 15·0 18·0 33·0 84·6	474·2 20·2 195·8 101·0 15·5 19·0 37·1 85·6	471 · 7 19 · 8 193 · 3 102 · 1 15 · 2 18 · 1 36 · 5 86 · 7	473 · 1 19 · 8 193 · 4 102 · 5 15 · 2 18 · 0 36 · 6 87 · 6	61 · 1 0 · 7 18 · 5 16 · 3 2 · 7 1 · 1 6 · 2 15 · 6	62.6 0.5 19.0 15.8 2.7 1.1 7.1 16.4	65.3 0.5 20.1 16.5 2.7 1.1 7.0 17.4	65.8 0.5 20.2 16.6 2.8 1.1 7.1 17.5	519 · 8 20 · 0 210 · 8 112 · 8 17 · 7 19 · 1 39 · 2 100 · 2	536.8 20.7 214.8 116.8 18.2 20.1 44.2 102.0	$537.0 \\ 20.3 \\ 213.4 \\ 118.6 \\ 17.9 \\ 19.2 \\ 43.5 \\ 104.1 \\ $	538 · 9 20 · 3 213 · 6 119 · 1 18 · 0 19 · 1 43 · 7 105 · 1
gineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Bollers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines	$\begin{array}{c} 1,430\cdot7\\217\cdot0\\74\cdot4\\35\cdot3\\19\cdot5\\63\cdot0\\20\cdot2\\57\cdot5\\33\cdot2\\64\cdot7\\526\cdot0\\122\cdot5\\38\cdot2\\27\cdot8\\36\cdot0\\16\cdot7\\16\cdot7\\68\cdot0\end{array}$	$1,475\cdot 4 \\ 194\cdot 4 \\ 194\cdot 4 \\ 70\cdot 5 \\ 35\cdot 8 \\ 23\cdot 3 \\ 65\cdot 5 \\ 23\cdot 0 \\ 60\cdot 2 \\ 33\cdot 6 \\ 72\cdot 3 \\ 550\cdot 1 \\ 128\cdot 5 \\ 40\cdot 4 \\ 29\cdot 1 \\ 47\cdot 1 \\ 17\cdot 5 \\ 11\cdot 0 \\ 73\cdot 1 \\ 10 \\ 73\cdot 1 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 73\cdot 1 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\$	1,496.5 195.1 70.7 37.4 23.9 67.6 23.8 58.5 37.2 68.6 557.9 131.5 40.3 29.6 50.4 18.6 11.3 74.1	1,500 · 4 194 · 9 70 · 7 37 · 4 23 · 9 67 · 7 58 · 7 37 · 7 68 · 3 558 · 4 132 · 1 40 · 7 29 · 9 51 · 4 18 · 9 9 51 · 4 18 · 9	382.2 7.9 3.6 5.1 1.7 13.7 9.8 8.0 6.4 118.5 49.0 24.1 20.3 31.0 19.9 8.6 51.4	$\begin{array}{c} 393 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 120 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 45 \cdot 8 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 51 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	416.0 8.0 4.1 5.4 2.1 14.0 3.4 10.4 8.5 5.8 125.8 47.3 23.9 19.9 48.4 24.1 9.4 55.5	421.8 7.9 4.1 5.3 2.1 14.0 3.4 10.5 8.7 5.8 127.2 48.1 24.3 20.3 49.5 24.7 9.6 56.3	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,812.9}\\ \textbf{224.9}\\ \textbf{78.0}\\ \textbf{40.4}\\ \textbf{21.2}\\ \textbf{76.7}\\ \textbf{23.4}\\ \textbf{41.2}\\ \textbf{71.1}\\ \textbf{644.5}\\ \textbf{171.5}\\ \textbf{62.3}\\ \textbf{48.1}\\ \textbf{67.0}\\ \textbf{36.6}\\ \textbf{19.3}\\ \textbf{119.4} \end{array}$	$1,869 \cdot 1$ $202 \cdot 3$ $74 \cdot 1$ $40 \cdot 7$ $25 \cdot 4$ $78 \cdot 9$ $26 \cdot 4$ $70 \cdot 8$ $41 \cdot 1$ $78 \cdot 1$ $773 \cdot 1$ $670 \cdot 1$ $173 \cdot 1$ $63 \cdot 6$ $48 \cdot 1$ $92 \cdot 9$ $38 \cdot 4$ $20 \cdot 1$ $125 \cdot 0$	1,912.5 203.1 74.8 42.8 42.8 45.7 74.4 683.7 178.8 64.2 49.5 98.8 42.7 20.7 129.6	1,922 · 2 202 · 8 74 · 8 42 · 7 26 · 0 81 · 7 27 · 1 69 · 2 46 · 4 74 · 1 68 · 6 180 · 2 65 · 0 50 · 2 100 · 9 43 · 6 21 · 1 130 · 8
hicles 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 Callway Locomotive Shops Cher Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	768.0 242.8 188.4 120.5 52.1 63.8 20.8 72.9	822.9 264.1 196.7 127.2 73.2 58.3 20.3 77.1	837.9 262.1 204.1 139.5 75.5 57.0 20.1 73-6	842 · 4 263 · 2 204 · 3 141 · 7 77 · 3 56 · 7 20 · 1 73 · 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 120 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $	131 · 1 43 · 6 25 · 4 22 · 4 28 · 8 2 · 5 2 · 1 3 · 7	138.9 44.8 27.0 25.7 30.6 2.5 2.1 3.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 140.5 \\ 45.0 \\ 27.1 \\ 26.5 \\ 31.2 \\ 2.5 \\ 2.1 \\ 3.5 \\ \end{array} $	888 · 2 284 · 5 211 · 4 141 · 5 74 · 1 66 · 7 22 · 9 76 · 6	954.0 307.7 222.1 149.6 102.0 60.8 22.4 80.8	976.8 306.9 231.1 165.2 106.1 59.5 22.2 77.1	982.9 308.2 231.4 168.2 108.5 59.2 22.2 76.7
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	6.7 319.0 32.6 21.5 30.3 27.1 24.9 27.5 155.1	6.0 315.9 31.3 20.7 30.7 28.2 26.6 25.5 152.9	6.0 312.1 31.6 20.5 30.7 27.1 25.8 25.2 151.2	5.9 313.3 31.6 20.6 30.9 27.1 25.9 25.3 151.9	3.8 183.7 20.6 19.2 5.2 10.2 28.6 16.4 83.5	2.6 186.8 22.1 17.5 5.3 9.4 30.7 15.1 86.7	2.7 191.0 23.5 17.6 5.5 9.6 29.9 15.3 89.6	2.6 192.3 23.7 17.6 5.6 9.7 30.4 15.5 89.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 5 \\ 502 \cdot 7 \\ 53 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 5 \\ 37 \cdot 3 \\ 53 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 9 \\ 238 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	8·6 502·7 53·4 38·2 36·0 37·6 57·3 40·6 239·6	8.7 503.1 55.1 38.1 36.2 36.7 55.7 40.5 240.8	8.5 505.6 55.3 38.2 36.5 36.8 56.3 40.8 241.7
ecision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	81.6 50.7 6.9 17.6 6.4	88·3 56·8 8·5 16·6 6·4	86.6 55.7 8.7 15.8 6.4	86.7 55.8 8.6 15.8 6.5	45.0 25.3 6.0 12.0 1.7	50.5 28.9 7.5 12.3 1.8	50.5 29.3 7.6 11.8 1.8	50.729.27.712.01.8	126.6 76.0 12.9 29.6 8.1	138.8 85.7 16.0 28.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 137 \cdot 1 \\ 85 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 3 \\ 27 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	137·4 85·0 16·3 27·8
xtiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton, Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jule Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Narrow Fabrics Textile Finishing, etc.	383.5 60.2 42:5 91.8 28.2 16.8 5.3 7.9 7.0 27.2 4.9 10.8 6.3 6.3 54.3 14-0	$\begin{array}{c} 433 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 7 \\ 48 \cdot 2 \\ 97 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 63 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	430.5 66.0 49.0 92.4 33.7 21.8 6.0 7.4 5.8 35.0 5.7 13.9 7.2 7.6 62.4 16.6	427.5 66.2 49.1 90.6 33.6 21.5 6.1 7.4 5.8 34.7 7.1 3.5 7.1 13.5 7.5 62.0 16.7	544:22 112:2 88:4 114:4 14:7 24:0 8:1 12:4 10:6 75:3 7:1 12:7 15:2 14:4 25:6 9:1	592.3 120.2 96.2 119.9 14.6 30.1 8.8 10.5 90.3 8.2 14.8 15.5 15.0 28.1 10.6	593.5 123.1 97.1 115.9 13.7 31.0 9.1 10.7 9.8 90.0 8.3 14.6 15.5 15.6 15.5 15.6 12.7 9 11.2	586.5 123.6 96.7 112.8 13.5 30.7 9.2 10.7 9.9 87.3 8.3 14.2 15.3 15.5 15.5 27.6 11.1	927.7 172.4 130.9 206.2 42.9 40.8 13.4 20.3 17.6 102.5 21.5 21.5 21.5 21.5 20.7 79.9 23.1	8·2 1,025·5 185·9 144·4 217·2 48·5 51·2 14·7 15·2 124·4 13·8 28·9 22·6 22·5 91·4 27·1	8·2 1,024·0 189·1 146·1 208·3 47·4 52·8 15·1 18·1 15·6 125·0 14·0 28·5 22·7 23·2 90·3 27·8	8.3 1,014.0 189.8 145.8 203.4 47.1 52.2 15.3 18.1 15.7 122.0 14.0 27.7 22.4 23.1 89.6 27.8
ather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods	49.0 32.7 11.5 4.8	47.6 31.9 11.0 4.7	45.9 30.3 10.9 4.7	45.5 30.2 10.8 4.5	28-9 9-5 14-5 4-9	29 · 9 8 · 5 16 · 3 5 · 1	30·2 8·4 16·3 5·5	29.8 8.3 16.3 5.2	77.9 42.2 26.0 9.7	77.5 40.4 27.3 9.8	76 · 1 38 · 7 27 · 2 10 · 2	75·3 38·5 27·1 9·7
thing	184.7 69-4 12.3 6.7 7.3 8.6 59.9 20.5	189.6 72.9 11.7 8.4 8.1 7.8 62.7 18.0	188.5 72.0 111.5 8.5 7.8 7.8 63.3 17.6	185 · 4 69 · 6 11 · 3 8 · 4 7 · 6 7 · 8 63 · 1 17 · 6	404 · 1 177 · 2 81 · 1 49 · 1 12 · 6 25 · 4 55 · 3 3 · 4	451 · 3 203 · 8 84 · 3 60 · 3 12 · 4 27 · 9 59 · 6 3 · 0	452.3 206.9 81.2 59.4 11.5 28.7 61.4 3.2	436 · 8 199 · 3. 77 · 3 56 · 5 11 · 1 28 · 0 61 · 4 3 · 2	588 · 8 246 · 6 93 · 4 55 · 8 19 · 9 34 · 0 115 · 2 23 · 9	640 · 9 276-7 96 · 0 68 · 7 20 · 5 35 · 7 122 · 3 21 · 0	640.8 278.9 92.7 67.9 19.3 36.5 124.7 20.8	622 · 2 268 · 9 88 · 6 64 · 9 18 · 7 35 · 8 124 · 5 20 · 8
od, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Coccoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacce	407.2 31.5 108.5 13.8 15.6 25.3 14.0 24.0 17.5 31.0 74.7 6.4 24.7 20-2	446.8 33.6 112.8 16.0 19.4 31.3 18.7 29.5 19.1 34.8 77.2 8.2 25.7 20.5	448.3 33.1 112.5 16.8 19.3 32.4 15.5 29.7 19.6 36.1 77.11 8.2 27.2 20.8	450.6 33.3 111.3 16.9 19.4 31.6 18.8 30.2 19.6 36.3 77.3 8.2 27.0	285.2 8.4 68.1 19-3 9.8 12.3 5.2 34.5 35.0 25.5 18.9 25.5 18.9	326·4 8·4 78·8 27·-3 11·6 13·0 6·4 49·9 39·0 25·1 19·2 6·7 14·4	344·4 8·1 81·9 29·9 12·6 14·0 6·2 52·6 44·1 26·6 19·1 19·1 19·1 19·8	347.6 8.2 82.8 30.3 12.7 13.4 6.7 55.3 43.5 26.8 19.2 26.8 19.2 19.2 15.3	692.4 39.9 176.6 33.1 25.4 37.6 19.2 58.5 52.5 56.5 93.6 11.8 93.6 11.8 9.2 48.5	773-2 42.0 191.6 43.3 31.0 44.3 25.1 79.4 58.1 59.9 96.4 14.9 40-1	792.7 41.2 194.4 46.7 31.9 46.4 21.7 82.3 63.7 62.7 96.2 15.0 43.0	$\begin{array}{c} & \textbf{798} \cdot 2 \\ & 41 \cdot 5 \\ \textbf{194} \cdot 1 \\ & 47 \cdot 2 \\ & 32 \cdot 1 \\ & 45 \cdot 0 \\ & 25 \cdot 5 \\ & 85 \cdot 5 \\ & 63 \cdot 1 \\ & 63 \cdot 1 \\ & 63 \cdot 1 \\ & 96 \cdot 5 \\ & 15 \cdot 1 \\ & 42 \cdot 3 \end{array}$

(Thousands) Males					and a second	Ferr	nales	2 3310	Total			
Industry	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	Sept., 1951	Oct., 1951	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	Sept., 1951	Oct., 1951	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	Sept., 1951	Oct., 1951
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	214.6 78.3 87.5 16.5 17.8 14.5	226 · 8 79 · 4 98 · 9 15 · 9 18 · 0 14 · 6	228 ·2 80·0 98·5 16·6 18·7 14·4	225 · 6 80 · 3 95 · 8 16 · 4 18 · 7 14 · 4	51 · 1 10 · 8 25 · 3 3 · 1 6 · 2 5 · 7	54·8 11·3 29·7 2·7 5·5 5·6	55.8 12.0 28.7 2.5 6.4 6.2	55.3 12.1 28.0 2.5 6.4 6.3	265.7 89.1 112.8 19.6 24.0 20.2	281.6 90.7 128.6 18.6 23.5 20.2	284.0 92.0 127.2 19.1 25.1 20.6	280 · 9 92 · 4 123 · 8 18 · 9 25 · 1 20 · 7
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc	291.0 54.7 3.5 12.7 14.9 68.5 136.7	323.7 60.7 4.6 17.4 16.6 80.5 143.9	328.9 62.2 4.5 17.8 16.7 82.4 145.3	329 · 4 62 · 7 4 · 5 18 · 0 16 · 7 82 · 1 145 · 4	171.7 18.3 1.2 23.7 21.5 16.9 90.1	191.7 19.7 2.0 29.2 25.9 18.6 96.3	196.8 20.8 2.5 29.7 26.4 18.8 98.6	198.0 20.9 2.8 29.9 26.4 19.0 99.0	462.7 73.0 4.7 36.4 36.4 85.4 226.8	515.4 80.4 6.6 46.6 42.5 99.1 240.2	525.7 83.0 7.0 47.5 43.1 101.2 243.9	527 · 4 83 · 6 7 · 3 47 · 9 43 · 1 101 · 1 244 · 4
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	141.9 64.2 10.2 8.0 10.9 4.5 10.0 34.1	149·3 70·7 12·6 8·1 12·3 4·9 5·9 34·8	143 5 153 · 8 74 · 2 12 · 7 8 · 3 11 · 9 4 · 9 6 · 0 35 · 8	154·4 74·5 12·6 8·3 12·0 4·9 5·8 36·3	99·3 32·7 2·3 8·7 15·1 6·1 2·5 31·9	106.6 36.7 2.9 7.7 18.1 6.8 2.1 32.3	109.8 39.0 2.9 7.8 17.7 6.7 2.0 33.7	110 · 2 39 · 0 3 · 0 7 · 8 18 · 0 6 · 8 2 · 0 33 · 6	241.2 96.9 12.5 16.7 26.0 10.6 12.5 66.0	255.9 107.4 15.5 15.8 30.4 11.7 8.0 67.1	263 · 6 113 · 2 15 · 6 16 · 1 29 · 6 11 · 6 8 · 0 69 · 5	264.6 113.5 15.6 16.1 30.0 11.7 7.8 69.9
Total, All Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Building and Civil Engineering Contracting Electric Wiring and Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water	5,270 · 2 1,264 · 3 1,203 · 0 61 · 3 285 · 2	5,575·4 1,222·0 1,161·1 60·9 326·6	5,624·4 1,265·0 1,204·1 60·9 328·8	5,632 · 4 1,260 · 8 1,200 · 1 60 · 7 330 · 1	2,582 · 9 39 · 0 32 · 7 6 · 3 27 · 0	2,799·4 37·5 30·8 6·7 34·4	2,876·4 37·6 30·8 6·8 36·4	2,868.0 37.6 30.8 6.8 36.6	7,853·1 1,303·3 1,235·7 67·6 312·2	8,374·8 1,259·5 1,191·9 67·6 361·0	8,500.8 1,302.6 1,234.9 67.7 365.2	8,500 · 4 1,298 · 4 1,230 · 9 67 · 5 366 · 7 146 · 7
Gas Electricity Water Transport and Communication	117.9 140.8 26.5	$ \begin{array}{c} 133.4 \\ 162.7 \\ 30.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 133 \cdot 3 \\ 165 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 133 \cdot 9 \\ 165 \cdot 7 \\ 30 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	9.5 16.1 1.4	11.6 21.3 1.5	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12.8 22.3 1.5	127·4 156·9 27·9	$ \begin{array}{c} 145 \cdot 0 \\ 184 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 295 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	146.0 187.3 31.9 298.0	146.7 188.0 32.0 296.8
Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricult-	250.5 23.0 171.6 1,059.3	250.7 20.2 169.5 1,106.9	248 · 2 23 · 6 171 · 7 1,096 · 4	246·2 21·1 171·8 1,094·2	44.3 2.3 11.8 953.7	44.6 1.6 13.5 1,036.5	49.8 1.7 14.8 1,047.7	1.6 15.0 1,048.4	294.8 25.3 183.4 2,013.0	293.3 21.8 183.0 2,143.4	25·3 186·5 2,144·1	22.7 186.8 2,142.6
ural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers, Retail	103·4 68·4 101·5 326·5 140·2 303·3 16·0	109.5 70.3 108.2 326.4 151.7 324.0 16.8	107·4 71·1 109·3 321·5 151·1 318·9 17·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 108 \cdot 6 \\ 71 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 7 \\ 319 \cdot 2 \\ 151 \cdot 4 \\ 317 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	25.9 24.7 46.9 261.6 98.3 463.9 32.4	27.6 25.7 50.7 275.6 92.8 530.8 33.3	28.5 26.5 51.5 287.5 95.2 521.7 36.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 28.7\\ 26.7\\ 51.7\\ 285.2\\ 96.0\\ 524.5\\ 35.6 \end{array} $	129·3 93·1 148·4 588·1 238·5 767·2 48·4	137·1 96·0 158·9 602·0 244·5 854·8 50·1	135.9 97.6 160.8 609.0 246.3 840.6 53.9	137·3 98·4 160·4 604·4 247·4 842·0 52·7
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc	66·2 47·6 198·8 32·0 11·9	61 · 9 37 · 2 187 · 7 31 · 8 10 · 7	59.8 35.9 188.7 31.3 11.0	59·8 34·7 185·1 31·0 11·0	72.9 42.5 481.9 120.2 29.6	75·3 38·0 441·6 115·9 27·6	77.9 38.0 464.4 113.4 29.4	77 · 7 37 · 2 453 · 7 112 · 6 29 · 3	139 · 1 90 · 1 680 · 7 152 · 2 41 · 5	137·2 75·2 629·3 147·7 38·3	137·7 73·9 653·1 144·7 40·4	137·5 71·9 638·8 143·6 40·3
International Lib Dyclig, Carpet Beating, etc. International and the second												
			Steat Stat	E	Enginee SOUTH	rs and a	Manufa K BRI	cturers DGE			JE	

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"ROTAN " PORTABLE

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued



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Unemployment at 12th November, 1951

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th October and 12th November, 1951, were as follows :—

1 2940 - 2010 - 2010 - 5	Men 18	Boys	Women 18	Girls	Total
2010 - 5010 - 5010 - 5010 - 5	and over	under 18	and over	under 18	
15th October	146,889	5,983	101,218	9,666	263,756
12th November	162,946	5,590	112,570	9,371	290,477

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

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 12th November represented 1.4 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 15th October was 1.3.

The analysis of the figures for 12th November is as follows :----

	Wholly 1	Unemploye	d (including	g Casuals)	112		
- fo	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total	
Men 18 and over	44,892	41,160	61,233 491	147,285	15,661	162,946	
Boys under 18 Women 18 and	3,102	1,638	491	5,231	359	5,590	
over Girls under 18	34,105 3,962	34,088 2,607	26,219 710	94,412 7,279	18,158 2,092	112,570 9,371	
Total	86,061	79,493	88,653	254,207	36,270	290,477	

The total of 290,477 includes 55,067 married women. The changes between 15th October and 12th November in each administrative Region were as follows :---

			Wholly U (including	d		14 1 L T	
Region	-	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Temp- orarily Stopped	Total
London & South- Eastern	15th Oct. 12th Nov.	22,890 23,947	14,061 16,752	9,169 10,485	46,120 51,184	6,593 6,248	52,713 57,432
Lustern	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,057	+ 2,691	+ 1,316	+ 5,064	- 345	+ 4,719
Eastern	15th Oct. 12th Nov.	3,718 3,669	2,827 3,679	1,864 2,222	8,409 9,570	501 504	8,910 10,074
	Inc. or Dec.	- 49	+ 852	+ 358	+ 1,161	+ 3	+ 1,164
Southern	15th Oct. 12th Nov.	4,149 4,056	3,748 4,258	3,013 3,357	10,910 11,671	597 547	11,507 12,218
	Inc. or Dec.	- 93	+ 510	+ 344	+ 761	- 50	+ 711
South- Western	15th Oct. 12th Nov.	4,669 4,428	3,892 4,978	3,918 4,259	12,479 13,665	442 449	12,921 14,114
	Inc. or Dec.	- 241	+ 1,086	+ 341	+ 1,186	+ 7	+ 1,193
Midland	15th Oct. 12th Nov.	4,587 4,467	1,889 2,176	1,769 1,645	8,245 8,288	1,154 2,076	9,399 10,364
1.	Inc. or Dec.	- 120	+ 287	- 124	+ 43	+ 922	+ 965
North- Midland	15th Oct. 12th Nov.	2,280 2,479	1,642 1,892	1,547 1,593	5,469 5,964	2,738 3,563	8,207 9,527
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 199	+ 250	+ 46	+ 495	+ 825	+ 1,320
East and West Ridings	15th Oct. 12th Nov.	5,098 5,107	3,596 4,310	4,079 4,865	12,773 14,282	6,514 9,884	19,287 24,166
Ridings	Inc. or Dec.	+ 9	+ 714	+ 786	+ 1,509	+3,370	+ 4,879
North- Western	15th Oct. 12th Nov.	12,554 12,658	9,665 11,805	10,908 11,663	33,127 36,126	4,182 5,479	37,309 41,605
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 104	+ 2,140	+ 755	+ 2,999	+1,297	+ 4,296
Northern	15th Oct. 12th Nov.	6,859 6,539	7,639 7,939	11,153 12,266	25,651 26,744	2,028 2,601	27,679 29,345
	Inc. or Dec.	- 320	+ 300	+ 1,113	+ 1,093	+ 573	+ 1,666
Scotland	15th Oct. 12th Nov.	12,874 14,056	12,744 14,968	22,515 23,944	48,133 52,968	2,948 3,329	51,081 56,297
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,182	+ 2,224	+ 1,429	+ 4,835	+ 381	+ 5,216
Wales	15th Oct. 12th Nov.	5,265 4,655	6,199 6,736	11,674 12,354	23,138 23,745	1,605 1,590	24,743 25,335
	Inc. or Dec.	- 610	+ 537	+ 680	+ 607	- 15	+ 592
Great Britain	15th Oct. 12th Nov.	84,943 86,061	67,902 79,493	81,609 88,653	234,454 254,207	29,302 36,270	263,756 290,477
Toppart	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,118	+11,591	+ 7,044	+19,753	+6,968	+26,721

The following	Table	gives the 1	numbers	of persons	registered as
inemployed at	12th	November	, 1951,	and the	approximate
percentage rates					

Region	un	Numbers egistered a memployed November	at	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
Lang Parks	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South-	N-22 13	Comercial State		Party Bar	W Second	No. State	
Eastern	35,453	21,979	57,432	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Eastern	6,091	3,983	10,074	0.8	1.1	0.9	
Southern	6,289	5,929	12,218	1.0	1.9	1.3	
South-Western	7,746	6,368	14,114	1.1	1.8	1.3	
Midland	5,605	4,759	10,364	0.4	0.7	0.5	
North-Midland	3,966	5,561	9,527	0.4	1.2	0.7	
East and West Ridings	12,678	11,488	24,166	1.1	1.9	1.3	
North-Western	22,010	19,595	41,605	1.2	1.8	1.4	
Northern	17,350	11,995	29,345	1.9	3.3	2.3	
Scotland	35,629	20,668	56,297	2.5	2.8	2.6	
Wales	15,719	9,616	25,335	2.3	3.8	2.7	
Great Britain	168,536	121,941	290,477	1.2	1.7	1.4	
	1			AND MALE IN			

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 November, 1951, was 322,959 including 181,997 men, 6,638 boys, 123,120 women and 11,204 girls. Of the total, 283,120 (including 4,813 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 39,839 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 November, 1951, are shown below.

	Phillip II	the second second	And		A CARLENCE				
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total				
AUT I DIN T	1	Wholly Uner	nployed (inc	luding Casu	als) .				
London and South- Eastern	30,776 5,705 5,805 7,347 4,334 3,128 8,539 19,149 15,728 32,382 14,392	1,112 198 220 209 158 137 234 811 518 1,164 470	18,189 3,401 5,259 5,705 3,553 2,438 5,056 15,451 9,595 17,897 7,868	1,107 266 387 404 243 261 453 715 903 1,525 1,015	51,184 9,570 11,671 13,665 8,288 5,964 14,282 36,126 26,744 52,968 23,745				
Great Britain	147,285	5,231	94,412	7,279	254,207				
Northern Ireland	18,555	1,048	7,477	1,833	28,913				
United Kingdom	165,840	6,279	101,889	9,112	283,120				
	Temporarily Stopped								
London and South- Eastern Southern Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	3,500 185 261 189 1,109 679 3,764 2,016 1,096 2,035 827	65 3 3 1 4 22 141 34 8 48 30	2,564 277 253 235 855 2,587 5,210 3,131 1,336 - 1,116 594	119 39 30 24 108 275 769 298 161 130 139	6,248 504 547 449 2,076 3,563 9,884 5,479 2,601 3,329 1,590				
Great Britain	15,661	359	18,158	2,092	36,270				
Northern Ireland	496		3,073	-	3,569				
United Kingdom	16,157	359	21,231	2,092	39,839				
		Total Reg	istered as U	nemployed					
London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain	34,276 5,890 6,066 7,536 5,443 3,807 12,303 21,165 16,824 34,417 15,219 162,946	1,177 201 223 210 162 159 375 845 526 1,212 500 5,590	20,753 3,678 5,512 5,940 4,408 5,025 10,266 18,582 10,931 19,013 8,462 112,570	1,226 305 417 428 351 536 1,222 1,013 1,064 1,655 1,154 9,371	57,432 10,074 12,218 14,114 10,364 9,527 24,166 41,605 29,345 56,297 25,335 290,477				
Northern Ireland	19,051	1,048	10,550	1,833	32,482				
United Kingdom	181,997	6,638	123,120	11,204	322,959				

* Number registered as unemployed expressed as percentage of the estimated total number of employees. † The figures exclude registered severely disabled persons who are unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. December, 1951

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 Novem-ber, 1951, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 15th October, 1951.

Women 18 and over Young Persons under 18 years 20,753 2,403 9,068 530 9,068 530 9,068 530 9,068 530 9,068 530 9,068 530 9,068 530 9,068 530 9,068 530 9,068 530 9,068 530 9,068 530 9,068 530 9,051 211 246 26 172 26 396 54 97 23 436 40 51 211 246 26 172 26 389 65 534 74 124 33 3,678 506 63 4 101 12 136 28 40 236 138	Total 57,432 26,913 204 240 240 240 240 240 240 240 240 26,913 204 240 240 240 240 240 240 240 240 240 240 240 240 301 1426 1,239 1,426 1,277 566 10,074 136 196 395 356 854 1,552 389 12,218 1,422 301 3,594 487 1,252 14,114 2,753 501 204 <th>in Totals as com- pared with 15th October, 1951 + 4,719 + 1,527 - 1 + 511 + 35 + 77 + 18 + 52 - 51 + 31 + 12 - 7 - 7 - 7 + 18 + 37 + 146 + 371 + 78 + 84 + 1,164 - 7 - 5 + 11 + 336 + 72 + 711 + 319 - 300 + 270 - 11 + 157 - 275</th> <th>Scotland . Aberdeen . Clydebank . Dundee . Edinburgh . Glasgow (inc. Greenock . Motherwell a Paisley . Wales . Cardiff . Merthyr Tydff Newport . Rhondda . Swansea . Northern Ireland Belfast . Londonderry</th> <th>on-Tyne Tees ic. Willingt Rutherglen nd Wishaw</th> <th> 2,94 1,27 2,24 toon 24 2,24 2,24 2,24 1,50 2,36 1,33 2,36 1,34 1,34 1,044 15,219 1,45 1,45 </th> <th>6 1,425 1 379 7 538 8 1,710 4 171 7 19,013 4 497 5 150 0 503 3 942 4 4,905 3 1,264 4 680 1 315 0 8,462 2 516 3 372 7 188 7 522 3 507 1 10,550 3 3,945 4 1,623</th> <th>5 89 7 73 8 62 9 115 1 9 8 2,867 7 51 1 3 466 2 102 5 491 1 156 2 09 5 42 1,654 6 8 3 5 2 97 7 36 2 ,881 3 87 7 36 7 36 7 36 7 36 7 51 1 5 7 51 1 5 8 461 1 5 7 51 1 5 8 491 1 5 6 491 1 5 6 491 1 5 6 491 1 5 6 8 7 5 7 5 8 491 1 5 6 8 8 5 7 5 8 7 7 5 8 7 7 5 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7</th> <th>4,460 1,723 927 4,073 4,073 4,073 4,073 4,073 4,073 4,24 56,297 2,052 4,28 1,679 3,407 17,240 2,763 1,937 968 25,335 2,036 1,221 720 2,116 1,391 32,482 11,335</th> <th>$\begin{array}{r} + & 79 \\ + & 31 \\ - & 52 \\ + & 301 \\ + & 17 \\ + & 5,216 \\ + & 212 \\ - & 161 \\ + & 133 \\ + & 45 \\ + & 549 \\ + & 549 \\ + & 282 \\ + & 123 \\ + & 592 \\ - & 78 \\ - & 78 \\ - & 78 \\ - & 61 \\ + & 6,391 \\ + & 1,267 \\ + & 1,014 \end{array}$</th>	in Totals as com- pared with 15th October, 1951 + 4,719 + 1,527 - 1 + 511 + 35 + 77 + 18 + 52 - 51 + 31 + 12 - 7 - 7 - 7 + 18 + 37 + 146 + 371 + 78 + 84 + 1,164 - 7 - 5 + 11 + 336 + 72 + 711 + 319 - 300 + 270 - 11 + 157 - 275	Scotland . Aberdeen . Clydebank . Dundee . Edinburgh . Glasgow (inc. Greenock . Motherwell a Paisley . Wales . Cardiff . Merthyr Tydff Newport . Rhondda . Swansea . Northern Ireland Belfast . Londonderry	on-Tyne Tees ic. Willingt Rutherglen nd Wishaw	2,94 1,27 2,24 toon 24 2,24 2,24 2,24 1,50 2,36 1,33 2,36 1,34 1,34 1,044 15,219 1,45 	6 1,425 1 379 7 538 8 1,710 4 171 7 19,013 4 497 5 150 0 503 3 942 4 4,905 3 1,264 4 680 1 315 0 8,462 2 516 3 372 7 188 7 522 3 507 1 10,550 3 3,945 4 1,623	5 89 7 73 8 62 9 115 1 9 8 2,867 7 51 1 3 466 2 102 5 491 1 156 2 09 5 42 1,654 6 8 3 5 2 97 7 36 2 ,881 3 87 7 36 7 36 7 36 7 36 7 51 1 5 7 51 1 5 8 461 1 5 7 51 1 5 8 491 1 5 6 491 1 5 6 491 1 5 6 491 1 5 6 8 7 5 7 5 8 491 1 5 6 8 8 5 7 5 8 7 7 5 8 7 7 5 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7	4,460 1,723 927 4,073 4,073 4,073 4,073 4,073 4,073 4,24 56,297 2,052 4,28 1,679 3,407 17,240 2,763 1,937 968 25,335 2,036 1,221 720 2,116 1,391 32,482 11,335	$\begin{array}{r} + & 79 \\ + & 31 \\ - & 52 \\ + & 301 \\ + & 17 \\ + & 5,216 \\ + & 212 \\ - & 161 \\ + & 133 \\ + & 45 \\ + & 549 \\ + & 549 \\ + & 282 \\ + & 123 \\ + & 592 \\ - & 78 \\ - & 78 \\ - & 78 \\ - & 61 \\ + & 6,391 \\ + & 1,267 \\ + & 1,014 \end{array}$
9,068 530 995 3 68 10 981 92 458 33 316 25 264 47 167 24 222 38 97 23 436 40 51 21 246 26 172 26 396 54 389 65 534 74 124 33 3,678 506 63 4 101 12 136 28 141 67 203 13 5,512 640 580 41 191 20 1,929 102 168 24 71 6 387 42 5,940 638 853 99 251 13 <td>$\begin{array}{c} 26,913\\ 204\\ 2,02\\ 2,834\\ 859\\ 877\\ 604\\ 367\\ 511\\ 470\\ 898\\ 104\\ 671\\ 675\\ 1,239\\ 1,426\\ 1,277\\ 566\\ 10,074\\ 136\\ 196\\ 395\\ 356\\ 854\\ 1,552\\ 389\\ 12,218\\ 1,422\\ 301\\ 3,594\\ 487\\ 152\\ 1,252\\ 14,114\\ 2,753\\ 501\\ 204\\ \end{array}$</td> <td>$\begin{array}{r} +1,527\\ -1\\ -1\\ +35\\ +77\\ +18\\ +52\\ -51\\ +31\\ +12\\ -16\\ -7\\ -18\\ +146\\ +371\\ +78\\ +84\\ +1,164\\ -27\\ -5\\ +11\\ +93\\ +147\\ +336\\ +72\\ +711\\ +319\\ -30\\ +270\\ -11\\ +15\\ -275\\ \end{array}$</td> <td>Quay) Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Greenock Motherwell a Paisley Wales Cardiff Newport Rhondda Swansea Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry NUM</td> <td>Ruthergler nd Wishaw</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>7 19,013 4 497 5 150 0 503 942 44,905 3 1,264 8 680 1 315 9 8,462 2 516 3 372 7 188 7 522 3 507 1 10,550 3 3,945 4 1,623</td> <td>3 2,867 13 46 2 102 5 491 4 156 0 209 5 42 1,654 68 3 46 2 1,654 5 97 7 36 9 2,881 387 708</td> <td>56,297 2,052 428 1,679 3,407 17,240 0,2,763 1,937 968 25,335 2,036 1,221 720 2,116 1,391 32,482 11,335</td> <td>$\begin{array}{r} + 5,216 \\ + 212 \\ - 161 \\ + 133 \\ + 45 \\ + 549 \\ + 282 \\ + 123 \\ + 282 \\ + 123 \\ + 592 \\ - 56 \\ - 78 \\ - 91 \\ - 61 \\ + 6,391 \\ + 1,267 \end{array}$</td>	$\begin{array}{c} 26,913\\ 204\\ 2,02\\ 2,834\\ 859\\ 877\\ 604\\ 367\\ 511\\ 470\\ 898\\ 104\\ 671\\ 675\\ 1,239\\ 1,426\\ 1,277\\ 566\\ 10,074\\ 136\\ 196\\ 395\\ 356\\ 854\\ 1,552\\ 389\\ 12,218\\ 1,422\\ 301\\ 3,594\\ 487\\ 152\\ 1,252\\ 14,114\\ 2,753\\ 501\\ 204\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +1,527\\ -1\\ -1\\ +35\\ +77\\ +18\\ +52\\ -51\\ +31\\ +12\\ -16\\ -7\\ -18\\ +146\\ +371\\ +78\\ +84\\ +1,164\\ -27\\ -5\\ +11\\ +93\\ +147\\ +336\\ +72\\ +711\\ +319\\ -30\\ +270\\ -11\\ +15\\ -275\\ \end{array}$	Quay) Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Greenock Motherwell a Paisley Wales Cardiff Newport Rhondda Swansea Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry NUM	Ruthergler nd Wishaw	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 19,013 4 497 5 150 0 503 942 44,905 3 1,264 8 680 1 315 9 8,462 2 516 3 372 7 188 7 522 3 507 1 10,550 3 3,945 4 1,623	3 2,867 13 46 2 102 5 491 4 156 0 209 5 42 1,654 68 3 46 2 1,654 5 97 7 36 9 2,881 387 708	56,297 2,052 428 1,679 3,407 17,240 0,2,763 1,937 968 25,335 2,036 1,221 720 2,116 1,391 32,482 11,335	$\begin{array}{r} + 5,216 \\ + 212 \\ - 161 \\ + 133 \\ + 45 \\ + 549 \\ + 282 \\ + 123 \\ + 282 \\ + 123 \\ + 592 \\ - 56 \\ - 78 \\ - 91 \\ - 61 \\ + 6,391 \\ + 1,267 \end{array}$
124 33 3,678 506 63 4 101 12 136 28 141 67 203 13 548 40 236 13 5,512 640 580 41 191 20 1,929 102 168 24 71 6 387 42 5,940 638 853 99 251 13 127 15 1,244 77	566 10,074 136 196 395 356 854 1,552 389 12,218 1,422 301 3,594 487 1,552 12,218 1,422 301 1,252 14,114 2,753 501 204	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,164 \\ - 27 \\ - 5 \\ + 11 \\ + 93 \\ + 147 \\ + 336 \\ + 72 \\ + 711 \\ + 319 \\ - 30 \\ + 270 \\ - 11 \\ + 15 \\ - 275 \end{array}$	Belfast Londonderry NUM	BERS U	7,00: 2,524 JNEMP ows the a	3,945 4 1,623	387	11,335	+1,267
580 41 191 20 1,929 102 168 24 71 6 387 42 5,940 638 853 99 251 13 127 15 1,244 77	1,422 301 3,594 487 152 1,252 14,114 2,753 501 204	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 30 \\ + & 270 \\ - & 11 \\ + & 15 \\ - & 275 \end{array} $					verage n	umbers r	egistere
168 24 71 6 387 42 5,940 638 853 99 251 13 127 15 1,244 77	487 152 1,252 14,114 2,753 501 204	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 11 \\ + & 15 \\ - & 275 \end{array} $		Take Marth		Great Brita	uin		
853 99 251 13 127 15 1,244 77	2,753 501 204	1 1 1 1 0 0			nemployed g Casuals) Females	Tempo Stop		Total	United Kingdon Total
$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 4,408 & 513 \\ 1,010 & 100 \\ 48 & 5 \\ 237 & 27 \\ 31 & 16 \\ 95 & - \\ 121 & 24 \\ 138 & 46 \\ 44 & 10 \\ 178 & 14 \\ 123 & 6 \\ \hline 5,025 & 695 \\ 94 & 4 \\ 119 & 6 \\ 5,025 & 695 \\ 94 & 4 \\ 119 & 6 \\ 385 & 85 \\ 807 & 52 \\ 26 & 5 \\ 169 & 56 \\ 92 & 16 \\ 1,179 & 113 \\ 52 & 33 \\ 66 & 38 \\ 10,266 & 1,597 \\ 173 & 12 \\ 1,244 & 105 \\ 142 & 8 \\ 338 & 17 \\ 185 & 2 \\ 488 & 4 \\ 965 & 57 \\ 3,112 & 260 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,364\\ 3,096\\ 72\\ 649\\ 95\\ 170\\ 679\\ 305\\ 108\\ 399\\ 248\\ 9,527\\ 196\\ 243\\ 1,213\\ 1,213\\ 1,213\\ 1,213\\ 1,213\\ 1,213\\ 1,213\\ 2,438\\ 104\\ 329\\ 177\\ 2,197\\ 88\\ 119\\ 24,166\\ 513\\ 2,838\\ 387\\ 508\\ 372\\ 920\\ 3,496\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,193 \\ - 1 \\ + 4 \\ + 37 \\ + 133 \\ + 13 \\ + 965 \\ + 460 \\ + 12 \\ + 35 \\ - 47 \\ + 14 \\ + 218 \\ + 300 \\ + 24 \\ + 114 \\ + 218 \\ + 300 \\ + 24 \\ + 114 \\ + 111 \\ + 221 \\ - 43 \\ + 4,879 \\ + 311 \\ + 1,188 \\ - 28 \\ + 595 \\ + 367 \\ + 1,189 \\ \end{array}$	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1945 1946 1946 1948 1948 1948 1948 1948 1948 1948 1950 1951 15th Jan 12th Feb 12th Mar 16th Apr 21st May 18th June 16th July 13th Aug 15th Oct 12th Nov DISABI The numb (Employmen which a cour 16th July, 19 The numb unemployed were males	per of per t) Act, 19 nt was tak 951. per of di at 19th N	944, at 15 (cen), was (sabled performed) (ovember,	tered un th Octob 895,620, ersons o 1951, w	nder the ber, 1951 compare on the re as 49,047	Disabled (the last ed with 9 egister w 7, of who	l Person t date c 01,996 a who we om 43,58
247 376 41 247 53 132 14 18,582 1,858	1,177 1,230 433 392	$+ 391 \\ - 43 \\ + 26 \\ + 28$	persons who served. An	had serv	ed in H.N	1. Force	s and 25 given in	,041 who	had no
$\begin{array}{c cccc} 70 & 13 \\ 67 & 12 \\ 645 & 61 \\ 710 & 39 \\ 57 & 11 \\ 2,051 & 109 \end{array}$	114 176 1,048 1,282 139 3,968	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 9 \\ - & 26 \\ + & 122 \\ + & 80 \\ - & 14 \\ + & 1,618 \end{array} $	Ex-Service . Others .	: ::	loyment :	20,967 16,120	4	199 I,688	21,166 20,808 41,974
$\begin{array}{c ccc} 67 & 5 \\ 75 & - \\ 125 & 19 \\ 4,903 & 608 \end{array}$	5 204 150 267 3 14,615 3 4,326	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 76 \\ + & 21 \\ + & 13 \\ + & 722 \\ + & 182 \end{array} $	ment othe conditions	r than und	ain employ- ler special	2,825 3,674		15 559	2,840 4,233
	362	+ 19			·· ·· ·· ··	- A - CARL		574 5,461	7,073 49,047
145 7 109 10 78 —	726	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 12 \\ + & 88 \\ + & 110 \\ + & 26 \end{array}$	during the p	period 1st	t August	to 31st (October,	1951, wa	as 10.64
the second second	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	645 61 $1,048$ $+$ 122 $Ex-Service$ 710 39 $1,282$ $+$ 80 $Others$ $Others$ 57 11 3.968 $+$ $1,618$ $Total$ $2,051$ 109 $3,968$ $+$ $1,618$ $Total$ 2222 9 500 $+$ 76 $Classified as uniment other22229500+76Classified as uniment other2229500+76Classified as uniment other75 150+21ment other75 150+21ment other4,90360814,615+7222,1422734,326+1822,1422734,326+1821457314+978 194 4532213726 1232213726 1232213726 1231616786+146678561,374+678561,374+31616786+46842896+46842896+35534571+261,374+$	645 61 $1,048$ $+$ 122 $Ex-Service$ $$ 710 39 $1,282$ $+$ 80 $Others$ $$ 57 11 139 $ 14$ $Others$ $$ $2,051$ 109 $3,968$ $+$ $1,618$ $Total$ $$ 222 9 500 $+$ 76 $Classified$ as unlikely to obta 75 $ 150$ $+$ 21 ment other than und conditions : 75 $ 150$ $+$ 21 ment other than und conditions : $4,903$ 608 $14,615$ $+$ 722 $2,142$ 273 $4,326$ $+$ 182 $2,142$ 273 $4,326$ $+$ 182 $2,142$ 273 $4,326$ $+$ 182 109 10 362 $+$ 19 109 10 362 $+$ 19 78 $ 194$ $ 45$ 322 13 726 $ 12$ 322 13 726 $ 12$ 322 13 726 $ 12$ 316 16 786 $+$ 146 78 56 $1,374$ $+$ 110 355 34 571 $+$ 26 316 16 786 $+$ 468 42 996 $ 412$ 30 738 $+$ 88 160 786 $+$ <td>645$61$$1,048$$+$$122$$Ex-Service$$$$$$710$$39$$1,282$$+$$80$$0$$0$$0$$0$$0$$57$$11$$139$$14$$0$$0$$0$$0$$0$$2,051$$109$$3,968$$+$$1,618$$0$$0$$0$$0$$0$$222$$9$$500$$+$$76$$0$$0$$0$$0$$0$$0$$75$$150$$+$$21$$0$$0$$0$$0$$0$$0$$75$$150$$+$$21$$0$$0$$0$$0$$0$$0$$4,903$$608$$14,615$$+$$722$$0$<td>645$61$$1,048$$+$$122$$Ex-Service$$$$$$20,967$$710$$39$$1,282$$+$$80$$0$$0$$0$$16,120$$57$$111$$139$$14$$0$$0$$0$$16,120$$2,051$$109$$3,968$$+$$1,618$$0$$0$$0$$16,120$$222$$9$$500$$+$$76$$0$$0$$0$$37,087$$75$$150$$+$$21$$ment$$o$$ment$$ment$$ment$$4,903$$608$$14,615$$+$$722$$ment$$ment$$ment$$ment$$ment$$ment$$4,903$$608$$14,615$$+$$722$$ment$<td< td=""><td>645$61$$1,048$$+$$122$$Ex-Service$$$$$$20,967$$710$$39$$1,282$$+$$80$$57$$11$$139$$14$$2,051$$109$$3,968$$+$$1,618$$222$$9$$500$$+$$76$$67$$5$$204$$76$$75$$100$$+$$21$$125$$19$$267$$+$$13$$2,902$$+$$76$$125$$19$$267$$+$$2,122$$273$$4,326$$+$$2,142$$273$$4,326$$+$$2,142$$273$$4,326$$+$$2,142$$273$$4,326$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$322$$13$$726$$322$$13$$726$$316$$16$$786$$+$$316$$16$$786$$+$$316$$16$$786$$+$$316$$16$$786$$+$$316$$16$$786$$+$$1000$$1000$$100$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td></td<></td></td>	645 61 $1,048$ $+$ 122 $Ex-Service$ $$ $$ 710 39 $1,282$ $+$ 80 0 0 0 0 0 57 11 139 $ 14$ 0 0 0 0 0 $2,051$ 109 $3,968$ $+$ $1,618$ 0 0 0 0 0 222 9 500 $+$ 76 0 0 0 0 0 0 75 $ 150$ $+$ 21 0 0 0 0 0 0 75 $ 150$ $+$ 21 0 0 0 0 0 0 $4,903$ 608 $14,615$ $+$ 722 0 <td>645$61$$1,048$$+$$122$$Ex-Service$$$$$$20,967$$710$$39$$1,282$$+$$80$$0$$0$$0$$16,120$$57$$111$$139$$14$$0$$0$$0$$16,120$$2,051$$109$$3,968$$+$$1,618$$0$$0$$0$$16,120$$222$$9$$500$$+$$76$$0$$0$$0$$37,087$$75$$150$$+$$21$$ment$$o$$ment$$ment$$ment$$4,903$$608$$14,615$$+$$722$$ment$$ment$$ment$$ment$$ment$$ment$$4,903$$608$$14,615$$+$$722$$ment$<td< td=""><td>645$61$$1,048$$+$$122$$Ex-Service$$$$$$20,967$$710$$39$$1,282$$+$$80$$57$$11$$139$$14$$2,051$$109$$3,968$$+$$1,618$$222$$9$$500$$+$$76$$67$$5$$204$$76$$75$$100$$+$$21$$125$$19$$267$$+$$13$$2,902$$+$$76$$125$$19$$267$$+$$2,122$$273$$4,326$$+$$2,142$$273$$4,326$$+$$2,142$$273$$4,326$$+$$2,142$$273$$4,326$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$322$$13$$726$$322$$13$$726$$316$$16$$786$$+$$316$$16$$786$$+$$316$$16$$786$$+$$316$$16$$786$$+$$316$$16$$786$$+$$1000$$1000$$100$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td></td<></td>	645 61 $1,048$ $+$ 122 $Ex-Service$ $$ $$ $20,967$ 710 39 $1,282$ $+$ 80 0 0 0 $16,120$ 57 111 139 $ 14$ 0 0 0 $16,120$ $2,051$ 109 $3,968$ $+$ $1,618$ 0 0 0 $16,120$ 222 9 500 $+$ 76 0 0 0 $37,087$ 75 $ 150$ $+$ 21 $ment$ o $ment$ $ment$ $ment$ $4,903$ 608 $14,615$ $+$ 722 $ment$ $ment$ $ment$ $ment$ $ment$ $ment$ $4,903$ 608 $14,615$ $+$ 722 $ment$ <td< td=""><td>645$61$$1,048$$+$$122$$Ex-Service$$$$$$20,967$$710$$39$$1,282$$+$$80$$57$$11$$139$$14$$2,051$$109$$3,968$$+$$1,618$$222$$9$$500$$+$$76$$67$$5$$204$$76$$75$$100$$+$$21$$125$$19$$267$$+$$13$$2,902$$+$$76$$125$$19$$267$$+$$2,122$$273$$4,326$$+$$2,142$$273$$4,326$$+$$2,142$$273$$4,326$$+$$2,142$$273$$4,326$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$109$$10$$362$$+$$322$$13$$726$$322$$13$$726$$316$$16$$786$$+$$316$$16$$786$$+$$316$$16$$786$$+$$316$$16$$786$$+$$316$$16$$786$$+$$1000$$1000$$100$</td><td>$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td></td<>	645 61 $1,048$ $+$ 122 $Ex-Service$ $$ $$ $20,967$ 710 39 $1,282$ $+$ 80 57 11 139 $ 14$ $2,051$ 109 $3,968$ $+$ $1,618$ 222 9 500 $+$ 76 67 5 204 $ 76$ 75 $ 100$ $+$ 21 125 19 267 $+$ 13 $2,902$ $+$ 76 $ 125$ 19 267 $+$ $2,122$ 273 $4,326$ $+$ $2,142$ 273 $4,326$ $+$ $2,142$ 273 $4,326$ $+$ $2,142$ 273 $4,326$ $+$ 109 10 362 $+$ 109 10 362 $+$ 109 10 362 $+$ 109 10 362 $+$ 109 10 362 $+$ 109 10 362 $+$ 109 10 362 $+$ 109 10 362 $+$ 322 13 726 $ 322$ 13 726 $ 316$ 16 786 $+$ 316 16 786 $+$ 316 16 786 $+$ 316 16 786 $+$ 316 16 786 $+$ 1000 1000 100	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

		Numbers of Persons on Registers at 12th November, 1951							
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	in Totals as com- pared with 15th October, 1951				
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	16,824 86 160 1,021 523 542 525 2,946 1,271 327 2,248 244	10,931 332 240 524 554 550 614 1,425 379 538 1,710 171	1,590 17 27 76 65 16 96 89 73 62 115 9	29,345 435 427 1,621 1,142 1,108 1,235 4,460 1,723 927 4,073 424	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,666 \\ + 131 \\ + 66 \\ + 2 \\ - 97 \\ + 191 \\ + 79 \\ + 31 \\ - 52 \\ + 58 \\ + 301 \\ + 17 \end{array}$				
Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc, Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	34,417 1,504 265 1,130 2,363 11,844 1,343 1,048 611	19,013 497 150 503 942 4,905 1,264 680 315	2,867 51 13 46 102 491 156 209 42	56,297 2,052 428 1,679 3,407 17,240 2,763 1,937 968	$\begin{array}{r} + 5,216 \\ + 212 \\ - 161 \\ + 133 \\ + 45 \\ + 549 \\ + 64 \\ + 282 \\ + 123 \end{array}$				
WalesCardiffMerthyr TydfilNewportRhonddaSwansea	15,219 1,452 803 497 1,497 848	8,462 516 372 188 522 507	1,654 68 46 35 97 36	25,335 2,036 1,221 720 2,116 1,391	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$				
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	19,051 7,003 2,524	10,550 3,945 1,623	2,881 387 708	32,482 11,335 4,855	+ 6,391 + 1,267 + 1,014				

475

	The state							
-		nemployed g Casuals)	Tempo Stop		Total	United Kingdom: Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	L Calinda L Calinda	Lan and		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	934,332 468,777 105,973 62,019 47,191 45,062 86,273 251,914 234,895 225,54 223,219 214,943	258,088 222,373 97,701 31,859 20,574 17,634 53,004 107,840 78,756 70,567 76,913 90,595	137,192 100,389 29,275 3,196 795 394 549 2,097 102,738 4,289 4,752 5,147	78,347 58,549 27,476 2,691 733 518 584 1,218 51,960 3,148 3,081 3,486	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	1,480,324 918,054 299,273 119,117 85,538 77,929 159,977 394,164 498,323 331,323 337,997 341,903		
1:	223,715 198,751 178,101 160,350 137,251 120,730 116,456 126,783 127,304 140,203 152,516	99,463 94,998 89,651 85,847 71,532 62,587 59,045 66,844 76,648 94,251 101,691	7,149 5,417 4,781 4,758 4,713 4,733 5,996 6,103 7,909 12,669 16,020	3,244 2,786 2,328 2,197 2,186 2,726 4,350 5,154 5,167 16,633 20,250	333,571 301,952 274,861 252,952 215,682 190,776 185,847 204,884 217,028 263,756 290,477	366,649 334,888 305,384 280,609 240,688 214,524 209,741 227,702 240,649 289,847 322,959		

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 12th to obtain work other than under special conditions. November, 1951, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial

Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers of unemployed persons whose last employment was in that industry.

	Great Britain						Inited Vised			
Industry	Wh unemp (inclu case	oloyed iding		orarily oped		Total		U	nited Kingo (all classes	
In the second se	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	7 ,488 4,581 255 2,652	1,940 1,893 39 8	1,804 41 1,763	272 268 	9,292 4,622 255 4,415	2,212 2,161 39 12	11,504 6,783 294 4,427	12,841 7,976 270 4,595	2,422 2,370 39 13	15,263 10,346 309 4,608
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	1,904 1,426 16 239 76 77 70	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \\ 86 \\ \overline{} \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ $	25 9 7 9 	1 	1,929 1,435 16 246 85 77 70	$ \begin{array}{r} 118\\ 87\\ \hline 6\\ 1\\ 4\\ 20\\ \end{array} $	2,047 1,522 16 252 86 81 90	2,276 1,447 16 514 86 141 72	$ \begin{array}{r} 123 \\ 87 \\ \overline{} \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 23 \\ \end{array} $	2,399 1,534 16 521 87 146 95
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	1,770 507 215 251 181 32 584	742 150 127 203 129 8 125	69 2 1 51 10 1 4	28 2 9 16 1	1,839 509 216 302 191 33 588	770 150 129 212 145 8 126	2,609 659 345 514 336 41 714	2,025 577 222 308 208 43 667	789 152 132 214 145 8 138	2,814 729 354 522 353 51 805
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	2,304 77 885 101 608	1,754 2 504 230 412	7 3 1	64 9 3	2,311 77 888 102	1,818 2 513 233 457	4,129 79 1,401 335	2,421 77 948 103 609	1,848 2 523 236 459	4,269 79 1,471 339
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	158 141 153 181	412 115 333 59 99 609	3	$45 \\ 3 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 9$	608 161 141 153 181	457 118 336 59 100 618	1,065 279 477 212 281	164 154 164 202	439 119 349 59 101 621	1,068 283 503 223 303 5,149
Metal Manufacture	2,325 70 837 626 63 64	609 4 177 176 44 24	2,064 2 1,941 3 26 91	9 63 	4,389 72 2,778 629 89 155	618 4 183 179 44 24	5,007 76 2,961 808 133 179	4,528 85 2,830 683 93 157	621 4 183 180 44 24	3,013 863 137 181
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	200 465	55 129			200 466	55 129	255 595	201 479	55 131	256 610
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	12,780 5,284 597 244 112 211 54 181 419 855 3,414 416 133 84 262 88 67 359	4,169 260 65 34 	$ \begin{array}{r} 364 \\ 274 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 49 \\ 1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \\ 15 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 50\\ 18\\ -\\ -\\ 2\\ -\\ 4\\ -\\ -\\ 15\\ 2\\ 2\\ 1\\ 4\\ -\\ 1\\ 1 \end{array} $	13,144 5,558 604 245 112 212 54 183 421 860 3,463 417 133 84 268 89 67 374	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{4,219} \\ \textbf{278} \\ \textbf{65} \\ \textbf{34} \\ \\ \textbf{66} \\ \textbf{19} \\ \textbf{71} \\ \textbf{161} \\ \textbf{69} \\ \textbf{1,297} \\ \textbf{347} \\ \textbf{167} \\ \textbf{220} \\ \textbf{640} \\ \textbf{163} \\ \textbf{74} \\ \textbf{548} \end{array}$	17,363 5,836 669 279 112 278 73 254 582 929 4,760 764 300 304 908 252 141 922	14,632 6,472 666 267 125 217 56 281 431 876 3,763 434 142 88 82 72 91 67 384	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{4,317}\\ \textbf{285}\\ \textbf{65}\\ \textbf{34}\\\\ \textbf{67}\\ \textbf{19}\\ \textbf{87}\\ \textbf{163}\\ \textbf{69}\\ \textbf{1,324}\\ \textbf{349}\\ \textbf{168}\\ \textbf{221}\\ \textbf{668}\\ \textbf{164}\\ \textbf{84}\\ \textbf{550} \end{array}$	18,949 6,757 731 301 125 284 75 368 594 945 5,087 783 310 309 940 255 151 934
Vehicles	3,779 1,205 1,266 510 352 60 136 178 72	1,018 326 215 172 209 5 13 12 66	57 9 10 2 36	19 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,836 1,214 1,276 510 352 60 136 180 108	1,037 327 216 172 213 5 13 12 79	4,873 1,541 1,492 682 565 65 149 192 187	4,108 1,266 1,416 565 363 65 140 181 112	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,157\\330\\226\\185\\214\\5\\13\\12\\172\end{array} $	5,265 1,596 1,642 750 577 70 153 193 284
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,049 129 108 142 158 196 133 1,183	1,953 132 215 17 162 442 109 876	273 4 36 12 70 10 141	522 4 12 7 12 6 481	2,322 133 144 154 228 206 133 1,324	2,475 136 227 17 169 454 115 1,357	4,797 269 371 171 397 660 248 2,681	2,429 141 148 186 228 210 139 1,377	2,504 136 228 19 169 458 117 1,377	4,933 277 376 205 397 668 256 2,754
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	645 415 117 59 54	524 315 111 64 34	8 4 2 1 1	18 17 	653 419 119 60 55	542 332 111 64 35	1,195 751 230 124 90	685 437 126 64 58	663 344 128 156 35	1,348 781 254 220 93
Textiles	2,250 233 124 625 92 91 64 215 87 118 17 97 19 87 280 101	4,676 504 344 1,159 122 153 164 161 272 870 49 122 98 316 229 113	3,061 4 13 1,860 4 108 	6,745 225 118 3,098 1 284 1 2 5 2,184 48 449 58 62 151 59	5,311 237 137 2,485 96 199 64 217 89 450 18 662 50 106 392 109	11,421 729 462 4,257 123 437 165 163 277 3,054 97 571 156 378 380 172	16,732 966 599 6,742 219 636 229 380 366 3,504 115 1,233 206 484 484 772 281	6,425 241 139 2,588 128 210 740 217 109 480 23 742 51 125 523 109	13,713 733 467 4,425 134 449 1,367 171 388 3,114 139 612 156 948 436 174	20,138 974 606 7,013 262 659 2,107 388 497 3,594 162 1,354 207 1,073 959 283

* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 12th November, 1951, 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.

Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ... Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Leather Goods Fur Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery ... Dress Industries not elsewhere spec Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippor Tubber) 0... Food, Drink and Tobacco ... Grain Milling ... Bread and Flour Confectionery Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork ... Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting ... Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Mar Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper... Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fi specified Printing and Publishing of Newspar Other Printing and Publishing, Boo ing, etc. ... Other Manufacturing Industries ... Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinema Miscellaneous Manufacturing Indus Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water Storage

Distributive Trades Dealing in Coal, Builders' Mat Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale Dealing in Other Industrial Materia Wholesale Distribution of Food and D Wholesale Distribution of Food and D Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Retail Distribution of Non-Food C Retail Distribution of Confection Newspanets Newspapers Insurance, Banking and Finance ... Public Administration ... National Government Service

Local Government Service Professional Services ... Accountancy Education Other Professional and Business

Ex-Service Personnel not Classified Other Persons not Classified by Indu

GRAND TOTAL* ..

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Industry

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis-continued

HOKLY	311	alary.	ON TH	Gr	eat Britain	1 1 1 1 1 1			- wode woket pideT of			
		Who unempl (includ casua	loyed	Tempo stopy		1 2 2 K. 7 K. A.F.	Totał	tio late		ted Kingdor all classes)	D	
olicies colocia of Figure 10		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
d Fellmongery		379 196 106 77	328 109 172 47	166 112 14 40	70 18 9 43	545 308 120 117	398 127 181 90	943 435 301 207	569 325 127 117	411 134 186 91	980 459 313 208	
 		4,324 3,367 222 58 57 54	6,106 3,172 1,400 782 122 275	3,102 2,183 71 10 349 10	10,567 6,233 1,921 1,437 383 315	7,426 5,550 293 68 406 64	16,673 9,405 3,321 2,219 505 590	24,099 14,955 3,614 2,287 911 654	7,793 5,698 312 138 417 83	21,295 9,837 3,662 5,614 508 1,007	29,088 15,535 3,974 5,752 925 1,090	
ers and Clogs (er		235 331	334 21	468 11	277	703 342	611 22	1,314 364	714 431	644 23	1,358 454	
ectionery		4,643 180 1,492 185 121 408 138 225 294 482 380	5,884 114 1,289 476 180 319 125 536 1,232 626 312	29 7 9 1 3 5 4	196 1 18 14 14 13 3 11 49 48 3	4,672 180 1,499 185 130 409 138 228 299 486 380	6,080 115 1,307 490 194 332 128 547 1,281 674 315	10,752 295 2,806 675 324 741 266 775 1,580 1,160 695 262	5,219 233 1,648 193 179 499 141 234 385 511 393 128	6,758 118 1,381 509 197 378 130 554 1,634 688 315 156	11,977 351 3,029 702 376 877 271 788 2,019 1,199 708 284	
		109 314 315	151 297 227	=	2 1 19	109 314 315	153 298 246	612 561	340 335	304 394	644 729	
anufactures		3,226 792 1,912 122 241 159	870 156 518 17 109 70	2,873 29 2,816 7 13 8	472 2 418 12 35 5	6,099 821 4,728 129 254 167	1,342 158 936 29 144 75	7,441 979 5,664 158 398 242	6,529 1,009 4,922 137 278 183	1,386 161 971 29 148 77	7,915 1,170 5,893 166 426 260	
		1,201 239 8	1,246 195 19	15	69 2	1,216 239 8	1,315 197 19	2,531 436 27	1,292 258 8	1,432 199 19	2,724 457 27	
ibre-board Packi ard not elsewh		108	279	3	27	111	306	417	120	374	494	
pers and Periodic okbinding, Engr		67 266	182 67	2	8 1 31	67 268 523	190 68 535	257 336 1,058	75 290 541	200 91 549	275 381 1,090	
es atograph Films		513 1,548 556 105 109 146 43 197 392	504 1,595 530 39 118 355 60 26 467	10 1,351 1,335 	220 102 36 51 2 1 28	2,899 1,891 105 117 146 43 198 399	1,815 632 39 154 406 62 27 495	4,714 2,523 144 271 552 105 225 894	3,054 1,913 110 130 161 44 208 488	1,839 637 39 156 410 64 27 506	4,893 2,550 149 286 571 108 235 994	
		26,540 18,252 618 7,670	306 210 40 56	137 95 2 40	4 4 —	26,677 18,347 620 7,710	310 214 40 56	26,987 18,561 660 7,766	30,574 21,255 725 8,594	328 229 43 56	30,902 21,484 768 8,650	
		1,522 811 520 191	144 50 86 8	13 7 4 2	1111	1,535 818 524 193	144 50 86 8	1,679 868 610 201	1,738 876 648 214	151 50 92 9	1,889 926 740 223	
ncy, etc., Service		16,761 2,351 1,288 543 1,638 6,286 1,456 570 96 1,821 315 397	2,042 308 721 29 66 146 28 15 46 588 49 46	194 2 13 2 9 138 10 7 7 7 4 2	$ \begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ - \\ - \\ 5 \\ - \\ 1 \end{array} $	16,955 2,353 1,301 545 1,647 6,424 1,466 577 96 1,828 319 399	2,073 312 728 30 66 159 28 15 46 593 49 47	19,028 2,665 2,029 575 1,713 6,583 1,494 592 142 2,421 368 446	19,285 2,533 1,502 615 1,884 6,805 2,512 611 100 1,990 327 406	2,147 322 739 31 66 162 30 15 48 626 61 47	21,432 2,855 2,241 646 1,950 6,967 2,542 626 148 2,616 388 453	
terials, Grain a	 and	397 11,348	40 12,847	100	260	11,448	13,107	24,555	12,953	13,870	26,823	
le or Retail) rials and Machin nd Drink Drink (exc. cateri ood Goods Goods	hery	1,260 1,167 1,212 2,947 1,234 3,248	171 275 518 4,208 777 6,419	6 18 4 18 18 35	1 7 14 68 18 145	1,266 1,185 1,216 2,965 1,252 3,283	172 282 532 4,276 795 6,564	1,438 1,467 1,748 7,241 2,047 9,847	1,511 1,331 1,453 3,401 1,361 3,587	187 292 622 4,531 834 6,855	1,698 1,623 2,075 7,932 2,195 10,442	
nery, Tobacco		280 987	479 679	1 12	7	281 999	486	767 1,682	309 1,088	549 721	858 1,809	
	30	12,767 5,565 7,202	3,948 2,259 1,689	153 11 142	40 7 33	12,920 5,576 7,344	3,988 2,266 1,722	16,908 7,842 9,066	14,224 6,240 7,984	4,205 2,444 1,761	18,429 8,684 9,745	
··· ·· ·· ·· Services ···		3,074 105 661 93 1,107 113 995	6,076 86 1,382 184 4,025 40 359	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 1\\ 4\\ \hline 11\\ 1\\ 6\end{array}$	$ \frac{35}{13} \\ \overline{18} \\ \overline{4} $	3,097 106 665 93 1,118 114 1,001	6,111 86 1,395 184 4,043 40 363	9,208 192 2,060 277 5,161 154 1,364	3,326 113 705 102 1,207 133 1,066	6,635 93 1,491 194 4,447 42 368	9,961 206 2,196 296 5,654 175 1,434	
Concerts, etc. ting et Beating, etc. nt) esident)	::::::::::	17,890 2,696 2,797 9,618 388 148 228 168 617 1,230	32,651 2,239 1,010 20,940 1,701 456 417 2,008 3,250 630	120 32 18 32 1 3 5 	554 89 33 276 21 10 31 9 68 17	18,010 2,728 2,815 9,650 389 151 233 168 630 1,246	33,205 2,328 1,043 21,216 1,722 466 448 2,017 3,318 647	51,215 5,056 3,858 30,866 2,111 617 681 2,185 3,948 1,893	19,057 2,853 2,999 10,162 415 168 256 186 681 1,337	34,895 2,394 1,096 21,971 1,890 481 500 2,272 3,613 678	53,952 5,247 4,095 32,133 2,305 649 756 2,458 4,294 2,015	
by Industry		2,445 6,567	248 9,219			2,445 6,567	248 9,219	2,693 15,786	2,544 7,020	259 9,835 134,324	2,803 16,855 322,959	
1-12.20.01	S.C	152,516	101,691	16,020	20,250	168,536	121,941	290,477	188,635	154,524	544,959	

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,331 males and 261 females in Great Britain and 4,546 males and 267 females in the United Kingdom).

A**4

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 26th September and 24th October, 1951, 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. Local Authorities.

205 206 205 206	26th Se	eks ended ptember, 951	Four we 24th C	Total Number of Placings, 21st Dec.,		
200.02 20	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1950, to 24th Oct., 1951 (44 weeks)	
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	104,833 16,967	199,993 60,845	107,141 11,745	185,719 58,983	1,169,538 184,795	
over Girls under 18	52,586 17,101	90,262 59,381	54,863 12,860	72,732 53,775	571,764 185,307	
Total	191,487	410,481	186,609	371,209	2,111,404	

The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Ex-changes, *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.

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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 in fact they fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and prefer to rely on other methods for finding the workpeople whom they require. 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 Employ-ment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies some indication of the change in the demand for labour. The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 24th October, 1951, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with cumulative totals for the period 21st December, 1950, to 24th October, 1951.

The second secon			h October, 19			Total N		lacings, 21st ober, 1951 (4		1950, to
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	3,714	456	3,045	147	7,362	20,001	5,797	13,975	914	40,687
Mining and Quarrying	1,559	412	27	14	2,012	18,900	9,713	274	188	29,075
Coal Mining	1,118	392	14	7	1,531	14,760	9,361	126	95	24,342
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 Engineering Engineering Engineering Engineering Engineering Engineering Engineering	2,297	292	711	150	3,450	23,787	4,127	6,864	2,068	36,846
	2,562	180	1,210	330	4,282	29,027	2,872	12,883	4,562	49,344
	3,224	304	436	84	4,048	31,036	5,517	4,248	1,430	42,231
	14,520	1,439	5,421	937	22,317	142,370	24,915	47,799	11,222	226,306
	4,050	175	146	16	4,387	42,221	2,754	1,141	179	46,295
	8,487	1,073	2,633	476	12,669	83,386	18,749	24,448	6,488	133,071
	1,983	191	2,642	445	5,261	16,763	3,412	22,210	4,555	46,940
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Vextiles Cotton Wool	5,514	753	1,335	216	7,818	51,107	14,383	12,142	3,313	80,945
	2,995	437	1,978	389	5,799	27,725	7,008	18,978	4,861	58,572
	593	120	425	149	1,287	5,168	2,056	4,375	1,495	13,094
	1,632	232	1,929	554	4,347	22,806	5,187	22,549	13,841	64,383
	421	51	627	119	1,218	5,129	1,346	6,809	3,338	16,622
	260	29	368	77	734	5,789	720	4,559	1,952	13,020
eather, Leather Goods and Fur	250	64	155	90	559	2,444	883	2,210	1,030	6,567
	652	205	2,353	1,013	4,223	7,472	3,767	24,336	23,620	59,195
	4,025	561	3,796	1,101	9,483	40,476	8,723	40,051	14,548	103,798
	1,899	578	482	133	3,092	21,674	10,182	5,512	1,764	39,132
	865	230	774	548	2,417	9,072	4,401	8,050	8,546	30,069
	618	87	438	244	1,387	6,271	1,420	4,749	3,988	16,428
	247	143	336	304	1,030	2,801	2,981	3,301	4,558	13,641
Other Manufacturing Industries suilding and Contracting Building	1,142	187	1,186	347	2,862	14,680	2,559	12,910	3,894	34,043
	31,493	1,539	239	122	33,393	365,783	22,033	2,151	1,477	391,444
	22,550	1,216	147	90	24,003	259,951	16,947	1,329	1,020	279,247
Gas, Electricity and Water Gransport and Communication Distributive Trades nsurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	2,532	103	106	57	2,798	23,720	1,658	1,054	699	27,131
	7,055	747	1,038	497	9,337	93,145	10,216	15,486	5,534	124,381
	5,471	1,720	5,524	3,290	16,005	59,374	23,971	52,182	46,991	182,518
	272	137	314	250	973	2,778	1,399	3,315	3,893	11,385
	6,645	266	2,431	444	9,786	78,457	3,078	35,184	4,564	121,283
	3,362	138	1,907	317	5,724	37,750	1,259	28,740	2,807	70,556
	3,283	128	524	127	4,062	40,707	1,819	6,444	1,757	50,727
Professional Services	1,271	258	3,949	615	6,093	13,082	2,911	39,084	7,507	62,584
	4,959	525	15,999	1,383	22,866	65,454	7,439	186,152	17,346	276,391
	469	100	420	93	1,082	8,793	1,521	5,886	949	17,149
	3,478	160	10,595	409	14,642	44,514	2,282	128,611	5,605	181,012
	403	165	1,278	392	2,238	5,257	2,381	13,954	4,853	26,445
Grand Total	107,141	11,745	54,863	12,860	186,609	1,169,538	184,795	571,764	185,307	2,111,404

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the number of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 24th October, 1951, 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		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern	31,246 5,300 5,578 5,830 8,157 5,928 7,566 16,154 5,929 10,284 5,169	36,740 13,095 13,494 12,826 28,272 17,043 14,527 24,968 5,917 11,012 7,825	3,305 500 554 630 724 532 807 1,751 853 1,388 701	14,061 3,140 2,296 2,430 7,265 6,259 6,365 8,784 2,093 4,822 1,468	18,304 2,987 2,487 2,568 3,395 2,845 4,667 7,583 2,554 5,361 2,112	21,310 5,558 3,770 3,425 9,476 4,834 4,411 13,375 1,495 3,646 1,432	3,361 698 713 678 834 653 884 1,676 1,127 1,441 795	13,996 2,670 1,522 2,574 5,669 6,161 5,505 8,950 1,367 4,522 839	56,216 9,485 9,332 9,706 13,110 9,958 13,924 27,164 10,463 18,474 8,777	86,107 24,463 21,082 21,255 50,682 34,297 30,808 56,077 10,872 24,002 11,564
Great Britain	 107,141	185,719	11,745	58,983	54,863	72,732	12,860	53,775	186,609	371,209

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Labour Turnover

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 The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 22nd September, 1951, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows (a) the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also (b) at the date of the previous return and an 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 dis-charged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of 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. the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also (b) at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows (c) the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in item (c) are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Indus

Industry	men	nts per in ployed ing of p	100 at	charg Los em	ber of l es and o ses per ployed ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	me	nts per nployed ning of	100 at	Number of Dis- charges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	The surface of side and	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	1
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.6	4.8	3.9	3.2	3.4	3.3	Textiles	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.4	3
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ-	3.7	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted	2.8 2.2 2.5 2.5	3.9 2.3 3.7	3·5 2·3 3·2 2·7	$2 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 4$	2.8 . 1.8 . 4.2	14103
ing glazed tiles)	3.5	4·5 5·0	4·1 3·4	2·7 2·3	3.1 3.8	2·9 2·7	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	A State Bar	3.1	10.532	2.2	4·2 2·7	
Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining	$4 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 1$	5·4 2·6	4·3 2·2	3.6 1.7	3·3 2·6	3·5 1·7	Linen and Soft Hemp	$2 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 8$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$2 \cdot 3$ $4 \cdot 5$ $6 \cdot 0$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	1
Manufactures	4.3	5.9	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.1	Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery Lace	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	5.5 2.8 2.7	4.6 2.6 2.2	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	1218 Million
hemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product	2.8	3.9	3.1	2.3	3.5	2.6	Lace	1.5	2.4	2.2 2.0 3.1	2.6	3.5	
Works	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 0$	4·5 4·0	$2 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 2$	1·4 2·4 2·1	1.6 3.2	1·4 2·6	Made-up Textiles	$2.6 \\ 3.9 \\ 2.2$	5.2	4.9 2.5	5.5 2.6	5.4 3.6	
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks	2.4	4·3 4·3 3·6	3.5	1.4	3.8 1.7 4.1	$3 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 5$ $3 \cdot 0$	Other Textile Industries	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.5	
Paint and Varnish	2.5 1.8 1.7	3.4 1.8	$2.8 \\ 2.5 \\ 1.8$	2.6 2.5 1.4	4.8	3.5 1.5	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.2	4.5	3.1	2.9	4 ·0	
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	4.2	3.9	4.1	2.8	2.3 3.7	3.0	Leather Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	3.6 4.9 4.9	2.5 3.9	3.0	3.1 4.5	100
Blast Furnaces	2·9 1·9	3·9 2·5	3·0 1·9	2·6	3.3	2·7 1·6	Fur	2.2	4.9	3.6	3.0	4.2	14
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries	2.1	3.7	2·2 3·8	2·1 3·2	2.6 3.7	2·1 3·3	Clothing	2.3	3.9	3.5	2.7	4.7	
Tinplate Manufacture	3.8 2.4 1.4	4·2 5·5 2·9	3.8 2.9 1.5	$3 \cdot 2$ $1 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 3$	5.6	$3 \cdot 3$ 2 \cdot 4 2 \cdot 3	Tailoring Dressmaking	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	4·4 4·3 3·0	$4 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 9$	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 8 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	4·9 5·8 5·0	120
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.8	3.4	2·9 4·0	2.8	2·4 2·8 3·6	2·8 3·4	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	1.8	2·9 3·4	2·9 2·5 3·2	2·4 2·5	5.0 3.3	
ngineering and Electrical Goods	3.3	5.7	3.8	2.8	4.4	3.1	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	3·2 5·0	2.6 2.9	$1.9 \\ 2.5$	$3 \cdot 1$ $4 \cdot 6$	
Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery	2·8 3·1	2.6 4.5	2.8 3.3	2·7 2·8	$2 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 1$	2.6 2.8	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.4	6.1	4.5	3.8	6.6	
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools	3.2	3.9	3.3	2.6	3.3	$2 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 3$	Grain Milling	3·2 4·1	4·7 5·5	3·5 4·6	2·4 4·3	4·4 5·2	L.S.S.
Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	4·7 4·7 4·8	3.7 3.4 3.3	3·2 2·8 1·5	3·1 3·0 3·0	$3 \cdot 2$ $2 \cdot 8$ $1 \cdot 9$	Biscuits	4·1 4·2 3·2	7.3	6·2 5·0	4.3 4.0 2.9	6.5 4.9	10
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	3·4 3·1	2·8 4·9	3·3 3·4 3·7	3.3 2.8 2.6	2.6 4.0	$3 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 0$	Milk Products Sugar and Glucose	2.6	3.9 5.1	3.0 3.9	6·2 2·6	8·4 5·4	14
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Ap-	3·2 3·2	4·9 5·7	3.7 4.1	2.6 2.5	4·2 3·5	3.0 2.9	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	7.5 8.6 6.2	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	3·2 7·8 4·5	4.8 13.9 7.1	1
Wireless Valves and Electric	2·7 4·9	4·9 7·9	3.5 6.4	2·4 3·1	3.5 5.5	2·8 4·3	Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling	2·5 3·9	4.4	2·9 4·6	2·4 4·0	5.1	
Detterior	4·1 3·3	7·7 8·5	6·2 5·6	3·1 2·1	4·9 5·8	4·1 3·7	Other Drink Industries Tobacco	3·2 1·5	4·0 2·4	$3\cdot 5$ $2\cdot 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	8·7 2·6	
Other Electrical Goods	3.8	6.1	4.8	2.9	5.4	4.1	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.5	4.3	3.6	3.4	4.1	
ehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,	3.0	5.2	3.4	2.7	4.1	2.9	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery	3.7	5·1 3·5	3.9 3.0	3·3 3·3	3.6 4.4	
etc	3·0 3·1	4.9 3.5	3·3 3·2	2·8 2·7	3.9 3.5	2·9 2·8	Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets	5.2	4·0 6·1		4·7 3·8	5.4 3.5	
Manufacture and Repair of Air- craft Manufacture of Motor Vehicle	3.8	6.5	4.2	2.5	4.1	2.7	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	3.1	5.2	3.6	3.3	3.7	
Accessories	4.4	5.9 3.4	4.8 1.1 2.7	4·0 0·9	4·7 2·3	4·2 0·9	Paper and Printing	2.1	3.6	2.6	1.6	2.8	-
Other Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2·4 1·4	5·5 3·0	2.7 1.4 4.8	3.3	2·3 4·0 4·5 5·2	3.3	Paper and Board Wallpaper	2.6 4.1	3·4 12·5	2.8 6.6	$2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 1$	2.6 3.1	
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	4.4	5·5 5·5	4.8	5·3 3·5	5·2 4·8	5·3 4·0	Cardboard Boxes, etc Other Manufactures of Paper	4.0	5.4	4.9	$2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 6$ $2 \cdot 2$	3.9	
Tools and Cutlery	2.9 3.6	5.3	3·9 4·2	2·7 3·4	4.2	3.3	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	1·3 1·8	2·3 2·9	$1\cdot 5$ $2\cdot 2$	1.0 1.4	2·3 2·2	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures	3.6 2.9 2.7	$5 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 1$ $3 \cdot 5$	3.1	3.1	4.9 2.3 3.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.9	5.1	4.4	3.2	4.6	
Brass Manufactures	3.6 3.5 3.9	6·1 5·9	2·9 4·9 4·3 4·5	2.8 3.6 3.2	5·8 5·4 5·1 5·0	4·5 3·9	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	4.0 2.9 3.4	4·9 4·5	4·3 3·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 9 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	4.2 4.7 3.5	
Other Metal Industries recision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	3.9	5.6 4.4	4·5 3·4	3.9 3.0	5·0 3·6	4·3 3·2	Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports	127556520	4·4 5·9	3·9 5·3	1.54.54	3·5 5·8	
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	The mark	- Barris	in the second	1 10 10		ncian	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph	4·3 3·4	5.2	4.5	4.6 2.9	4.8	
Watches and Clocks	2.9	4.9	3.6 3.0 2.7	3.4	4·2 2·3	3.7 2.1	Films Other Manufacturing Industries	1·9 4·4	2·9 5·3	$\begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	3.9 3.3	5.6 4.6	
Musical Instruments	2·1 3·9	3.8 3.5 4.6	2·7 4·1	2·3 2·2	3.0 4.3	2.6 2.6	All the above Industries	3.0	4.5	3.5	2.8	4.3	

stries: 4	weeks	ended	22nd	Septemb	per.	1951
<i>SULLOS</i> . T	WEEKS	cincu	L'LING A	Septente		1101

Thousands

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table in the next column shows the numbers of insured The Table in the next column shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 20th November and 16th October, 1951, with the corresponding figures for 21st November, and 17th October, 1950. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively respectively.

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

	N	lumbers		ed Perso owing to		ent from	n Work	
Region	E DOMA	Sick	ness			Industri	al Injur	y
	20th Nov., 1951	16th Oct., 1951	21st Nov., 1950	17th Oct., 1950	20th Nov., 1951	16th Oct., 1951	21st Nov., 1950	17th Oct., 1950
London and South-Eastern : London and Middlesex Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	91.7 70.9 39.8 33.4 48.4 74.4 54.0 79.5 141.8 62.9 105.1 55.8	94·4 71·1 39·7 32·9 48·4 76·9 55·0 80·8 142·8 63·9 102·1 57·6	97.0 71.2 41.8 34.9 50.7 77.5 57.7 84.3 153.4 63.9 109.6 58.3	96.3 71.1 41.4 33.8 49.6 78.2 56.5 83.6 148.3 61.5 102.5 57.1	3.9 3.4 2.0 1.6 2.2 4.6 5.4 8.4 7.1 8.1 7.8	3.8 3.4 1.9 1.5 2.3 4.5 5.6 8.6 7.5 8.4 7.9	3.8 3.2 2.0 1.5 2.3 4.5 5.4 8.4 7.7 8.6 8.0 7.7	3.8 3.0 2.0 1.5 2.3 4.7 5.6 8.6 7.5 8.7 8.3
Wales Fotal, Great Britain	857.7	865.5	900.3	879.7	6·9 61·3	62.4	63.2	7·9 64·1

Work of Appointments Services

The particulars given below relate to the work of the Appoint-ments 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 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 enrol-ment is in general a university degree or membership of the appro-priate 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 November, 1951, was 5,189*; this figure included 3,796 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,393 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 16th October and 12th November (4 weeks) are shown below.

<i>lacancies</i>	outstanding at 16th Octo	ober	in the	1	4,357	
,,	notified during period				466	
,,	filled during period	colet, and	1		217	
,,	cancelled or withdrawn	•••		1.1.10	295	
	outstanding at 12th Nov	emher			1 211	

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 in the next column.

* This figure includes 745 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 168 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appoint-ments Offices at 12th November was 18,422* consisting of 16,460 men and 1,962 women. The number on the registers included 10,806 men and 1,022 women who were in employment, while 5,654 men and 940 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 12th November. The following Table shows the numbers of registrations at each of the Offices :--

Appoin	tmanta	Office		In Em	ployment	Unemployed		
Аррош	unents	Once		Men	Women	Men	Women	
London	10.5%			3,805	466	3,448	462	
Bristol				724	61	347	46	
Birmingham		1. 1. 10		1,138	47	269	47	
Nottingham	1		and the	524	31	127	25	
Leeds	3			801	70	220	63	
Liverpool		1. 3. 34. 3	1.5. 51	553	45	211	37	
Manchester	AN SHALL			1,320	76	307	67	
Newcastle		and the last		524	47	140	31	
Edinburgh				405	60	218	67	
Glasgow	The second	1 Barris		796	88			
Cardiff	1. 1. 2.	••	100.000			252	55	
Jarum	1.2.1	- neug	••	216	31	115	40	
Total*				10,806	1,022	5,654	940	
					and the provent of the	A Low Tribella Market	10.020000000	

During the period 16th October to 12th November, 1951, there were new registrations by 1,753 men and 370 women, and during the same period the registrations of 2,234 men and 391 women lapsed.

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

Vacancies	outstanding at 16th October	CA 20000	Men† 3,013	Women 334
CARL STREET, ST			912	114
	cancelled or withdrawn durin	ng period	601	69
		· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	439	68
,,	unfilled at 12th November		2,885	311

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 14th August to 12th November, were 1,258 men and 205 women, which included 57 filled by registered disabled men and 17 filled by registered disabled women.

* Excluding 139 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,332 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded. † This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or women

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING FOR THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Ministry of Labour Gazette. December, 1951

Employment Employment Overseas in the Coal Mining Industry in October

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in October have been compiled by the Ministry of Fuel and Power from information provided by the National Coal Board. The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 27th October, was 694,500, compared with 696,200 for the five weeks ended 29th September and 687,700 for the four weeks ended 28th October, 1950 1950.

1950. The total numbers who were *effectively* employed were 639,100 in October, 634,300 in September and 632,100 in October, 1950; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in October, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with September, 1951, and October, 1950.

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

District [†]	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) c compared with	or decrease () the average fo
Distict	books during 4 weeks ended 27th October, 1951	5 weeks ended 29th September, 1951	4 weeks ender 28th October 1950
Northumberland Cumberland Durham South and West Yorkshire North Derbyshire Nottinghamshire	43,400 5,800 106,700 135,800 37,200 44,700	- 100 - 100 - 300 - 100	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
South Derbyshire and Leices- tershire Lancashire and Cheshire North Wales North Staffordshire Cannock Chase	14,700 47,900 8,900 18,600 15,700	100 100 100 100	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 100 \\ + & 100 \\ + & 500 \\ - & 300 \end{array} $
South Staffordshire, Worcester- shire and Shropshire Warwickshire South Wales and Monmouth- shire	5,300 14,800 100,900	- ²⁰⁰ - ⁵⁰⁰	- 200
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	6,200 6,200	+ 100	+ 1,200 + 100 + 200
England and Wales	612,800	- 1,600	+ 5,800
Fife and Clackmannan The Lothians Central West Central East Ayrshire, etc. Alloa	22,000 12,600 11,700 13,200 15,800 6,400	- 100 	$\begin{array}{c} + & 600 \\ + & 200 \\ - & 500 \\ + & 200 \\ + & 500 \\ \cdots \end{array}$
Scotland	81,700	- 100	+ 1,000
Great Britain	694,500	- 1,700	+ 6,800

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of October about 5,050 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,950; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 900. During the five weeks of September there was a net decrease of 6,3170of 3.170.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was $5 \cdot 10$ in October, $5 \cdot 08$ in September, and $5 \cdot 02$ in October, 1950. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were $5 \cdot 48$, $5 \cdot 45$ and $5 \cdot 38$.

With regard to absenteeism in the coal mining industry, separate With regard to absenteeism in the coal mining industry, separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for October and September, 1951, and October, 1950, which are given in the next Table, represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

Streets to the orthogen	October, 1951	September, 1951	October, 1950
Coal Face Workers :	7 60	7.67	6.55
Voluntary Involuntary	7.68 7.41	7.67 7.18	6·55 7·61
All Workers : Voluntary	5.75	5.94	4.87
Involuntary	6.53	6.45	5.59

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was $3 \cdot 19$ tons in October, compared with $3 \cdot 17$ tons in the previous month and $3 \cdot 14$ tons in October, 1950.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.22 tons in October; for September, 1951, and October, 1950, the figures were 1.22 tons and 1.21 tons, respectively.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots. † As from 1st January, 1951, the districts shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in July was 0.1 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3.0 per cent. higher than in July, 1950.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st August, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.4 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 6.8 per cent. higher than at 1st August, 1950. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st August was the same as at the beginning of the previous month but 8.0 per cent. higher than at 1st August, 1950.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manu-facturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in June was 0.3 per cent. higher than in the previous month, and 2.6 per cent. higher than in June, 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 Septem-ber is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approxi-mately 46,870,000. This was 0.4 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 2.6 per cent. higher than for September,

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of September was about 1,606,000, compared with 1,578,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,341,000 at the middle of September, 1950.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed during September was 193,528, compared with 199,190 in the previous month and 170,271 in September, 1950. The numbers of persons wholly unemployed included in these figures were 139,800, 138,914 and 143,920, respectively. The number of working days lost in September as a result of unemploy-ment was over 5,800,000, compared with 4,580,000 in the previous month and over 3,460,000 in September, 1950.

DENMARK

At the end of October returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 44,312, or $6\cdot8$ per cent. of a total membership of about 648,000, were unemployed, compared with $6\cdot0$ per cent. at the end of the previous month and $5\cdot4$ per cent. at the end of October, 1950. Of the total, 23,079 had been unemployed for seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or more and the remainder had been were ineligible for employment on account of age, etc.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of November was 101,768, of whom 27,341 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corre-sponding figures were 93,158 and 28,577 at the beginning of the previous month and 138,479 and 45,235 at the beginning of November. 1950.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of October was 1,213,936, compared with 1,234,979 at the end of the previous month and 1,230,171 at the end of October, 1950.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 24th November was 59,898, compared with 48,469 at 27th October and 55,993 at 25th November, 1950.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 4,617 at the end of September, compared with 3,482 in the previous month and 4,806 in September, 1950.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 126,306 at the end of September, compared with 128,949 at the end of the previous month and 167,597 at the end of September, 1950.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of about 965,610 showed that $1\cdot 3$ per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of July, 1951, compared with $1\cdot 1$ per cent. at the end of the previous month and $1\cdot 5$ per cent. at the end of July, 1950.

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WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in November

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 November resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £1,419,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 3,096,000 workpeople.

about 3,096,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workers employed in the engineer-ing and allied industries, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the railway service, the iron and steel industry, the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade, the gas industry, and agriculture in Scotland. Others receiving increases included workers employed in licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, and sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving.

In the engineering and allied industries and in shipbuilding and ship repairing there was an increase of 11s. a week for adult male timeworkers and payment-by-result workers. For workpeople employed by British Railways there was an increase of 8 per cent. on the existing rates of pay. In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In the motor vehicle retail and repairing trade skilled and semi-skilled adult male workers had an increase in the minimum rates of 3d. an hour, and other adult male workers received $2\frac{1}{2}d$. In the gas industry there were increases in the standard rates of 3d. an hour for maintenance craftsmen, and of 2d, an hour or 1s. 4d, a shift for other adult workers. The minimum rates fixed by Orders made under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act were increased by 8s. a week for male general workers 20 years and over employed in agriculture in Scotland, and by 6s. for female general workers 21 years and over.

For workpeople employed in licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants the statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Catering Wages Act was increased by 10s. a week for non-resident and 7s. 6d. for resident male staff 21 years and over, and by 7s. 6d. for non-resident and 5s. for resident female staff 21 and over. For workpeople employed in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing the first payments of a cost-of-living bonus based on the index of retail prices gave increases of 10s. 1d. a week to men and 7s. 4d. to women. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving were increased by 8s. a week for men and by 8s. or 6s., according to occupation, for women

Of the total increase of £1,419,000, about £1,114,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives, about £180,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement, about £104,000 was the result of Orders made under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, the Catering Wages Act or the Wages Councils Acts; about £12,000 resulted from arbitration awards; and the remainder was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices. Changes in January-November, 1951

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eleven completed months of 1951, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases in wage rates during this period.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	895,000	£ 353,700
Mining and Quarrying	423,000	166,500
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products	425,000	100,500
other than Coal	225,500	106,200
Chemicals and Allied Trades	192,500	95,500
Metal Manufacture	207,000	97,300
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	201,000	91,500
Vehicles	2,413,500	1,311,600
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1,511,000
Textiles	737,500	452,800
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	63,000	26,600
Clothing	524,000	190,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco	428,500	170,600
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	185,500	146,800
Paper and Printing	274,000	205,400
Other Manufacturing Industries	113,500	55,000
Building and Contracting	1,108,500	572,000
Gas, Electricity and Water	255,500	174,600
Transport and Communication	1,270,500	841,200
Distributive Trades	1,264,000	477,700
Public Administration	610,000	258,300
Miscellaneous Services	752,500	238,500
Total	11,943,500	5,940,400

In the corresponding months of 1950 there was a net increase of \pounds 1,797,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 6,752,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

The normal weekly working hours of workpeople employed as print block, roller and stamp block cutters in the linoleum and felt base manufacturing industry were increased from 44 to 45. The normal working hours of male workers, including filleters, employed in fish markets in Hull were reduced from 47 to 45 a week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER

Industry District		Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change		
Scotland	5 Nov.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds	Increases of 9s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change men 20 years and over 120s. a week, youths and boys 51s. 3d. at 15, rising to 102s. 6d. at 19 and under 20. [‡]		
and an and the second		Male workers employed wholly or mainly as grieves or stewards, stockmen, horse- men or tractormen	Increases of 8s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 years and over 117s. 6d. a week, youths and boys 50s. 3d. at 15, rising to 100s. 3d. at 19 and under 20.‡		
EPUBLIC	A 1923.5	Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stock- women, horsewomen, tractor- women, poultrywomen or dairymaids	Increases of 6s. 9d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : women 21 years and over 91s. a week, girls 50s. 3d. at 15, rising to 82s. at 18 and under 21. [‡]		
Novembran was of 201 at 2011 10 April 2019 10 Ap		Other whole time workers em- ployed by the week or longer : Males	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : men 20 years and over 108s, a week, youths and boys 46s. 3d. at 15, rising to 91s. 9d. at 19 and under 20.‡		
	tinen nu	Females	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for female workers 18 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : women 21 years and over 81s. 6d. a week, girls 46s. 3d. at 15, rising to 74s. 6d. at 18 and under 21.‡		
relevantu as una lata set esan has		Workers employed as milkers	Increase of 9d. a week (9s. 3d. to 10s.) in the allowance for the daily milking of one cow. [‡]		
and the laser spin to March	See Sal 1 Million	Male and female workers em- ployed by the day or hour, or as part-time workers	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 19 years and over and for women 21 and over, of 1d. for youths and boys, and of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d., according to age, for girls. Minimum rates after change : male workers 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour at 15, rising to 2s. 5d. at 20 and over, female workers 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 15, rising to 1s. 10d. at 21 and over.‡		
	ing triangle and the second	took effect	District which Change ook effect Classes of Workpeople Scotland 5 Nov. Male workers employed wholly or mainly as shepherds Male workers employed wholly or mainly as grieves or stewards, stockmen, horse- men or tractormen Male workers employed wholly or mainly as grieves or stewards, stockmen, horse- men or tractormen Female workers employed wholly or mainly as stock- women, horsewomen, tractor- women, poultrywomen or dairymaids Other whole time workers em- ployed by the week or longer : Males Temales Females Workers employed as milkers Male and female workers em- ployed by the day or hour,		

* 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.
 ‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act. See pages 467 and 494.

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Forestry	Scotland	5 Nov.	Workpeople employed by the Forestry Commission	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for men, of 6s. for women, and o proportional amounts for juveniles. Rates after change include : adult mal forest workers—Grade 3 (ordinary labourers) 108s, a week, Grade 2 3s. 6c above Grade 3, Grade 1 7s. above Grade 3 ; adult female forest worker 81s. 6d. ; drivers of tractors (other than heavy crawler tractors) 117s. 6d after 12 months' service as drivers 118s.
lining and Quarrying	Cleveland	5 Nov.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.2d. a shii (6s. 1.2d. to 6s. 2.4d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0.6d (3s. 0.6d. to 3s. 1.2d.) for boys under 18. [†]
in the second	Cumberland	26 Nov.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 10 a shift (5s. 8d. to 5s. 9d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and b $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (2s. 10d. to 2s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for boys.‡
electric (North Lincolnshire	4 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shi (8s. 11.9d. to 9s. 1.2d.) for men, by 0.975d. (6s. 8.925d. to 6s. 9.9d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (4s. 5.95d. to 4s. 6.6d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	4 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by $1.36d$. a shi (8s. 8.72d, to 8s. 10.08d.) for men, by $1.02d$. (6s. 6.54d, to 6s. 7.56d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by $0.68d$. (4s. 4.36d. to 4s. 5.04d.) for boys under 18.§
	West Cumberland	26 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 16 a shift (5s. 9d. to 5s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and b $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 11d.) for boys.
	South and West Durham	5 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1d. a shi (4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ (2s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 5d.) for boys under 18.¶
oofing Felt Ianufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Nov.	Adult male workers	Increase of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour in minimum basic time rates. Minimum basic rate after change for adult dayworkers : London (within a radius of 15 mile from Charing Cross) 2s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d. an hour, rest of England, Wales and Scotlar 2s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d.
Coke anufacture	Scotland, Cumber- land, South Dur- ham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lin- colnshire, North- ants. and South Wales (certain firms)**	4 Nov.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by $1\cdot 3d$. a shi (8s. $11\cdot 9d$. to 9s. $1\cdot 2d$. for shift rated workers) or by $0\cdot 18d$. an hot (1s. $2\cdot 71d$. to 1s. $2\cdot 89d$. for hourly rated workers) for men and for wome and youths employed on men's work, by $0\cdot 98d$. a shift (6s. $8\cdot 92d$. 6s. $9\cdot 9d$.) or by $0\cdot 13d$. an hour ($11\cdot 04d$. to $11\cdot 17d$.) for youths 18 ar under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by $0\cdot 65d$. a shi (4s. $5\cdot 95d$. to $4s. 6\cdot 6d$.) or by $0\cdot 09d$. an hour ($7\cdot 36d$. to $7\cdot 45d$.) for bot and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron anufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland	4 Nov.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by $1.3d$. a sh (8s, 11.9d, to 9s, $1.2d$, for shift rated workers) or by $0.18d$, an hour (1s, 2.71 to 1s, $2.89d$, for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and yout employed on men's work, by $0.98d$, a shift (6s, $8.92d$, to 6s, $9.9d$,) or $10.13d$, an hour ($11.04d$, to $11.17d$.) for youths 18 and under 21 years at for women employed on youths' work, and by $0.65d$, a shift (4s, 5.95 to 4s, $6.6d$.) or by $0.09d$, an hour ($7.36d$, to $7.45d$.) for boys and for git doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Nov.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, ex- cluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a sh (9s. to 9s. 1d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual pr portions for youths.
on and Steel Ianufacture	Great Britain ^{††}	5 Nov.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a sh (8s, 11.9d. to 9s, 1.2d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.98 (6s, 8.92d. to 6s, 9.9d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and 0.65d, (4s, 5.95d. to 4s, 6.6d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡‡	4 Nov.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by $1.3d$. a sh (8s, 11.9d, to 9s, $1.2d$, for shift rated workers) or by $0.18d$, an hour (1s, 2.71 to 1s, $2.89d$, for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 0.98 a shift (6s, $8.92d$, to 6s, $9.9d$, or by $0.13d$, an hour (11.04d, to 11.17 for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by $0.65d$, a shift (4s, $5.95d$ to 4s, $6.6d$,) or by $0.09d$, an hour (7.36d, to 7.45d) for those under 1
	Great Britain ^{‡‡}	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do, do,
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and rolling	do. do.
	Great Britain‡‡	do.	mills Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel relling mille	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 0.18d. hour (1s. 2.71d. to 1s. 2.89d.) for craftsmen, by 0.13d. (11.04d. to 11.17 for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.09d. (7.36d. to 7.45d.) for appre- tices under 18.
	South-West Wales	do.	rolling mills Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car-	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a sf (7s. 10.9d. to 8s. 0.2d.) for men and for women employed on men's wo by 0.875d. (5s. 3.875d. to 5s. 4.75d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and 0.65d. (3s. 11.45d. to 4s. 0.1d.) for youths under 18.
	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning 26 Nov.	penters Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	0.65d. (3s. 11.45d. to 4s. 0.1d.) for youths under 18. Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1. a shift (9s. 5.4d. to 9s. 6.8d.) for men, by 1.05d. (7s. 1.05d. to 7s. 2.1 for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. (4s. 8.7d. to 4s. 9.4d.) boys under 18.
Tinplate anufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire		Men, youths, women and juveniles (except appren- tices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a sl (8s. 11.9d. to 9s. 1.2d.) for men and for women engaged specifically replace male labour, by 0.975d. (6s. 8.925d. to 6s. 9.9d.) for youths 18 a under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0.65d. (4s. 5.9 to 4s. 6.6d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Ianufacture	Newport and Lan- dore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.16d. a shift (9s. 4.48d. to 9s. 5.64 for men, and by 0.58d. (4s. 8.24d. to 4s. 8.82d.) for youths and boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	5 Nov.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works other than those engaged in the process	

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. † Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 4s. 10d. a shift, plus 9d. to datal, workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 14d. a shift, for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying at different to underground workers.

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than 8s. 1¹/₂d. a shift, for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, with proportional additions for younget workers, or additions in the subject to further *ad hoc* additions of 1s. 6d. a shift for men and of 9d. a shift for youths and boys. ⁵ Wages are subject to further *ad hoc* additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of ⁶ d. for boys. ⁸ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 and under 21 years, and of ⁹ d. for boys, ⁹ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys, ⁹ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys. ⁹ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. ¹⁰ These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district. ¹¹ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.

	Principa	l Change	es in Rates of Wages Re	ported during November—continued		Principal	Changes	s in Rates of Wages Rej	ported during November—continued
Industrý	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Non-ferrous Metal Manufacture	Birmingham, Wol- verhampton and Stafford		Workpeople employed in strip and sheet rolling and tube mills in the brass and copper trade	Increase of 11s. a week of 44 hours for male timeworkers 21 years and over; increase of 3d. an hour (9d. to 1s. for each hour worked) in the supplement paid to adult male payment-by-result workers as an addition to their piece- work earnings. Consolidated minimum time rates after change : crucible and electric furnace pourers 129s. 6d. a week, underhands (<i>i.e.</i> , furnacemen, ingotmen and mouldmen on billet casting) 125s. 6d.; strip and sheet rolling mills—rollers (all grades) 123s. 6d., annealers, finished shearers (guillotine)	Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap	Great Britain	Pay day in week com- mencing 5 Nov.	Workpeople, other than transport workers	Increase of 3d. an hour or 11s. a week in the national minimum rate for adult male workers, with proportionate increases for other workers further increase of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour or 5s. 6d. a week for adult male worker in the London Metropolitan Police District. Minimum rates after chang for adult male workers : London Metropolitan Police District 2s. 9d. a hour or 121s. a week of 44 hours, national minimum rates 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. an hou or 115s. 6d. a week.
	Andreas and a second se			119s. 6d., electric annealers, finished shearers (rotary), roller improvers 117s. 6d., picklers 116s. 6d., shearers (cutting to length) 115s. 6d., rough shearers, rollers' assistants (behinders) 113s. 6d., labourers 111s. 6d.; tube mills—toolfinders (fully skilled) 129s. 6d., annealers 119s. 6d., electric annealers, drawers (plain round tubes), taggers, swagers, shoulderers, sawyers, straighteners (hand) 117s. 6d., picklers 116s. 6d., straighteners	Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Nov.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week for men, and of 1s. for women and juvenile Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: me 113s. 2d. a week; women 18 years and over, felt production process 85s. 7d., cutting and stitching 77s. 4d.
nipbuilding and hip Repairing	All federated ship- building and ship repairing centres in the United Kingdom	of first full pay week	Workpeople employed in the shipbuilding and ship repair- ing industry, except skilled engineers and others whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries : Men	(machine), doggers-up 113s. 6d., labourers 111s. 6d.	Silk Manufacture	United Kingdom	Pay day in week com- mencing 5 Nov.	Workpeople employed in silk spinning, throwing and weaving, etc., except main- tenance workers and certain workers in the West Riding of Yorkshire whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries :	Heart and Shou Transformer Tr
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Mach	national uniform plain time rates after change on new work include : fully skilled classes 131s. a week, holders-on 128s. 6d., blacksmiths' strikers 114s., redleaders 115s., stagers erecting and dismantling staging 117s., unskilled classes 111s., cranemen operating tower, gantry or floating cranes 124s., operating electric overhead travelling cranes 118s. 6d., operating all other cranes 121s. 6d., spare or emergency cranemen when not operating cranes 118s. 6d. For repair work, except in the case of cranemen, the national		 according to sector according to sector according to the sector according to 5%, according according to 5%, according according to 5%, according 	A dia a management a management a management a dia second a dia second	Timeworkers Pieceworkers	 Increases of 6s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 18 an over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum bas rates after change : males 42s. a week at 15, rising to 108s. 6d. at 21 an over; females 42s. at 15, rising to 75s. at 18 and over; existing differentiat to be maintained. Increases of 6s. a week for male workers and of 4s. for female workers, subjet to the earnings of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average of the earning of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average of the earning of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average of the earning of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average of the earning of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average of the earning of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average of the earning of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average of the earning of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average of the earning of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average of the earning of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average of the earning of the earning of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average of the earning of adult pieceworkers being such that the minimum average of the earning of the ea
			Female workers brought into the industry under	rates are 3s. higher, and in the River Thames ship repairing district the existing general differential applies.* Increases of 5s. 6d. to 11s. a week, according to occupation and length of service, for women 21 years and over, and of 1s. 10d. to 5s. 6d. for girls.		Macclesfield	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and	wage of a section is 15 per cent, above the appropriate minimum time ra for male and female adult workers. The increases are to be arranged eith by a flat-rate payment or by an adjustment of the piece rates.
			relaxation or dilution arrangements, french polishers and uphol- stresses	Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change : shipbuilding and ship repairing classes 21 years and over—during first eight months of service 80s. 6d. a week (new work), 82s. (repair work) ; thereafter—skilled classes, (a) not in receipt of full time rates of displaced male labour 104s. 10d. (new work), 107s. 2d. (repair work), (b) in receipt of full time rate of displaced male worker 131s. (new work), 134s. (repair work); semi-skilled classes (a) 99s. 11d. (new work), 102s. 7d. (repair work), (b) full time rate of displaced male worker ; unskilled classes (a) 99s. 11d. (new work), 102s. 7d. (repair work), (b) 111s. (new work), 114s. (repair work); french polishers and upholstresses who have served an apprenticeship of 5 years, 21 years and over 104s. 10d. (new work), 107s. 2d. (repair work); girls 36s. 10d. at 16, rising to 80s. 6d. at 20 (new work), and 38s. 4d. to 82s. (repair work).*		Macciesneid	ut.	girls	of 4s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for young workers. Minimum time rates after change include : manufacturin section—men 21 years and over, all workers except Grade 4 108s. 6d. week, women 18 and over, Grade 1 75s., Grade 2 77s., Grade 3 83s., me and women Grade 4 102s. to 121s., according to number of looms ; makin up section—unskilled women 75s., skilled women 77s. ; embroidery sectio —skilled men 121s., unskilled men 108s. 6d., women Grade 1 75s., Grade 113s., Grade 3 114s., nightworkers 128s. 3d., women Grade 1 75s., Grade 77s., Grade 3 114s., nightworkers 128s. 3d., women Grade 1 108s. 6d., Grade 112s., Grade 3 116s., women Grade 1 75s., Grade 2 77s., Grade 3 78s hand-loom weaving section—men 2. 6 ⁸ / ₄ d. an hour.
			Male apprentices under 21 years, and other youths and boys	Increases of 1s. 10d. to 5s.6d. a week, according to age or year of apprenticeship. Inclusive national uniform plain time rates after change : apprentices 36s. 10d. a week on new work during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 80s. 6d. in fifth year, boys and youths 31s. 10d. at 15 years, rising to 80s. 6d. at 20. For repair work the national rates are 1s. 6d. higher.*	Silk Manufacture and Dyeing	Leek	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	4s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for young workers. Minimum time rates after change include : men 21 years a over, Grade 1 108s. 6d., Grade 1A 111s., Grade 2 113s., Grade 3 117 keymen 132s. 6d., screen printers 120s., printers' mates, dyeworkers, oil
Engineering and Allied Industries	United Kingdom	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Nov.	Adult male timeworkers and payment-by-result workers, apprentices, youths and boys employed in the engineering and allied industries,† except those whose rates of wages are regulated by wage move-	Increases of 11s. a week of 44 hours for male timeworkers 21 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; increase of 3d. an hour (9d. to 1s. for each hour worked) in the supplement paid to adult male payment-by-result workers as an addition to their piecework earnings, with proportionate increases for younger workers. Consolidated minimum time rates after change include: skilled fitters 129s. a week, unskilled men 111s.	Flax Scutching	Northern Ireland.	. 15 Oct.	Timeworkers	and greasers on shafting 115s., dyers' mixers 115s. in first year, rising 123s. in fourth year, boilermen (day-shift) 128s. 6d., (night-shift) 136 night workers—screen printers 167s. 6d., printers' mates and dyework 160s., others 158s.; women 18 years and over, Grade 1 75s., Grade 1A 77 Grade 2 78s., Grade 3 80s. Increases of 10s. a week in minimum rates for all male workers, of 10s.
an i szi kiedete a i szi kiedete			ments in other industries, e.g., building, electrical con- tracting	to a start start of the second to be the start of the second to be the sec	ale "E" "It's a de unite source harrie senatione	unde "B" 1135, Cu of the emproprists has changes : drivers of i-	ens 1184, 0 , 180-times States after set. Gred	e reale Gladdo "A" to www.search if y cards and grad for a load andso of Gar a wrach. Loadian area 1221, a tr	female strickers, of 5s. for other female workers 21 and over, and of 4s. 4s. 9d., according to age, for those 17 to 20 (the rate for female work under 17 years remains unchanged). Rates after change include : m workers 21 and over employed as hand scutchers and in scutching tow frou unretted flax 107s. 6d a week, strickers (male and female) 74s. 6d., wom
Constructional Engineering	Great Britain	do.	Workpeople, other than lab- ourers,‡ employed on outside steelwork erection	Increase of 3d. an hour in minimum time rates. Rates after change : sheeters —London area, within a radius of 16 miles from Charing Cross 3s. 5d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 3d., riveters, crane-drivers, welders, burners (new work) 3s. 4d., 3s. 3d., erectors, riveters' holders-up, sheeters' holders-up, stagers or riggers, burners (demolition or scrap work) 3s. 3d., 3s. 2d., erectors' helpers 3s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d., 3s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d., rivet heaters (adults) 3s. 1d., 3s.		120a, 1184, 115. (dian tha hates o.c.) cat he the hates o.c.) a workers 18 and we	usmen 1234., to be Atase Councel Ord	Male pieceworkers (employed solely or mainly in scutching retted flax on commission)	employed as rollers 67s. 6d., other male workers 21 and over 89s., oth female workers 21 and over 67s. 6d. Increases of 4d. (2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.) a stone of 14 lbs. for scutching flax, and
lectrical Cable Manufacture	Great Britain	Third pay day in Nov. in respect of period for which payment is then made	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable making in- dustry, except plumber jointers, etc.	Increases in time rates of 10s. 1d. a week for men 21 years and over, of 8s. 3d. for women 18 years and over, of 3s. 8d. to 8s. 3d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 3s. 8d., 4s. 7d. or 5s. 6d. for girls. Rates after change for time workers : men 21 years and over, district 1 112s. 9d. a week to 126s. 6d., according to occupation, district 2 110s. to 123s. 9d.; women 18 years and over in districts 1 and 2 82s. 6d. to 86s. 2d.; youths and boys 37s. 7d. at 15 years, rising to 92s. 7d. at 20; girls 36s. 8d. at 15, 43s. 1d. at 16, and 51s. 4d. at 17.	Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain .	. First pay day in Nov.	the server and the server and the	and on gross earnings of pieceworkers. Minimum rates after chan inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include : males 21 ye and over-dry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card m (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters, with 6 months' experience any of the jobs 122s. 4½d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 mont experience 135s. 1½d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 122s. 4½d., 128s. 9½d. or 135s. 1½d., according to width of machine, of male workers 21 years and over 114s. 9d.; females-card cutters w
Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing	United Kingdom	First pay week com- mencing	Male workers (excluding clerical workers, night watchmen, night attendants, salesmen, etc.)	Increases of 11s. a week in minimum rates for skilled and semi-skilled adult workers, of 9s. 2d. for other adult workers, and of 2s. 2d. to 8s. 4d., according to age, for juveniles; enhancement rate of 2d. an hour above the minimum rates increased to 3d. for adult workers employed in establishments where methics are adverted workers employed in establishments where	Textile	Yorkshire, Lanca	- Second	Men, youths, boys, women and	 18 months' experience and 18 years of age 68s. 10d., 19 years 77s. 94 20 years 87s. 114d., other female workers 18 years 65s. 04d., 19 ye 70s. 14d., 20 years 76s. 6d. Increases of 10s. 1d. a week for adult male workers, of 7s. 4d. for adult fem
t ed Concerner	constant foliating the claims matters all be as in adverte the Use at resource to Use at resource to the between claims and	on or after 29 Nov.	to a second bar an and the second sec	work is spread over seven days a week (each worker being allowed one day off each week), with proportionate increases for juveniles. Minimum rates after change : inside the workshop—skilled men, London area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour or 137s. 6d. a week, Provinces 3s. 0 ¹ / ₂ d. or 133s. 10d., semi-skilled men 2s. 10d. or 124s. 8d., 2s. 9d. or 121s., other adult workers 2s. 7d. or 113s. 8d., 2s. 6d. or 110s. (Northern Ireland, outside the City of Belfast 2s. 4d. or 102s. 8d.); outside the workshop—men, London area 2s. 7d. or 113s. 8d., Provinces 2s. 6d. or	Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	shire, Cheshir and Derbyshire	e Friday of	r girls	workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles, being the first payme of a cost-of-living bonus [†] under sliding-scale arrangements based on index of retail prices. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-liv bonus and special payments for timeworkers or percentage additions pieceworkers, include : timeworkers-adult males 110s. 1d. a week, ad females 75s. 10d.; pieceworkers-adult males 118s. 1d., adult fema 80s. 6d.
Brassworking nd Founding	Birmingham and Midlands		Men, youths and boys	 110s.; youths and boys—London area 27s. 6d. at 14 years, rising to 103s. 2d. at 20, Provinces 26s. 9d. to 100s. 4d. Increases of 11s, a week for adult male workers, and of proportionate amounts for youths and boys. Minimum time rates after change include : Grade C— 		Scotland	Fourth Friday o equivalen pay day	it	do. do.
nu rounning	Withdards	pay week after 23 Nov.	Anne State S	all workers 21 years and over not qualified for Grades D and E 116s. a week, Grade D—workers 21 years and over with six years' qualification in the trade 123s. 6d., Grade E 129s.; polishers—Grade E 131s., Grade D 125s. 6d.; casters—fine casters 142s. 6d., common casters 137s., moulders 124s. 6d., getters-down 117s.; machine moulders—casters 131s., moulders 122s. 6d., labourers 117s.; stump moulders—caster moulders 131s., labourers 117s.	Rando washirin and ing ng han ang Samaran ang Jangaran	Macclesfield .	pay day in Nov. Second Friday o equivalen pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in silk dyeing and finishing	c do. do.
Penmaking	Birmingham and district	5 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases§ of 1s. 4d. a week for skilled men 21 years and over, of 1s. for other men 21 and over, of 2d. to 9d., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys, of 5d. for women 18 and over, and of 3d. to 5d. for girls. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include : toolmakers over 25 years of age employed as cutters, piercers, raisers, slitters, point formers and miscellaneous toolmakers 126s. 5d. a week, as markers or grinders 114s. 8d., other toolmakers 21 to 25 years 106s. 10d., chargehands over 21 years of age, hardening shop and rolling mill 114s. 8d., in tempering shop,	Retail Bespoke Tailoring	e England and Wale	Strange and	LOCTURED' OF 25 DEC CENTS	time rates for male and female workers with five years' employment or m in the trade, and of varying amounts for apprentices, learners and of workers with less than five years' employment; increase of 1d. an hour time rates per log hour. Rates after change for workers after five ye employment in the trade: general minimum time rates—male work Area A 2s. 5 ³ / ₂ d. an hour, Area B 2s. 4 ¹ / ₄ d., Area C 2s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d.; female work 1s. 8d., 1s. 7 ³ / ₄ d.; piecework basis time rates—male work
in , and the second	to definition of the second se	i state para Gore Gr p Gore Gr p Tron, of 24,		shaking mill and colouring shop 106s. 10d., maintenance engineers over 25 years of age 114s. 8d., other men 21 and over 88s. 6d. ; women 18 years and over (day work) 57s. 6d. Piecework prices for women 18 years and over are to be such as to yield at least 70s. for a 45-hour week to workers of average ability.	and a state of the			and the set of the set	2s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., 2s. 4 ³ / ₄ d.; female workers 1s. 10 ¹ / ₄ d., 1s. 10d., 1s. 9 ¹ / ₄ time rates per log hour for male workers to whom the general minim piece rates apply 1s. 9 ¹ / ₄ d., 1s. 8 ¹ / ₄ d., 1s. 5 ¹ / ₄ d.; a male worker employed special classes of work (dress uniform, hunt coats and hunt riding breec etc.) is to receive 2d. an hour above the appropriate general minim time rate or piecework basis time rate, or ¹ / ₄ d. above the time rate per hour. ¹ / ₄

* These increases apply also to a number of workpeople employed in boat building and boat repairing. † Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging, and the hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the increases applied to workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, lift erection and lift maintenance and typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade), the manufacture of plastic material and finished articles. ‡ Movements in the rates of wages of labourers are governed by movements in the rates of workpeople in the civil engineering contracting industry. § Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November-continued

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. † The bonus is to be calculated quarterly on the average index figure for the months of March, April and May, June to August, etc., and is to be increased or decreased on the second Friday or equivalent pay day in July, October, etc., by 11d. a week for adult male workers and 8d. for adult female workers for each point rise or fall in the range above the index figure of 115. The first payment shown above is related to an index figure of 126. ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 458 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.

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	Principa	l Change	es in Rates of Wages R	eported during November—continued		Principa	l Change	s in Rates of Wages Re	ported during November—continued
Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Waterproof Garment Manufacture	Lancashire and Cheshire	Second pay day in Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 70 per cent.). Inclusive minimum time rates after change include : adult males—makers, machinists and passers 140s. 3d. a week ; adult females—makers, machinists, button- hole machinists, passers and finishers 89s. 3d., button machinists, bar tackers, folders, markers, eyeletters and studders 82s. 6d.	Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	Great Britain	12 Nov.	Workpeople employed as print block, roller and stamp cut- ters	Increases of 3s. 3d. a week for skilled craftsmen, of 2s. 6d. for semi-skil workers, and of 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., according to age, for apprentices, as a ree of an increase in the normal working week from 44 to 45 hours. Rates a change : skilled craftsmen 146s. 9d. a week, semi-skilled 112s. 3d., apprenti 58s. 3d. at 16, rising to 108s. at 20.*
Glove fanufacture Leather and abric Dress id Industrial Gloves)	England and Wales	day after 4 Nov.	Mannaux Ialas Alar 1135, Ja. 2 waaki wa 222, 72, cuthug and 30 404	cent. for female workers, previously granted, consolidated into basic time rates, and increases of varying amounts, according to occupation, granted to adult and juvenile workers, with a further increase to Class C male workers now regraded as Class B. Consolidated minimum rates after change for workers 20 years or over : males—Class A 2s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, Class B 2s. 6d. ; females—Class A 1s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d., Class B 1s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d.	Hair, Bass and Fibre Processing	Great Britain	14 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increase of 14d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework by time rates for all workers. General minimum time rates after cha include : men 21 years or over, with not less than three years' experience hair dressing, hair curling or hair weaving 2s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour, with not than three years' experience in bass dressing or fibre dressing 2s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., ot men 21 years and over 2s. 4d. ; women 18 years or over, with not less th three years' experience in hair dressing, hair curling, hair weaving, b dressing or fibre dressing 1s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d., other women 18 years or over 1s. 6 piecework basis time rates—male workers 2s. 11 ¹ / ₂ d. or 2s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d., accord to occupation ; female workers 1s. 8 ³ / ₂ d. [†]
anufacture	and Burnley, Bury, Great Har- wood, Rochdale and St. Anne's	First making- up day in Nov.	Shoe and slipper operatives	Increase† of 3 ³ / ₄ per cent. (10 to 13 ³ / ₄ per cent.) on basic wage rates.	Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Nov.	Laboratory workers, including ·technical and clerical workers, and certain other workers,‡ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by 1s. a week (49s. to 50s.) at 21 and over, by 8d. (32s. 8d. to 33s. 4d.) at under 21.
ot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain	9 Nov.	Timeworkers	Increases of 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over, of 6s., 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. for female workers 21 years or over, of 8s. 6d. for specified male or female workers under 21, and of 3s. to 5s., according to age, for other male or female workers under 21; increase of 8s. 6d. a week in guaranteed time rate for male or female foremen or managers when employed on piecework. General minimum time rates after change include : male or	Allow the set within the second secon	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose nor- mal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ by 6d. a week (37s. 6d. to 38s.) at 21 y and over, and by 4d. (25s. to 25s. 4d.) at under 21.
and provide the second se	(a) Source and the last of	a Long and a Long and a sub traction a sub traction a sub traction a sub traction	Autor for dentities and affect of the planets and another that another planets and another that another planets and affect with construct a second second second second second second second another planets and second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second sec	21 years or over and specified workers under 21—men 106s. to 127s. 6d., according to occupation; women 76s. to 127s. 6d.‡	Gas Undertakings	Great Britain	4 Nov.	Adult workers other than main- tenance craftsmen	Increases in standard rates of 2d. an hour for day workers and of 1s. 4 shift for shiftworkers. Standard rates after change for labourers : Me politan area 2s. 11d. an hour, Metropolitan fringe 2s. 10d., Provincia 2s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d., Provincial B 2s. 6 ¹ / ₄ d.
equita fire po equita d'a 1085. Saite d'a 1085. Circuite d'a 514 Ellevidita i ma		Article and Article and Articl	Pieceworkers	Percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent.; increases in piece rates for certain operations on girls' or infants' footwear; new piece rates fixed for certain operations in fitting ladies' breasted through soles and ladies' platform through soles, cementing on leather soles by hand or machine, benching work in heeling or half heeling (other than slippers), and for crepe work. [‡]			25 Nov.	Works maintenance craftsmen	Increase in standard rates of 3d. an hour. Standard rates after change : sk maintenance craftsmen—Metropolitan area 3s. 8d. an hour, Provincia 3s. 5d., Provincial B 3s. 4d. ; semi-skilled, according to occupatic Metropolitan area 3s. 3d. to 3s. 7d. an hour, Provincial A 3s. to 3s. Provincial B 2s. 11d. to 3s. 3d.
	Northern Ireland	do.	Timeworkers	Increases of 7s. 6d. or 8s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, in general	Waterworks Undertakings	England and Wales	First full pay week beginning 18 Nov.	Workpeople employed in water- works undertakings	AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
tan basi salu s tan basi sa tan tan tan tan tan tan tan tan		A second and	A second broad broad with a second with a second with a second with a second broad broad broad with a second with	of 3s. 6d. or 5s., according to year of learnership, for male learners, of 6s. for female workers 21 years or over, and of 3s. or 4s., according to age, for girls. General minimum time rates after change include : men employed as makers of bespoke handsewn (including surgical) footwear 127s. 6d. a week, operating power sole stitchers or both power sole stitchers and Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 121s., operating Blake or other power sole sewing machines on the Blake principle 116s., other male workers, except learners, 109s. ; women 21 years and over 75s.§	Railway Service	Great Britain	3 Sept.**	Workpeople employed by the Railway Executive : Conciliation staff engaged in the manipulation of traffic, and miscellaneous grades	117s. 6d., 2nd year 121s., 3rd year 124s., 4th year 127s. 6d., 5th year 1 shunters 121s, ticket collectors 124s, train ticket collectors 126s
rn Trade	Great Britain	Pay day in week	Pieceworkers Mill and other manual workers (except transport workers)	 Increase of 2¹/₄d. an hour (2s. 2³/₄d. to 2s. 5d.) in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1¹/₂d. (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8¹/₂d.) for female workers.§ Increases of 12s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 8s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. 	and the second	Laboratin and	in similaria L'ang Dallaria pun	Barron gilden annon an	signalmen—special class B 154s., A 148s. 6d., class 1 139s. 6d., class 2 1 class 3 127s. 6d., class 4 123s., relief signalmen—special class 154s., cl 139s. 6d., class 2 127s. 6d.; goods and cartage staff—horse drivers 113s leading horse drivers 119s., checkers 120s.; permanent way staff—labo 110s. 6d., sub-gangers 117s. 6d., gangers 127s. 6d.; locomotive st shedmen 110s. 6d., coalmen 113s. 6d., boiler washers, coalmen and attendants, and steam raisers 116s. 6d.; drivers and motormen—lst
1 No. An olda lo brin olda postiloni ola not becali ola		com- mencing 5 Nov. do.	Drivers of horse-drawn vehicles	for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include : men 21 years and over—London 120s. a week, Grade "A" areas 118s., Grade "B" 115s., Grade "C" 112s.; women 18 years and over, two-thirds of the appropriate adult male rate. Increase of 12s. a week. Rates after change : drivers of 1-horse vehicles— London area 122s. a week, Grade "A" areas 120s., Grade "B" 117s., Grade "C" 114s.; teamsmen 123s., 121s., 118s., 115s.	and the second	a residence and a second a sec	and a report tard react rest cover address' armo	and the second s	attendants, and steam raisers 116s. 6d.; drivers and motormen—Ist 143s. 6d., 2nd year 146s., 3rd year 150s., 4th year 153s. 6d., 5th 156s. 6d., 6th year 161s. 6d.; firemen and assistant motormen year 119s., 2nd year 121s., 3rd year 124s., 4th year 127s. 6d., 5th year 1 6th year 136s.; carriage and wagon staff—carriage servicemen 110s. carriage and wagon examiners 124s. London rates are in general 3s. a higher than the rates paid elsewhere, but for certain grades, <i>e.g.</i> , gu
aking	Yorkshire (includ- ing Leeds)	of first	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Minimum rates of wages to be higher than the rates operative under the current Baking Wages Council Order by the following amounts : male	ada 1 11 angar Marina a washina is a	te co science repu		Salaried and salary equi-	drivers and motormen, fremen and assistant motormen, train to collectors etc., the same rates are paid in all areas.
And Charles	transis point	full pay period following 9 Nov.	Construction and Construction of Construction	workers 21 and over 1d. an hour, male workers 18 and under 21 and female workers 21 and over $\frac{1}{4}$ d., male workers under 18 and female workers under 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	and a standard and a standard and a standard a stan a standard a s	en lang de distantes regenerationes estatu adatum 090000, de to	nania na Ali Inter Secondor Rederigion and	valent staff, including clerks, station masters, agents, traffic control staff and supervisors	LAISting failes of pay increased by 8 per cont.
Sugar ectionery ufacture 1 Food serving	Great Britain	30 Nov.	Male workers and female workers engaged in certain specified occupations	workers 21 years or over, and of 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d., according to age, for juveniles; increase of 9s. 6d. a week (120s. to 129s. 6d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: male and female workers 21 years or over 108s. a week, juveniles 39s. at under 16, rising to		London	3 Sept.††	Railway workers employed by the London Transport Execu- tive : Conciliation grades, other grades engaged in the manipulation of traffic,	
A production of the second sec	the of medgesky their motions (E. Jerra and with the definition of the methods of Tax- ing the methods and the little person and the first person and the set of the theorem, and to	and the second s	Other female workers	90s. at 20. Increase of 6s. a week in general minimum time rates for workers 18 years or over, and of 2s. 6d., 3s. or 4s., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 7s. a week (84s. to 91s.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change : 39s. a week at under 16, rising to 76s. at 19 or over.	in constant of the second s	ant case & continue		and certain miscell- aneous grades, except workers whose rates follow those paid by British Railways	ticket collectors—class 1 126s., class 2 121s. 6d., guards—1st year 128s., 2nd year 133s., 3rd year 138s., motormen and drivers—1st year 128s., 2nd year 152s. 6d., 3rd year 158s. 6d., 4th year 164s. 6d., signalmen—cl 128s., class 2 134s., class 1 140s., special 146s. 6d., 152s. 6d., 158s. 6d., 164s. 6d.; permanent way staff—lengthmen, relayers 120s., sub-gan 125s. 6d.; mechanical engineer's staff—carriage cleaners, watch escalator machinery attendants (class 1), lift machinery attendants (class 1), 120s., escalator machinery attendants (class 1), lift machiner
n Curing Marketing	Hull	First pay period in week com- mencing 26 Nov.	Male workers, including fillet- ers, employed in fish markets	Increases of 10s. a week in minimum rates for filleters, of 5s. for other men 21 years and over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change : filleters 75s. 6d. a week at 18, rising to 120s. at 21 and over, other workers 42s. 6d. at 15, rising to 115s. at 21 and over.¶	Carl Manager	Transa - Co.	and SS	Salaried and weekly rated clerical, technical and railway classified super- visory staff, booking office staff, shop and	(class 1) 123s. 6d. Existing standard rates of pay increased by approximately 8 per cent.
Distilling	Scotland	First pay day in Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male and female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles ; further increase of 1d. an hour for adult male workers in bottling and blending warehouses. Minimum rates after change for all adult workers : males, 2s. 8d. an hour, females, 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$.	Goods Transport by Road	Great Britain	8 Oct.	depot clerks and women ticket staff (road and rail) Maintenance and repair staff employed by the Road Haulage Executive	Increases of 2 ¹ / ₂ d. an hour for adult workers 21 years or over, and of portionate amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for a 44 week : London-skilled workers 143s., semi-skilled workers, class 1 class 2 124s. 8d., unskilled workers 119s. 2d. ; provinces 137s. 6d., 126s
et Making	United Kingdom	1 Nov.	Timeworkers	Increase** of 2½ per cent. on current time rates (inclusive of the existing 90 per cent. cost-of-living bonus). Minimum time rates after change include : journeymen basket makers 2s. 9¼d. an hour, skilled fitters 2s. 6¼d., labourers 2s. 4¼d., women 19 years and over 1s. 9¼d., plus 2½ per cent. in	* See also un	der " Changes in Hou	rs of Labour	Dectaber Dectaber	class 2 124s. 8d., unskilled workers 119s. 2d. ; provinces 137s. 6d., 126s 119s. 2d., 113s. 8d.
En ut the second	en domanti i marcan rei domanti i marcan te marcanta tema ita da da da da da	otacie antes o color a del conste i ada	Pieceworkers	Existing cost-of-living bonus of 100 per cent. consolidated into the basic piece work rates of the National List; increase** of 2½ per cent. on the new consolidated rates.	‡ Including b	oiler attendants, store	men, transpo		ct. See page 458 of the November issue of this GAZETTE. charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, cl pourers.

This increase resulted from a revision of the sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices; future adjustments are to be made on the basis of 3³/₄ per cent. on basic wage rates (instead of 2¹/₄ per cent. as hitherto) for each complete five points rise above the index figure of 127.
¹ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 458 of the November issue of this GAZETTE.
³ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 498.
⁴ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 494.
⁴ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."
** Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. The bonus for pieceworkers at 100 per cent. is related to an index figure between 121 and 125 inclusive. In future the bonus on the new consolidated rates will increase or decrease by 2¹/₄ per cent. for each five points rise above the index figure of 121 or fall below the index figure of 125. The bonus for timeworkers, which at 90 per cent. is related to an index figure between 121 and 125, has not yet been consolidated into the basic time rates, but the position is at present under consideration.

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¶ This increase took effect as a result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and applies to the undertakings affiliated to the constituent District Joint Councils. The districts represented on the National Council and the new consolidated rates of general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts are as follows (where more than one rate is quoted the rates are applicable to sub-divisions of the district): Northern 2s. 8¹/₂d. an hour ; Yorkshire 2s. 8¹/₂d.; North-Western 2s. 8¹/₂d. ; Midlands 2s. 8¹/₂d. and 2s. 7¹/₂d. ; South-Eastern 2s. 8¹/₂d. ; South-Eastern 2s. 8¹/₂d. ; South-Eastern 2s. 8¹/₂d. ; Midlands 2s. 11d. a week.

** These increases were the result of a decision of the Railway Staff National Tribunal, dated 7th November, 1951, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. ^{††} Those increases were the result of an agreement dated 22nd November, 1951, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

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Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during November-continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants	Great Britain	5 Nov.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 10s, a week in statutory minimum remuneration for non-resident and 7s. 6d. for resident male staff 21 years and over, of 7s. 6d. for non- resident and 5s. for resident female staff 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates of remuneration after change include: where no lodging or meals are supplied—men 21 years or over, chef de cuisine, area "A" 245s. a week, area "B" 243s., area "C" 240s., chef or head cook 165s., 163s., 160s., head waiter 155s., 153s., 150s., cook 135s., 133s., 130s., clerk or receptionist 125s., 123s., 120s., waiter 115s., 113s., 110s., public barman, cloakroom attendant, porter, "boots" 105s., 103s., 100s.; youths and boys—waiters, area "A" 63s. at 15 years, rising to 104s. at 20 and under 21, "B" 61s. to 102s., "C" 58s. to 99s., in other occupations "A" 60s. 6d. to 99s. 6d., "B " 58s. 6d. to 97s. 6d., "C" 55s. 6d. to 94s. 6d.; women 21 years or over—cook 110s., 108s., 105s., clerk or receptionist 102s. 6d., 97s. 6d., waitress 92s. 6d., 85s. 6d., 82s. 6d., cleaner, cloakroom attendant, housemaid 87s. 6d., 85s. 6d., 82s. 6d., cleaner, cloakroom attendant, housemaid lift attendant, kitchen maid 80s., 78s., 75s., girls "A" 49s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 77s. at 20 and under 21, "B" 47s. 6d. to 75s., "C" 44s. 6d. to 72s.*
Laundries	Northern Ireland	22 Nov.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of $1\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, and of $\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change : men 21 years and over 2s. 3d. an hour, youths and boys $10\frac{1}{2}d$. at under 16, rising to 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. at $20.^{\dagger}$
	i a unite 31 base for day dorier	in to 255 of a	Women and girls	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women 20 years and over, and of ±d. to 1d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 1d. an hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.) in piece work basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: during first six months of employment —women 20 years and over 1s. 5d. an hour, girls 8d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 3±d. at 19; thereafter—women 20 years and over 1s. 5±d. an hour, girls 8±d. to 1s. 4±d. [†]
Radio Maintenance and Repair	Scotland	First pay day in Nov.	Qualified radio service engineers	Increase of 10s. a week (127s. 6d. to 137s. 6d.).

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Fish Curing and Marketing	Hull	First pay period in week com- mencing 26 Nov.	Male workers including filleters employed in fish markets	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 47 to 45.‡
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	Great Britain	12 Nov.	Workpeople employed as print block, roller and stamp cut- ters	Normai weekly working hours increased from 44 to 45.‡

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 458 of the November issue of this GAZETTE. Where a worker is supplied with such meals as are normally available in an establishment during the time he is on duty, the weekly remuneration is 12s. less than for a worker receiving no meals ; and where full board and lodging is supplied on seven days a week the remuneration in area "A" is 34s. 3d., in area "B" 33s. 3d., and in area "C" 32s. 3d. less. Area "A" is defined as the City of London and Metropolitan Police District, area "B" as other areas in England and Wales administered by County Borough, Municipal Borough or Urban District Councils and burghs in Scotland which, in 1941 and 1943, respectively, had a population of 250,000 inhabitants or more, and area "C" as all areas other than those in areas "A" or "B".

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 494.

\$ See also under " Changes in Rates of Wages."

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 com-pared 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 organizations of employers and collective agreements between organisations of employers and 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				Date de gel
June December 1948	100 103	100 103	100 106	100 103
June December	105 107	107 109	108 110	106 107
1949 June	108	111	112	109
December	109	112	113	109
1950	Constant and and	Tation Station in a	Assessed to stand at loss	internationer bean
June	109	113	114	110
December	113	116	118	114
1951	101 31230/10) X6 3	a manapal st	WW Lawada	world antin who
January	115	118	119	115
February	115	118	120	116.
March	116	119	121	117
April May	117	120	122 123	118 118
Trans of the second second second	118	121	123	118
July	110	124	124	119
August	119	124	126	120
September	120	125	127	121
October	120	126	128	122
November	124	127	130	125

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DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 117. In addition, 20 stoppages which began in another dispute. before November were still in progress at the beginning of that DISPUTES IN THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF month. The approximate number of workers involved, during November, in these 137 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though 1951 AND 1950 The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first eleven months of 1951 and 1950 :--not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 36,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during November, was about 91,000.

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

			Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month	
Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month		
4 1 3	86 4 6	90 5 9	13,000 12,400 2,000	25,000 26,000 12,000	
12	21	33	8,500	28,000	
20	117	137	35,900	91,000	
18	194	212	30,000	113,000	
11	101	112	20,300	69,000	
	Started before begin- ning of Month 4 1 3 12 20 18	progress in MoStarted begin- ning of MonthStarted in Month486143612212011718194	before begin- ning of Month Started in Month Total 4 86 90 1 4 5 3 6 9 12 21 33 20 117 137 18 194 212	progress in MonthWurkers involved in all storpages in progress in progress in monthStarted begin- ning of MonthStarted in MonthTotalWorkers in progress in progress in Month4869013,00014512,4003692,0001221338,5002011713735,9001819421230,000	

Of the total of 91,000 days lost in November, 77,000 were lost by 33,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 28,400 were directly involved and 4,800 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 November also included 14,000 days lost by 2,700 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration

Of 125 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which *ended* during November, 54, directly involving 13,300 workers, lasted not more than one day; 23, directly involving 2,300 workers, lasted two days; 18, directly involving 1,900 workers, lasted three days; 17, directly involving 5,500 workers, lasted four to six days; and 13, directly involving 3,600 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes

Of the 117 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in November, 9, directly involving 4,500 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 42, directly involving 3,800 workers, on other wage questions; 4, directly involving 2,400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 17, directly involving 5,700 workers, or on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

The survey of the survey	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage			Caritana	
Industry, Occupations and Locality	Directly	In- directly¶	Began Ended		Cause or Object	· Result	
COAL MINING :— Colliery workers—Treorchy (two collieries)	2,280	Carlos Carlos	12 Nov.**	16 Nov.	Objection to manager's policy of selecting men to work on the Sunday night overtime shift and demand that this shift should be an optional one for all workers	Work resumed with a ban on overtime pending settlement of grievance.	
VEHICLES : Workers employed in the manufac- ture of gears, etc., for road vehicles and aircraft	1,100		9 Nov.	- 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	Demand for the dismissal of a shop foreman for remarks made to a convenor of shop stewards	No settlement reported.	
Building and Contracting :— Building trade operatives employed on a housing estate—Boreham Wood (one firm)	930		2 Nov.	13 Nov.	Objection to the dismissal of four carpenters who refused to continue on a certain job in regard to which a dispute existed as to bonus payments	Agreement reached providing, <i>inter alia</i> , for the reinstatement of the dismissed carpenters.	

* 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

§ Less than 50.

|| Less than 500. Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. ** The stoppage began on the night-shift of 11th/12th November. Work was resumed on 13th November, but a further stoppage occurred on 14th November.

Industrial Disputes

persons; and 44, directly involving 11,900 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements. One stoppage, directly involving 100 workers, was in support of workers involved

and the second of	January	to Novem	ber, 1951	January 1	o Novemb	er, 1950
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, For-	internation place	SP 16 78 311	an majora	10000		0.010 2000
estry, Fishing Coal Mining	1,000	200 128,300‡	1,000 337,000	817	3,800 138,400‡	43,000 425,000
Other Mining and Quarrying Treatment of non-metalli-	9	200	1,000	1	ş	-
ferous Mining Products	16	1,100	2,000	8	400	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3	400	2,000	3	1,000	6,000
Metal Manufac- ture	41	6,300	28,000	41	8,700	51,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	101 81	14,500 24,300	73,000 132,000	45 60	10,800 13,900	53,000 43,000
Engineering Vehicles Other Metal In-	64	54,700	249,000	48	23,600	122,000
dustries	22	1,900	9,000	16	1,200	6,000
Textiles Leather, etc	12	2,300	8,000	14	1,100 100	4,000
Clothing Food, Drink and	10	2,900	5,000	10	900	3,000
Tobacco Manufactures of	18	6,000	20,000	10	1,600	27,000
Wood and Cork Paper and Printing	14 6	2,300 300	9,000 1,000	19 7	1,800 14,900	16,000 205,000
Other Manufac- turing Industries	8	2,700	7,000	7	1,500	3,000
Building and Contracting	93	19,100	81,000	68	13,700	63,000
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport, etc	6 81	2,700 93,400‡	62,000 599,000	4 62	3,900 45,100‡	42,000 185,000
Distributive Trades Other Services	18 29	2,200 3,800	10,000 14,000	7 15	6,400 2,000	40,000 21,000
Total	1,633	369,600‡	1,650,000	1,266	294,800‡	1,361,000

The number of days lost in the period January to November through stoppages which *began* in that period was 1,643,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 369,300. In addition, 7,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1951 by 300 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous wear the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING NOVEMBER

[†] The figures do not include time lost in short token stoppages by considerable numbers of engineering and shipbuilding workers, which occurred on 12th and 13th November in the Manchester, Liverpool, Belfast and other areas, in support of a national demand for an increase in wages of £1 a week. ¹ Some workers, largely in the coal mining and transport industries, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1951 was approximately 100,000, and in the corresponding period in 1950 was approximately 90,000, while for transport the net numbers were approximately 70,000 in 1951 and 40,000 in 1950. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 310,000 and 230,000. 490

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 13th NOVEMBER, 1951

At 13th November the retail prices index was 129 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 16th October, compared with 116 at 14th November, 1950.

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

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

The following Table shows the indices at 13th November, 1951, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index :---

	GROUP			FIGURE FOR VEMBER, 1951	Hile St.	WEIGH
	GROUP	150	1401	VEMBER, 1951	-Oslicial	WEIGH
I.	Food		144	(143.5)		348
	Rent and rates	5. 5.6	104	(104.2)	S.M. Silen	88
			146	(145.7)	·	97
	Fuel and light	1.11	132	(132.4)	1. 26.5	65
	Household durable good	ds	136	(136.2)		71
	Miscellaneous goods	16, 190	135	(134.9)		35
	~ .		122	(122.0)	H	79
	Drink and tobacco		108	(108.0)	1.12 14	217
	All items		129	(129.3)	10 101	1,000

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

Food

There were increases in the average prices of some vegetables, many kinds of fish, rabbits, apples and oranges between 16th October and 13th November, but there was little change in the prices of the other items included in the food group. For the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 144 at 13th November, compared with 143 at 16th October October

Clothing

Between 16th October and 13th November small increases were reported in the prices of many articles of clothing, particularly children's clothing, knitted wear and cotton material. There were small reductions in the average prices of men's socks and men's and boys' boots and shoes. For the clothing group as a whole the average rise in the level of prices was rather less than one-half of 1 per cent., but the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, rose from 145 at 16th October to 146 at 13th November.

Fuel and Light

The average price of coal rose by about 3 per cent. as a result of higher winter prices which came into operation on 1st November in areas other than London and the south of England. These higher prices are charged in six months of the year as an offset to reduced prices charged during the summer period. There was also a small increase in the average price of lamp oil. For the fuel and

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



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light group as a whole the level of prices rose by about 2 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 132 at 13th November, compared with 130 at 16th October.

Household Durable Goods

In the group covering household durable goods there were reductions in the average prices of blankets, sheets, hand towels, some kinds of curtain material, carpets and rugs. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the prices of some electric and gas appliances, certain kinds of furniture and hardware. As a result of these changes there was a slight fall in the average level of prices for the group as a whole, but no change in the index figure, when expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 136.

Other Groups

In the four remaining groups, covering rent and rates, miscel-laneous goods, services, and drink and tobacco, there was little change in the level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 104, 135, 122 and 108, respectively, each of these figures being the same as at a month earlier.

FIGURES FOR 1947-51

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

Year Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

and the second						All	items					
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	104 109 113 117	106 109 113 118		108 109 114 121	108 111 114 124	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	104 109 113 110
402.10	St. mail	-	Y THE	and the second	danse.	Fo	od	E Plan	10.4	Enler	1	
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	104 108 120 127	108 109 121 127	109 108 121 128	109 108 122 131	108 114 125 135	100 113 115 123 136	101 108 116 122 140	99 107 116 121 140	100 107 117 122 141	101 108 119 125 143	103 108 119 125 144	103 108 120 125

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Interim Index of Retail Prices : Method of Con-struction and Calculation," is obtainable, price 1s. net (1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 495 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (- of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with			
Unineers desired and	Index Figure is given		Month before	Year before		
uropean Countries Belgium All Items* Food Denmark All Items	1936-38 = 100 Aug., 1951 $1935 = 100$ Oct., 1951	415 378 215	-1 + 1 + 2†	+ 39 + 25 + 21		
Finland All Items Food France	Aug., 1938–July, 1939 = 100 Sept., 1951 (end) "1938"= 100	1,102 1,177	+ 18 - 1	+163 + 38		
France Food, Paris Germany (British and United States Zones) All Items Food	Sept., 1951 1938 = 100 Oct., 1951	2,314 168 180	+ 55 + 3 + 5	+305 + 19 + 30		
Italy (Large towns) All Items Food Netherlands (Medium	1938 = "1 Sept., 1951 " "	53·71 63·30	- 0.02	+ 3.64 + 2.40		
and small towns) All Items* Food Other Countries	1949 = 100 Oct., 1951 (middle) """"	121 125	+ 1	$^{+}_{+}$ $^{8}_{12}$		
Canada All Items Food Rhodesia, Northern	1935-39 = 100 Oct., 1951 (beginning) "Aug., "1939 = 100	190·4 249·7	+ 0.6 - 1.4	+ 19.7 + 29.6		
All Items Food Rhodesia, Southern All Items	Aug., 1951 Aug., 1939 = 100 Sept., 1951	163 193 178	+ 1 + 2 Nil	+ 8 + 16 + 12 + 15		
Food South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) All Items	" " 1938 = 100 July, 1951	216 172·2 184·0	+ 1 + 0.6 Nil	+ 15 + 12.4 + 10.7		
Food United States All Items Food	1935–39 = "100‡ Sept., 1951 (middle)	184·0 186·6 227·3	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 10.7 + 12.0 + 17.3		

* The items of expenditure on which the "all items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) and the Netherlands (food, clothing, house-rent, cleaning and household,

The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. As from January, 1950, the index figures incorporate certain adjusts

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in November was 122, compared with 139 in the previous month and 155 (revised figure) for November, 1950. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 15 fatal accidents were reported in November, compared with 26 in the previous month and 11 in November, 1950. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for November, 1951.

Mines and Quarries*	45 200	
Under Coal Mines Act:	(19) QA	Elect
Underground	16	Othe
Surface	2	WOR
Metalliferous Mines	1	SS.
Quarries	3	Deal
a set and the address of		Docl
TOTAL, MINES & OUARRIES	22	an

Factories

Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-tery and Glass Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and

Refining Metal Conversion and

Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) . . . Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,

Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-

craft Manufacture

Other Textile Manufacture

Textile Printing, Bleaching

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

...

Other Metal Trades

Furniture ... Paper, Printing, etc. Rubber Trades ...

Gas Works

23 Construction Warehouses

trical Stations

Factories—continued

TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ...

n	**	334.00	-	2.4	
Ro	ilw	av !	SOT	171	CA
170		LYN	501		~

83

14

137

	Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
9	Engine Drivers, Motor-	
	Firemen	2000
1		10
3	Guards (Passenger)	1
ŝ	Labourers	1
1	Mechanics	1
1	Permanent Way Men	5
ŝ	Porters	6
1		12
1	Shunters	5
	Other Grades	3
1	Contractors' Servants	
1	and the second second second second second second	0.00
12	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	17
-		
	Total (excluding Seamen) 1	22

16 Contractor Physical Street Street Street Street	100 Con 100		
Trading Vessels			
Fishing Vessels			l

15 TOTAL, SEAMEN

Total (including Seamen) · 2

Industrial Diseases

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

..

I. Cases	in the	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in :		Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Smelting of Metals Other Contact with	1	Pitch 11 Tar 4
Molten Lead Electric Accumulator	2	Tar 4 Oil 3
Works Paint and Colour	1	TOTAL
Works	2	a site to a statistic paratecas
Coach and Car Painting Other Industries	1	Chrome Ulceration
TOTAL		Manuf. of Bichromates 39
Other Poisoning		Dyeing and Finishing 1 Chromium Plating 9
Mercurial Poisoning	1	Other Industries 1
TOTAL	1	total 50
Anthrax		Total, Cases 79
Wool Handling and Sorting of	1	readon prob batt antis an
Hides and Skins	1	II. Deaths
TOTAL	2	Nil.
individual and the problem in the	TRUE CA	Avenue Nue 2349 (1963 New 1

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the weeks ended 1st December, 1951, in comparison with the 5 weeks ended and November, 1951, and the 5 weeks ended 2nd December, 1950. * Dearbs comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Vocational and Disabled Training Industrial Rehabilitation

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 15th October, 1951. The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 646, and 3,813 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,161 males and 652 females ; of the total 2,799 were disabled persons. During the period 345 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

"I have a second - " The second better	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during	and the first set		161214
period : Able-bodied Disabled	210 339	19 78	229 417
Total	549	97	646
Number of persons in training at end of period at :	Antonio Ali	or nounds	
Government Training Centres— Able-bodied	719 1,273	59 104	778 1,377
Technical and Commercial Colleges— Able-bodied	77 411	77 297	154 708
Employers' Establishments	62 179	20 2	82 181
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	440	93	533
Total	3,161	652	3,813
Trainees placed in employment during			A SOUTH STATE
period :	84 193	40 28	124 221
Total	277	68	345

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 15th October, 1951, the number of trainees placed in employment was 98,543, of whom 88,850 were males and 9,693 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 12th November, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

Men	Women	Total
698	62	760
1,284 560	135 45	1,419 605
	698	698 62

Since the Units were established by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 12th November, 1951, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 27,111.



ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Ar	bitration Awards :								
	National Arbitration	1 and	Indus	strial D	isputes	Tribu	nals	 	492
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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 November the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued 19 awards, Nos. 46 to 64.* Seven of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 47 (5th November).—Parties: Members of the Association of British Roofing Felt Manufacturers Limited, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and of the Amalgamated Union of Asphalt Workers in their employment. Claim: For a wage increase of 3d. an hour. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the minimum basic wage rates of adult male workers should be 2s. $6\frac{3}{2}d$. an hour in the London Area and 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour in the rest of England, Scotland and Wales.

Award No. 49 (5th November) .- Parties : Members of the Award No. 49 (5th November).—Parnes : Members of the National Association of Clothing and Rainwear Manufacturers, and members of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers in their employment. *Claim* : For a wage increase of 3d. an hour. *Award* : The Tribunal awarded that the wages of adult an hour. Award . The Friedman awarded that the wages of additional and female workers should be increased by 2d. an hour irrespective of earnings; that workers who since 9th April, 1951, have received an increase of 2d. an hour should not be entitled to any further increase under the award ; and that workers who since with April, 1951, have received an increase of less than 2d. an hour should be entitled only to the difference between the increase they received and 2d. an hour

Award No. 50 (8th November).—Parties : Certain Operators of Reserve Flying Schools, and members of the British Air Line Pilots' Association employed by them as pilots/flying instructors. Claim : For a specified salary scale and insurance cover. Award : The Tribunal awarded with effect as from 1st June, 1951, a salary The Tribunal awarded with effect as from 1st June, 1951, a salary scale for flying instructors commencing at $\pounds750$ a year for a pro-bationary period not exceeding six months; at the expiration of the probationary period a salary of $\pounds850$ rising thereafter by increments of $\pounds50$ annually to a maximum of $\pounds1,050$ a year; that the scale of salaries of staff pilots should be $\pounds50$ a year less at all points than that awarded for flying instructors; that the existing staff should be assimilated into the scaley scales provided on the staff should be assimilated into the salary scales provided on the basis of their length of service with their present employers; and that insurance cover should be in a capital sum of $\pounds3,000$.

Award No. 54 (9th November) .- Parties : Members of the Yorkshire Federation of the Baking Industry and of the Leeds and District Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, Northern Section, in their employ rectioners and Allied Workers, Northern Section, in their employ-ment. *Claim*: For minimum rates of pay higher than those laid down by the Baking Wages Council. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the workers 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 under 21.

Award No. 62 (27th November) .- Parties : Members of the Skinners' Association of Scotland, and members of the Amalga-mated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union General and Municipal Workers in their employment. For a substantial increase in wages. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the existing rates for timeworkers should be increased by 2d. an hour for adult males and females and by 7 per cent. for juveniles and that the existing rates for pieceworkers should be increased by 7 per cent.

increased by 7 per cent. Award No. 63 (28th November).—Parties : Members of Associ-ations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the Founding Unions affiliated to the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in their employment. Matter in Dispute : The dispute arose out of a difference between the parties regarding the proper application to plate moulders and dressers of the national agree-ment in the engineering industry dated 28th November, 1950. Award : The Tribunal found that dressers covered by the definition of such workers as set out in paragraph 3 of the National Arbitration Tribunal's Award No. 213 dated 18th May, 1942, should, for the purpose of the application of the agreement of 28th November, 1950, be regarded as coming within the terms of clause 4 (a) of that agreement ; that dressers not falling within the definition should be dealt with under clause 4 (c) of the agreement ; and that plate

* See footnote * in second column on page 495.

tins beetion						
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moulders fall to be dealt with under the terms of clause 4(c) of the

Award No. 64 (28th November).—Parties : Members of Associ-ations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the United Patternmakers' Association in their employment. *Claim*: That the bonus supplement at present applicable to timeworking patternmakers be merged into the base rate, and for the provision of an adequate minimum incentive for patternmakers employed on systems of payment by results. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued five awards, one of which is summarised below; none of the others related to a substantial part of an inductor substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 940 (16th November) .- Parties : The member firms of the Irish Bleachers' Association Limited, Irish Dyers' Ltd., and the Hydraulic Mangle Finishers' Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union, and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. *Claim*: Application by the trade unions for a substantial increase in wages. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rate of wages of unskilled adult male time workers be increased by 6s. a week. They further awarded that the minimum rates of wages of semi-skilled, skilled and juvenile male workers, adult and juvenile female workers and all pieceworkers be increased proportionately

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During November the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued one award, No. 170,* which is summarised below.

one award, No. 170,* which is summarised below. Award No. 170 (6th November).—Parties : The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Board of Trade. Claim : For increase in salary scales for examining staff of the Patent Office with retrospective effect. Award : The Tribunal awarded that with effect from 1st August, 1950, the London male scales should be as follows :—Assistant Examiners, £400 by £25 to £600; Examiners, £635 by £25 to £760 by £30 to £950 ; Senior Examiners, £945 by £30 to £1,005 by £40 to £1,185 ; Principal Examiners, £1,250 by £50 to £1,500. The " corresponding points" principle should be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post. Overtime and other such payments should be excluded from the retrospective operation of this award.

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

Industrial Court Awards

During November the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2348 to 2352, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2348 (7th November).-Parties : The Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Forestry Commission Industrial and Trade Council. *Claim*: (1) For amendment of an agreement, providing for the deletion of all references to the phrase "Minimum providing for the deletion of all references to the phrase "Minimum Agricultural Rate of Pay", (2) for increased minimum rate, and (3) for a normal working week of 44 hours. *Award*: The Court awarded that the first clause of the "Agreement on Wages and Conditions of Service of Forest Workers" should be amended in accordance with item 1 of the claim as from 7th November, 1951, and should read as follows :—"Wages: Male adult forest workers; grade 1—reliable men of outstanding skill who require a minimum of supervision—7s. a week above the ordinary labourer's rate; grade 2—reliable men whose skill is above the average but who require a reasonable amount of supervision—3s. 6d. a week above the ordinary labourer's rate; grade 3—ordinary labourers—such a figure as shall be determined from time to time in accordance with the procedures as laid down in clause (2) of the Objects and Constitution of the Forestry Commission Industrial and Trade with the procedures as faid down in clause (2) of the Objects and Constitution of the Forestry Commission Industrial and Trade Council. Female and juvenile forest workers; such a figure as shall be determined from time to time in accordance with the procedures as laid down in clause (2) of the Objects and Constitution of the Forestry Commission Industrial and Trade Council." The Court awarded against items 2 and 3 of the claim and pointed out that item 3 could not in any event have been conceded in view of the terms of the clause in the agreement relating to "Hours of Work".

Award No. 2349 (19th November).—Parties: The National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. Claim: For increased rates

* See footnote * in second column on page 495.

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for night work for certain workers employed in the publishing departments of certain morning newspapers. *Award*: The Court awarded that the Newspaper Proprietors' Association should establish appropriate differentials for night work which at the maximum should not exceed, and at the minimum should not fall below the current night work differentials condicable to propriate below, the current night work differentials applicable to members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants (other than machine managers) under agreements between the Society and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. Such differentials when established should be payable from the beginning of the first full pay week following the date of award.

Award No. 2350 (19th November).—Parties: The National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association. Claim: For increased rates of pay for night work for certain workers employed in certain newspaper publishing departments. Award: The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

claim and awarded accordingly. Award No. 2351 (19th November).—Parties: The Association of Supervisory Staffs Executives and Technicians and Messrs. Reid and Sigrist Ltd. Claim: Dispute as to whether the terms and conditions of employment of members of the Association in the employ of the company ought to comply with the requirements of Section 15(1) of the Civil Aviation Act, 1949, and, if so, as to what terms and conditions ought to be observed for the purpose of complying therewith. (The company under contract with the Air Ministry undertakes the training of pilots for the Royal Air Force. The matter in dispute arose in relation to nine employees of the The matter in dispute arose in relation to nine employees of the company engaged, *inter alia*, in the servicing to Air Force require-ments of aircraft owned by the Royal Air Force, the said aircraft being on loan to the company for the purposes of the contract. Of the nine employees concerned one was designated by the company as a link trainer instructor, two as riggers and fitters, four as fitters, and two as riggers.) Award : The Court found that the terms and conditions of employment of the workpeople concerned in the reference ought to comply with the requirements of the Section. Their terms and conditions had not hitherto been Section. Their terms and conditions had not infine to been (a) regulated by or under any enactment other than Section 15 of the Civil Aviation Act, 1949; or (b) in accordance with an agreement for the time being in force between the undertaking and organisations representative of the persons employed; or (c) in accordance with any decisions for the time being in force of a joint accordance with any decisions for the time being and organisations. industrial council representing the undertaking and organisations representative of the persons employed. The Court also found that the terms and conditions observed by the company in respect of their link trainer instructor were in certain respects less favourable than those commonly observed by the Airways Corporations in the case of persons employed on comparable work and were accordingly not in compliance with the requirements of the Section. The Court awarded that in respect of their link trainer instructor, the company should as from the date of the award observe the terms and conditions applicable to a link trainer instructor Class II under the current Agreement between the Employers' Side and Employees' Side of the Supervisory Engineering and Technical Panel of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport. As to the engineering supervisory inspection staff employed by the company, while it was clear that in certain respects their terms and conditions were less avourable than in certain respects their terms by the Airways Corporations on what was alleged to be com-parable work, the Court were not satisfied on the evidence adduced that such comparability had been established and therefore made

no pronouncement in regard to the engineering supervisory inspection staff employed by the company.

Award No. 2352 (23rd November).—Parties : The Management Side and Staff Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council. Claim : For increase of scales of salary for Senior Administrative Officers of Regional Hospital Boards, Hospital Management Committees and Boards of Governors in England and Wales and of Regional Hospital Boards and Boards of Management in Scotland. Award: Court awarded as follows :-

Hospital Management Committees (and Boards of Manage-ent): Secretary; Salaries to be a minimum of £745 by £30 to £895 by £35 to £1,000 at hospitals within the points range $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, and separate higher scales to apply at hospitals with a pointage of $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 20, $20\frac{1}{2}$ to 30, $30\frac{1}{2}$ to 40, $40\frac{1}{2}$ to 50, $50\frac{1}{2}$ to 60, up to the maximum of £1,500 by £75 to £1,800 by £100 to £1,900 at hospitals of over 60 points. Finance Officer ; Salaries to be a minimum of \pounds 565 by £25 to \pounds 715 by £30 to \pounds 775 at hospitals within the points range $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, and separate higher scales to apply at hospitals with a pointage of $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 20, $20\frac{1}{2}$ to 30, $30\frac{1}{2}$ to 40, $40\frac{1}{2}$ to 50, $50\frac{1}{2}$ to 60, up to the maximum of £1,220 by £50 to £1,520 at hospitals of over 60 points. Supplies Officer; Salaries to be a minimum of £530 by £25 to £705 by £30 to £735 at hospitals within the points range of $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, and separate higher scales to apply at hospitals with a pointage of $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 20, $20\frac{1}{2}$ to 30, $30\frac{1}{2}$ to 40, $40\frac{1}{2}$ to 50, $50\frac{1}{2}$ to 60, up to the maximum of £1,190 by £40 to £1,230 by £50 to £1.480 at hospitals of over 60 points. Hospital with a pointage of 10° to 20, 20° to 30, 30° to 40, 40° to 30, 30° to 60, up to the maximum of £1,190 by £40 to £1,230 by £50 to £1,480 at hospitals of over 60 points. Hospital Secretaries ; Salaries to be a minimum of £425 by £15 to £455 by £20 to £515 or £465 by £20 to £525 by £25 to £575, or £535 by £25 to £660 at hospitals within the point range 0 to 5, and separate higher scales to apply at hospitals within a pointage of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 20, $20\frac{1}{2}$ to 30, up to the maximum of £830 by £30 to £920 by £35 to £990, or £930 by £35 to £1,000 by £40 to £1,120 at hospitals of over 30 points. The choice of the appropriate scale within each points range to be at the discretion of the Management Committee or Board of Management, the individual officer to have the right of appeal under existing appeals machinery if he considers that the higher scale is justified on merits. Boards of Governors : Undergraduate ; Secretary, £1,850 by £100 to £2,250 ; Finance Officer, £1,250 by £50 to £1,500. Post-graduate ; A. Secretary, £1,500 by £75 to £1,800 by £100 to £1,900, Finance Officer, £1,040 by £40 to £1,200 by £50 to £1,300 ;

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B. Secretary, £1,350 by £50 to £1,550 by £75 to £1,700, Finance Officer, £925 by £35 to £1,030 by £40 to £1,150; C. Secretary, £925 by £35 to £1,030 by £40 to £1,150; D. Secretary, £775 by £30 to £895 by £35 to £1,000.

±925 by £35 to £1,030 by £40 to £1,150 ; D. Secretary, £775 by £30 to £895 by £35 to £1,000.
Regional Hospital Boards. Grouping of Regions : Group 1 ; Four Metropolitan Regions, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Glasgow. Group 2 ; Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Newcastle, Wales, Edinburgh. Group 3 ; Oxford, East Anglia. Group 4 ; Dundee, Aberdeen. Group 5 ; Inverness. Secretary : Group 1, £1,600 by £75 to £1,900 by £100 to £2,100 ; Group 2, £1,500 by £75 to £1,800 by £100 to £2,000 ; Group 3, £1,450 by £50 to £1,500 by £75 to £1,800 by £100 to £1,900 ; Group 1, £1,400 by £50 to £1,500 by £75 to £1,800 ; Group 2, £1,350 by £50 to £1,500 by £75 to £1,800 ; Group 2, £1,350 by £50 to £1,500 by £75 to £1,800 ; Group 2, £1,350 by £50 to £1,500 by £75 to £1,800 ; Group 2, £1,350 by £50 to £1,500 by £75 to £1,145 by £40 to £1,225 by £50 to £1,475 ; Group 5, £1,040 by £40 to £1,200 by £50 to £1,250. Area Secretary : £1,040 by £40 to £1,200 by £40 to £1,200. Assistant Secretary (at present styled Senior Administrative Officer) : Groups 1, 2 and 3, £885 by £30 to £915 by £35 to £1,020 by £40 to £1,100.
The scales of salary for the grades of deputy Secretary, deputy Finance Officer and deputy Supplies Officer of Hospital Management, and of deputy Secretary and deputy Treasurer (at present styled assistant Secretary and deputy Treasure (at present styled assistant Secretary and deputy Treasure) of Regional

Finance Officer and deputy Supplies Officer of Hospital Manage-ment Committees, Boards of Governors and Boards of Manage-ment, and of deputy Secretary and deputy Treasurer (at present styled assistant Secretary and Treasurer, respectively) of Regional Hospital Boards should in each case be two-thirds at the minimum and maximum of that awarded for the grade of their principals (*i.e.*, according to points range or group as the case may be) with increments appropriate to the salary range of the resultant deputy scale. The scales of salary herein awarded should be applied as from 1st May, 1951, in respect of officers of Hospital Management Committees, Boards of Management and Boards of Governors, and as from 1st October, 1950, in respect of officers of Regional Hospital Boards. Officers at present in post should enter the new salary scales applicable to them at the point they would have reached if the scales had been in operation since 5th July, 1948, or the date of first appointment to their present post, whichever is the later ; or alternatively, if more favourable, officers whose existing salary is £760 or less should receive a fixed assimilation of £50 and then proceed up the new scales by normal increments (their point of entry to the new scales being the figure of their existing salary plus £50) provided that no officer should exceed the maximum of the new scale applicable to him. The operation of the new scales should not result in reducing the salary of any officer in post and officers should have the option to retain their existing salary scale if they so wish. Transferred and " protected " officers who had bitherto elected to remain on their present their existing salary scale if they so wish. Transferred and "protected" officers who had hitherto elected to remain on their "protected" officers who had hitherto elected to remain on their pre-5th July, 1948, salaries or their "protected" salaries as the case may be, should be given an option to transfer to the scales of salary now awarded as from 1st May, 1951, or 1st October, 1950, as the case may be, and to enter the new scales in accordance with Part C. of A.C. Circular No. 7. The Court made no award in respect of the claim for increased London weighting. This was a matter which affected other grades in the Health Service in addition to those concerned in the award and if this matter were to be reconsidered it should be considered by all the Whitley Councils concerned. Except as provided herein and except in the matter of the salary scales for Secretaries, Finance Officers and Supplies Officers of Hospital Management Committees (in Scotland, Boards of Management) in hospitals of under 4½ points which, in the course of the hearing, it was agreed should be determined individually by the Whitley Council the Court found against the claim by the Staff Side and the offer by the Management Side and awarded accordingly. awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During November three awards were issued by Single Arbitrators During November three awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. One award related to an individual undertaking : another to an interpretation of a clause of the National Apprenticeship Scheme for the Electrical Contracting Industry : and the third award is summarised below :--*Parties* : Sheffield Amalgamated Union of File Trades and File Manufacturers' Association. *Claim* : Holiday payments to subsidiary pieceworkers in the light of the agreement of 18th June, 1940, and its subsequent amendments. *Award* : The Arbitrator awarded that subsidiary pieceworkers who are placed on piecework shall receive a holiday payment at the current rate and any payment made to them for the 1951 holiday period shall be adjusted to this Award. Award.

In addition, an Independent Tribunal appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, made an award on claims by the Trade Union Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for Craftsmen in Municipal Transport Undertakings as follows :--(1) that the minimum hourly rates of wages to be paid to adult employees shall be increased by 2d. and (2) that the Belfast Corporation Transport Department shall be transferred to the Special Group designated under the National Agreement dated 16th November, 1950.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposal

During November notices of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils :— *Corset Wages Council.*—Proposal K. (35), dated 2nd November,

Corset wages Council.—Proposal K. (35), dated 2nd November, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration. *Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council* (*Great Britain*).—Proposal R.M.(55), dated 2nd November, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal W.M.(49), dated 2nd November, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration. Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal S.(40), dated 9th November, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration. Holidays and payment of council (Great Britain).—Broaced H (67)

Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.(57), dated 16th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers. Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal P.(51), dated

20th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers. Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B.(49), dated 20th November, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and revised holiday remuneration for

piece workers. Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.R.(28), dated 20th November, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers. Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal K.D.(43), dated 27th November, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration. 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 November the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Councils concerned :-The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1951 : S.I. 1951 No. 1967 (Z. (57)), dated 16th November and effective from 30th November. This

dated 16th November and effective from 30th November. This Order revises the general minimum piece rates payable to workers employed on hand fleshing or beaming certain rabbit skins. The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 : S.I. 1951 No. 1968 (F.(55)), dated 16th November and effective from 30th November. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 486 page 486

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 : S.I. 1951 No. 2011 (M.D.S. (57)), dated 21st November and effective from 7th December. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposal

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

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).-Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.66), dated 2nd November, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.B. (N.62), dated 9th November, relating to the fixing for male and female workers of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates bas on the index figure of the United Kingdom Index of Retail Prices. based

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposals N.I.BK. (N.146) and N.I.BK. (N.147), dated 16th November, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates for male Sunday workers and general minimum time rates for female workers.

Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B. (N.48), dated 30th November, relating to the fixing for male and female workers (excluding out-workers) of supplemental payments when the appropriate retail prices index figure exceeds 122, this supplemental payment also to be taken into account in the calcula-tion of holiday remuneration tion of holiday remuneration.

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 November the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Order* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Council concerned :---

The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (N.I.L. (N.44)), dated 14th November, and effective from 22nd November. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates for male and female workers and the piece work time rate for female workers -See page 488.

Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949

Orders Relating to Wages, etc.

Orders (Order No. 15 of Districts Nos. 1 to 9 and District No. 11 and Order No. 16 of District No. 10) were made on 22nd October, 1951, by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949. The Orders, which became effective on 5th November, 1951, vary the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers of all classes employed in agriculture in Scotland, and the additions to the minimum rates which are payable to certain workers for the provision of meals to other workers as a condition of employment. They also revise the values assigned to certain of the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash (see pages 467 and 482).

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 decisionst are final.

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

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.

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 21/51 (25th October)

Regulation 2(1) (b) of S.I. 1950 No. 1220: Whether claimant can or could reasonably expect to obtain a substantial amount of employment in his current off-season: Claimant, a deckhand on a fishing vessel, claimed unemployment benefit on 19th September, 1950, at the beginning of about one month's unemployment such as he had experienced in preceding years: He was, in fact, unemployed from 19th September, 1950, to 10th October, 1950: Commissioner holds that the expression "part of a year" in the definition of "off-season" means a period of not less than three consecutive months or thereabouts: The period from 19th September, 1950, to 10th October, 1950, was not therefore part of claimant's off-season and he was not required to satisfy Regulation 2: Claim allowed.

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is allowed

The claimant is normally employed as a deckhand on a fishing vessel and his record since 1947 has been as follows :—13th May, 1947, to 26th September, 1947, Deckhand; 8th October, 1947, to 13th December, 1947, Deckhand; 10th May, 1948, to 10th September, 1948, Deckhand; 4th October, 1948, to 8th December,

* See footnote * in second column on page 495. † Selected 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 sick-ness 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, to which amendments are published at monthly inter-vals, 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 495.

1948, Deckhand; 9th May, 1949, to 20th August, 1949, Deckhand; 8th October, 1949, to 18th November, 1949, Sick; 22nd March, 1950, to 28th March, 1950, Labourer; 24th May, 1950, to 18th September, 1950, Deckhand.

September, 1950, Deckhand. "He made a claim to unemployment benefit on the 19th September, 1950. This was disallowed by the local insurance officer on the ground that he was a seasonal worker within the meaning of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220], whose off-seasons were from 7th September, 1950, to 5th October, 1950, and from 11th December, 1950, to 13th May, 1951, and that, having regard to his past record and future expectations, he was unable to prove that he can or could expect to obtain a substantial amount of employment in those off-seasons. The claimant's appeal was dismissed by the local tribunal on 21st December, 1950. He now [appeals, contending that he was not a seasonal worker. that he was not a seasonal worker.

"The insurance officer now concerned with the appeal submits that, on the principles laid down in Decision R(U)7/51, the claimant is a seasonal worker within the meaning of the above-mentioned regulations since for at least three consecutive months of the year he is not normally employed. This submission is clearly correct. If therefore the claim had been made in these months it would he is not normally employed. This submission is clearly correct. If therefore the claim had been made in these months it would have been disallowed on the ground that the claimant could not satisfy the requirements of regulation 2 (1) (b) of those regulations. His claim was made, however, on 19th September, 1950, at the beginning of a period of about one month's unemployment such as he had experienced in preceding years during the slack period before he went to the East Anglian fishing grounds. The question is, therefore, whether on 19th September, 1950, he was beginning an 'off-season,' *i.e.*, whether having regard to the fact that the expected period of unemployment was of less than three months' duration, it should be regarded as part of an off-season. The period of unemployment which began on 19th September, 1950, in fact ended on 10th October, 1950, and was thus of less than three months' duration. "In regulation 2(2) (b) 'off-season' is defined 'in relation' to a seasonal worker, as that part, or, if more than one part, those parts of the year during which he is not normally employed. A seasonal worker is defined in regulation 2(2) (a) as 'an insured person whose normal employment is for a part or parts only of a year in an occupation or occupations of which the availability or extent varies with the season of the year. . . . 'It was held in Decision R(U)7/51 that a ' part of the year' for the purposes of "See footnote * in second column on page 495.

* See footnote * in second column on page 495.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. December, 1951

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

regulation 2(2) (a) is a period of not less than three consecutive months (or thereabouts). The expression ' part of a year' must in my opinion have the same meaning in regulation 2(2) (b) as it has in regulation 2(2)(a); it therefore follows from Decision R(U)7/51that the period from 19th September, 1950, to 10th October, 1950, cannot be held to be part of the claimant's off-season. "It follows that the claim for unemployment benefit should not have been disallowed on the ground that the claimant failed to satisfy the additional conditions prescribed by regulation 2. I think it well to point out that while the insurance officer treats the off-season as lasting from about mid-December to March it appears (on the information before me) to have lasted until the beginning of May. It is true that in 1950 the claimant was employed from 22nd to 28th March, but he was unemployed from early 22nd to 28th March, but he was unemployed from early December until May in 1947–1948 and 1948–1949. Whether his off-season ended in March or May is immaterial to the present claim, but it would be material in the event of his claiming unemployment benefit hereafter for some period in March, April or May. It would then be necessary to consider whether he was *normally* employed in the period in question. The claimant's appeal must allowed.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either Instruments. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern

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 Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1967), dated 16th November; The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1968; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 16th November; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2011; price 4d. net, 5¼d. post free), dated 21st November. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 494. The Factories (Hours of Employment in Factories using Electricity) Amendment Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1998), made on 20th November by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by virtue of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and subsequent legislation.—See page 467. The Bakehouses (Sunday before Christmas) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2062), made on 28th November by the Minister of Labour and National Service (Labour and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and subsequent legislation.—See page 467. Medical Research Council.—Report of the Medical Research Council for the years 1948–1950. Cmd. 8387. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 9d.). National Food.—The Urban Working-Class Household Diet 1940 to 1949. First Report of the National Food Survey Committee. Ministry of Food. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.). National Insurance.—Second Report of the Ministry of National issurance for the period 5th July, 1949 to 31st December, 1950. md. 8412. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).-See page 468.

No. 2062), made on 28th November by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 59 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and subsequent legislation. This Order permitted the employment of women on Sunday, 23rd December, in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery other than biscuits or in work incidental or ancillary to such manufacture. It applied to all factories in England and Wales in which the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery other than biscuits or in work incidental or ancillary to such which the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery other than scuits is carried on.

The Agricultural Gangmasters (Revocation) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2036), made on 21st November by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under Regulations 55 and 98 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by subsequent legislation. This Order revoked, as from 1st December, the Agricultural Gangmasters (Registration and Control) Order, 1944 (see the issue

Gangmasters (Registration and Control) Order, 1944 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1944, page 106). The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Insurable and Excepted Employments) Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2076; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 27th November by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority, with the consent of the Treasury, and the Minister of National Insurance, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page. 468 The Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Buildings) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1759; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free); The Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Ships) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1760; price 9d. net, 10¼d. post free). These Regulations were * Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown below or through any bookseller. NOTICE SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES Annual subscription 10s. 6d. All communications concerning subscriptions and sales No. 1760; price 9d. net, $10\frac{1}{2}d$. post free). These Regulations were made on 1st October by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs under the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act, 1937.-See

The Census of Production (1952) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1983), made on 19th November by the Board of Trade under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.—See The Transferred Undertakings (Pensions of Employees) Regula-

tions, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1952; price 3d. net, $4\frac{1}{2}d$. post free), made on 14th November by the Minister of Transport under the Transport Act, 1947. These Regulations, which came into opera-tion on 17th November, make provisions which may entitle the employees of road haulage undertakings transferred to the British Transport Commission to remain in their former pension schemes where these are insurance schemes) although they are now employees of the British Transport Commission.

of the British Transport Commission. The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1951 No. 192; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 8th October; The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 194; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 31st October. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 458). page 458)

* See footnote * in next column

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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Accidents.—(1) How they happen and how to prevent them. Vol. 9 (New Series). October, 1951. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. ($10\frac{1}{2}$ d.). (2) Report to the Minister of Transport upon the Accidents which occurred on the Railways of Great Britain during 1950. Price 2s. (2s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.).—See page 467.

Careers.—Careers for Men and Women Series : No. 6. Auction-eering and Estate Agency. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. $(7\frac{1}{2}d.)$.

Census of Production.—Final Reports on the Census of Production for 1948. (1) Polishes. (2) Fellmongery. (3) Tea Blending and Coffee Roasting. (4) Biscuit. (5) Abrasives. (6) Wallpaper. Price Is. 9d. (1s. 10¹/₂d.) each. (7) Cutlery. (8) Electric Wires and Cables.
(9) Electric Lighting Accessories and Fittings. Price 2s. (2s. 1¹/₂d.) each. (10) Preserved Fruit and Vegetables. (11) Narrow Fabrics.
(12) Jewellery and Plate. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7¹/₂d.) each. (13) Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery. Price 3s. (3s. 1¹/₂d.). Board of Trade of Trade.

Civil Service.—Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st October, 1951. Cmd. 8406. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d. (4¹/₂d.). Fire Services.—Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Fire Services for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1950. Cmd. 8388. Home Office. Price 9d. $(10\frac{1}{2}d.)$.

Health.—Report of the Ministry of Health for the year ended 31st March, 1950. Part I. (1) The National Health Service. (2) Housing, Local Government, Civil Defence, Welfare, Water. Ministry of Health. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 10d.).

Statistical Abstract.—Statistical Abstract for the Commonwealth for the years 1947, 1948, 1949 and first half of 1950. Board of Trade. Price 8s. 6d. (8s. 10d.).—See page 470.

FACTORY FORMS

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the September issue of this GAZETTE (page 385) and may be purchased at the prices shown.* The prices in brackets include postage.

Title and Price No. Supplementary Report of Examination of Steam Receiver or Air Receiver under Normal Pressure. Price 3d. (4½d.). Memorandum on Electric Arc Welding. Price 9d. (10½d.). 60 329 Warning Notice. Danger from Tyres and Wheels, Removal Assembly—Inflation, July, 1951. Price 9d. (10¹/₂d.). Electrical Accidents and their Causes, 1949. Price 2s. 6d. 428 929 (2s. 2250

(23, 7¹/₂a.).
 Pottery (Health and Welfare) Special Regulations, 1950.
 Danger. Hydrofluoric Acid. June, 1951. Price 9d. (10¹/₂d.)

All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the following addresses : York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 429 Oxford Street, London, W.1; P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

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

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone : City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.) The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 495.

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