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

# Earnings and Hours in October, 1951

N October, 1951, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this Comment (see for instance the issue for Sentember 1951)

this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for September, 1951).

In the enquiry of October, 1951, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and employers who had previously supplied information and to about 200 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last payweek in October, 1951, of the numbers paid at time rates and under systems of payment by results, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the case of the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners who were at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and out-workers working at home on materials supplied by the em-ployer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. In cases where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in

operation in October, 1951, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 60,000, of which approximately 57,800 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was over 6½ million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than the state of the second of the s two-thirds of the total number of wage-earners employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others much less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in October, 1951, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 85 and 86, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week in October, 1951, and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 87 and 88.

### Weekly Earnings in October, 1951

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in October, 1951, in all the industries combined and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings in this Table have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each industry by the total numbers employed in October, 1951. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of returns received in the different industries

In computing the averages for October, 1951, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker. The earnings of these women averaged 46s. 2d. and the hours worked averaged 21·9. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown, for, if such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general average of 90s. 1d. would have been altered by only 3d. (to 89s. 10d.), and among the 19 groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average earnings shown for women by more than 9d. The small number of men employed as part-time workers have been

#### Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1951\*

Industry Group	Me (21 years) over	ears d	You and (un 21 ye	Boys	Wor (18 y ar ove	rears	Gi (un 18 ye	der	A Wor	
reatment of non-metal-	s.	d.	s.	d.	S.	d.	S.	d.	s.	d.
liferous mining pro- ducts other than coal	173	2	81	10	86	6	57	6	148	0
hemical and allied trades	169	ő	75	6	88		58	3	147	3
Metal manufacture	187	0	79	8	91	9	59	0	174	6
ingineering, shipbuilding	101									
and electrical goods	172	2	61	4	91	3	57	4	150	0
Vehicles	180	0	62	4	99	4	63	8	161	9
Metal goods not else-	1000000				1000				10003	
where specified	173	7	68	1	85	3	57	5	138	11
recision instruments,			12000		10000		1000		933	
jewellery, etc	171	0	64	0	92	8	59	4	136	1
extiles	162	10	73	6	95	11	68	8	119	6
eather, leather goods	157	7	72	4	00		53	8	124	7
Mashina	151	8	65	4	86	1 0	51	9	124	7
ood, drink and tobacco	154	6	67	0		10	54	8	123	1
Manufactures of wood	134	0	01	0	03	10	34	0	123	1
and cork	163	1	70	0	92	4	55	0	140	4
Paper and printing	187	5	63	3	93	1	55	9	145	2
Other manufacturing in-	100		1				1		145	
dustries	177	10	74	6	89	1	58	0	139	1
All manufacturing in-		1928				1755		1000	(90)	400
dustries	172	1	66	10	90	7	58	4	139	10
Mining and quarrying			B 300			13/1/2	1000			
(excluding coal)	165	3	85	2 3	88		10000	§	159	
Building and contracting	161	0	77		80		1000	9	153	
Gas, electricity and water	156	3	68	4	86	2	1000	§	150	5
Fransport and communi-	1000		11/100		13183		0.83		1933	
cation (excluding rail-	The same of						100000			
ways, London Trans-	20070		100		SOUR		13300		1000	
port and British Road	157	2	60	8	117		54	. 0	151	2
Services)	13/	4	69	0	117	4	34	. 9	151	2
government service¶	132	0	72	3	80	8	49	0	123	8
	102	-	- 12	7	- 00			-	123	0
All the above, including			17737		1879		1		1	
manufacturing indus-		A. S.	199		17130	1860	The state of		1	50
tries**	166	0	69	1	90	1	57	11	141	1

It should be observed that the figures shown in the Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 85 and 86, are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; that they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or other methods of payment by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by piece workers, and in the amount of time lost by absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of work-people employed under similar conditions.

#### Weekly Hours Worked in October, 1951

Weekly Hours Worked in October, 1951

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in October, 1951, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 87 and 88. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime and excluding all time lost from any cause but including any period during which workpeople were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them. Recognised intervals for meals, etc., are also excluded. In the calculation of the averages, only those workpeople who were at work during part or the whole of the pay-week are included, those who were absent during the whole of the pay-week having been excluded from the returns.

\* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the tota numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

† Men employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 85 to 88, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 50s. Id. in October, 1951, and the hours worked averaged 15·9.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in October, 1951, have been included on the basis of two part-timers taken as representing one full-timer.

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

|| Corrections are necessary in the figures relating to men and all workers in this group in the April, 1951, enquiry (see entry on page 344 of the September, 1951, issue of this GAZETTE). The figures should be amended to Men 150s. 7d. All Workers 145s. Id.

¶ So far as national government service is concerned, the figures relate only to those government industrial employees who have not been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

\*\* Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 86 and 88.

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in October, 1951

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metal- liferous mining products	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
other than coal	49.4	44.7	41.5	42.8	47-4
Chemical and allied trades	47.8	43.8	42.1	42.3	46.4
Metal manufacture	48.1	43.9	41.5	42.7	47.5
Engineering, shipbuilding	70 1	73 7	71 5	72	7, 5
and electrical goods	48.3	44.0	42.2	42.5	47.0
Walialan	46.9	43.8	41.8	42.1	46.2
Metal goods not else-	40.3	43.0	41.0	42.1	40.7
where specified	47.6	44.2	40.8	42.0	45.2
Precision instruments.	47-0	44.7	40.0	42.0	43.7
11	46-3	43.9	42.0	42.6	44.7
TD	47.3	44.5	41.9	42.7	44.2
Leather, leather goods	413	77 3	41	42 /	77 2
and fur	45.9	44.6	41.2	42.9	44.1
Clothing	43.4	42.8	39.0	40.5	40.4
Food, drink and tobacco	48.7	44.7	43.2	43.1	46.4
Manufactures of wood	40 /	44 /	43.2	43-1	40.4
	45.8	44.3	40.7	42.1	44.8
Paper and printing	46.7	43.8	42.8	43.0	45.2
Other manufacturing in-	40.7	43.0	42.0	43.0	43.7
dustaine	48.8	44.0	42.2	42.6	46.1
dustries	40.0	44.0	47.7	42.0	40.1
All manufacturing in-					
dustries	47.6	44-1	41.5	42.1	45.6
dustries	7,			72 1	45 0
Mining and quarrying					
(excluding coal)	48-4	45.2	41.8	§	48-1
Building and contracting	48.2	45.7	40.3	8	47.9
Gas, electricity and water	48.3		40.1	8	47.9
Transport and communi-	10 0		10 1		
cation (excluding rail-	120000000000000000000000000000000000000				
ways, London Trans-		0.00	The second		The state of the s
port and British Road				200	SEASON SERVICE
Services)	49.9	45.7	44.3	42.8	49.3
National and local	1				THE REAL PROPERTY.
government service¶	45.5	44.2	40.5	41.1	44.8
	WILL STREET	The second second	2000		1611191
All the above, including	1850137.0		BY STORY	D. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	1988
manufacturing indus-	100000	1000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	923
tries**	47.8	44.5	41.5	42.1	46.1
	THE WAR PARTY	Contract of the second	THE RESERVE	100 25 A S. T. T. S.	1199.7

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 87 and 88 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in October, 1951, ranged between 44 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44 mostly between 40 and 44.

#### Hourly Earnings in October, 1951

The next Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1951, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 87 and 88.

#### Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in October, 1951

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metal- liferous mining products	d.	d.	d.	d,	d.
other than coal	42.1	22.0	25.0	16.1	37.5
Chemical and allied trades	42.4	20.7	25.3	16.5	38-1
Metal manufacture	46.7	21.8	26.5	16.6	44.1
Engineering, shipbuilding	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE				100 ST 10
and electrical goods	42.8	16.7	25.9	16.2	38.3
Vehicles	46.1	17.1	28.5	18-1	42.0
Metal goods not else-	P. C. C. C.	PART OF THE PART OF		STATE OF THE PARTY OF	
where specified	43.8	18.5	25.1	16.4	36.9
Precision instruments,					- 1000000
jewellery, etc	44.3	17.5	26.5	16.7	36.5
Textiles	41.3	19.8	27.5	19.3	32.4
Leather, leather goods					
and fur	41.2	19.5	25.1	15.0	33.9
Clothing	41.9	18.2	26.5	15.3	29-1
Food, drink and tobacco Manufactures of wood	38 · 1	18.0	23.8	15.2	31.8
	42.7	19.0	27.2	15.7	37.6
Paper and printing	48.2	17.3	26.1	15.6	38.5
Other manufacturing in-	40.7	11.3	20.1	13.0	30.3
dustries	43.7	20.3	25-3	16.3	36.2
dustries		200	25 5	10 3	30 2
All manufacturing indus-			20000		3 150
tries	43.4	18.2	26-2	16.6	36.8
				100	THE STREET
Mining and quarrying				2000	DO SHARE
(excluding coal)	41.0	22.6	25.3	8	39.9
Building and contracting	40.1	20.3	24.0	monor	38.4
Gas, electricity and water	38.8	18.5	25.8	\$	37-7
Transport and communi-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100 mg		S VICES	50 AS
cation (excluding rail-		2000	A STATE OF THE STATE OF	1200	
ways, London Trans- port and British Road					
Camina	37.8	18.3	31.8	15.4	36.8
National and local govern-	31.0	10.3	31.0	13.4	30.0
ment service¶	34.8	19.6	23.9	14.3	33-1
			20		The second second
All the above, including	162 750	720. 250	STATE OF THE PARTY	MO COM	MARION
manufacturing indus-	The State of	The second	THE PARTY OF THE P	The state of the state of	Service Co.
tries**	41.7	18.6	26.0	16.5	36.7
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	1909-1909-1909-190	AND REAL PROPERTY.	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	The second second	1000 TO 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 10

† ‡ § ¶ \*\* See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. March. 1952.

#### Earnings and Hours in October, 1951, compared with Earlier Years

The next Table shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries, in October, 1938, and at the various dates between October, 1946, and October, 1951, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

Date	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers		
rage Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings						
1938 October	s. d. 69 0	s. d. 26 1	s. d. 32 6	s. d. 18 6	s. d. 53 3		
1946 October 1947 April October 1948 April October 1949 April October 1950 April October 1951 April October 1951 April October	120 9 123 5 128 1 134 0 137 11 139 11 142 8 145 9 150 5 160 2 166 0	46 6 47 4 51 10 57 2 58 9 58 60 1 61 5 63 9 66 11 69 1	65 3 67 4 69 7 72 11 74 6 77 2 78 9 80 6 82 7 87 4 90 1	38 8 40 2 43 9 48 4 49 5 50 3 51 8 51 10 53 5 55 11 57 11	101 0 103 6 108 2 114 0 117 4 119 4 121 9 124 1 128 0 136 2 141 1		

			Percentage Increase since October, 1938						
1946 Octobe 1947 April	er #		Per cent. 75 79	Per cent. 78 81	Per cent. 101 107	Per cent. 109 117	Per cent. 90 94		
Octobe	er		86	99	114	136	103		
1948 April	A STELLE	evo.	94/80	119	124	161	114		
Octobe	er	-	100	125	129	167	120		
1949 April	- A STATE OF	2300	103	124	137	172	124		
Octobe	er	(2019)	107	130	142	179	129		
1950 April	100	0 100	111	136	148	180	133 -		
Octobe	er	-	118	144	154	189	140		
1951 April			132	157	169	202	156		
Octobe	er		141	165	177	213	165		

The percentage increases in average earnings since October, 1938, shown in the Table, represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages, (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours worked and in the proportion of hours paid for at overtime, week-end, and night-shift, etc., rates, (c) extensions of systems of payment by results in some industries, and increased output by the workers affected, (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different occupations, and (e) changes in the proportions of workers employed in different industries. proportions of workers employed in different industries.

As regards the first of these factors it is estimated that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 96 per cent. higher in October, 1951, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 165 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

Index numbers.—The level of rates of wages and retail prices, published elsewhere in this GAZETTE (see pages 111 and 113) are expressed as index numbers on the basis of June, 1947 = 100. The level of average weekly earnings in October, 1951, expressed as an index number on the basis of April, 1947 = 100, was 136. The details at six-monthly intervals were as follows:—

D D	ate	Tids-h	ism's	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
April	ont	FOE	51.	100	100	100	100
	25.61	TIES I	250.3			110	105
	Sign	Same	aris: I				110
April	dog	Own	bob	113	115	125	115
	18.3	Ciron	1 57.11	116		128	118 120
October	N N	9977 0	d) YE	122			124
April	1	HUB	oguno	130	130	142	132
October	302	HIEV	901	135	134	147	136
	April October April October April October April October	October April October April October April October April	April October April October April October April October April April	April	April	April	April 100 100 100 October 104 103 110 April 109 108 121 October 112 111 124 April 113 115 125 October 116 117 128 April 118 120 130 October

The index of wage rates was 122 at October, 1951, showing a rise of 22 points since June, 1947, as against a rise of 36 points in the average earnings figure since April, 1947. This wage rate index relates to all industries and includes coal mining, the railway service, agriculture and the distributive trades, which are not covered by the figures of average earnings. It is estimated that in the industries covered by the earnings enquiry the index was 121 at October, 1951, compared with 100 at April, 1947.

As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average hours worked by the wage-earners whose average earnings have been given above, in the last week in October, 1938, and at the various dates between October, 1946, and October, 1951.

\* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in October, 1951, have been included on the basis of two part-timers taken as representing one full-timer.

Average Weekly Hours Worked

	Date			Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938	October			47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5
1946	October		No.	47.6	44.7	42.6	42.6	46-2
1947	April	1		46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
	October			46.6	44-1	41.5	42.1	45.2
1948	April		200	46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
	October		0.00	46.7	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
1949	April		1	46.6	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3
	October		100	46.8	44.0	41.7	42.4	45.4
1950	April		6.63	47.0	44.2	41.9	42.5	45.6
	October		1.5	47.6	44.4	42.0	42.6	46.1
1951	April		9.5	47.9	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.3
	October		1000	47.8	44.5	41.5	42.1	46.1

The following Table shows the average hourly earnings at the same dates and the percentage increases as compared with October, 1938:—

	Date			Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
3.0	0.7		100		Average	e Hourly E	Carnings	nti vien
60				1000			27	
938	October		6.4	d. 17·4	d. 6.8	d. 9.0	d. 5·0	d. 13·7
946	October		0.1	30.4	12.5	18.4	10.9	26.2
947	April October			32.0	13.0	19.5	11.5	27.6
948	April	1	1	34.6	15.6	21.0	13.7	28.7
949	October			35.4	16.0	21.5	14.0	31.1
949	April October		3433	36.6	16.0	22.2	14.2	31.6
950	April		ani.	37.2	16.7	23.1	14.6	32.7
951	October April			37.9	17.2	23.6	15.0	33.3
1000	October	Sec.	This is	41.7	18.6	26.0	16.5	36.7
				Pe	rcentage In	crease since	October, 1	938
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	October, 1	938 Per cent
	October		100000	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent
	April		A STATE OF THE STA	Per cent. 75 84	Per cent. 84 92	Per cent. 105 117	Per cent. 119 131	Per cent 91 101
947			100 Marie 110 Ma	Per cent. 75 84 90 99	Per cent. 84 92 108 130	Per cent. 105 117 124 134	Per cent.	Per cent
947 948	April October April October		***	Per cent. 75 84 90 99 104	Per cent.  84  92  108  130  136	Per cent. 105 117 124 134 140	Per cent. 119 131 150 175 182	Per cent 91 101 109 120 126
947 948	April October April October April	SECOND SE		Per cent. 75 84 90 99 104 107	Per cent.  84  92  108  130  136  135	Per cent. 105 117 124 134 140 147	Per cent. 119 131 150 175 182 184	Per cent 91 101 109 120 126 131
947 948 949	April October April October		***	Per cent. 75 84 90 99 104 107 110 114	Per cent.  84 92 108 130 136 135 141 146	Per cent. 105 117 124 134 140 147 152 157	Per cent. 119 131 150 175 182	Per cent 91 101 109 120 126
946 947 948 949 950 951	April October April October April October			Per cent. 75 84 90 99 104 107 110	Per cent.  84  92  108  130  136  135  141	Per cent. 105 117 124 134 140 147 152	Per cent. 119 131 150 175 182 184 192	Per cent 91 101 109 120 126 131 135

The average levels of weekly and hourly earnings have also been The average levels of weekly and hourly earnings have also been affected by the changes which have occurred in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries. Since 1946, the proportion of men has been appreciably higher than in October, 1938. The proportion of women has risen gradually since 1947 to a figure a little above that of October, 1938. On the other hand the proportion of juvenile workers has been declining and the proportion at October, 1951, was less than half of what it was in October, 1938.

#### Manufacturing Industries Only

The figures given in the Tables immediately preceding include all manufacturing industries but only a portion of the non-manufacturing industries or services. For manufacturing industries alone the figures of average earnings and hours at various dates from October, 1938, are as follows:—

#### Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

	Date	e		Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1397	Orth 205	0155-	9010	lo tedro	Average	Weekly I	Earnings	Venutions A Section
1938	October	noi		s. d. 70 11	s. d. 25 11	s. d. 32 10	s. d. 18 7	s. d. 50 4
1946 1947	October April	::		126 7 129 2 134 5	45 4 45 10 49 8	65 10 68 0	39 0 40 6	100 10 103 3
1948	October April October	date	***	134 5 138 8 143 4	49 8 54 5 57 7	70 2 73 8 74 11	44 1 48 8 49 10	108 4 113 3 116 10
1949	April October	10000		145 1 148 1	56 11 58 4	77 7 7 7 9 3	50 8 52 0	118 6 120 10
1950	April October			151 8 156 8	59 10 62 1	81 0 83 2	52 2 53 9	123 4 127 5
1951	April October			165 0 172 1	64 3 66 10	87 11 90 7	56 4 58 4	134 2 139 10
				Pe	rcentage In	crease since	October,1	938
1946	October			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947	April October			82 90	77 92	101 107 114	110 118 137	100 105 115
1948	April October			96 102	110 122	124 128	162 168	125
1949	April October			105 109	120 125	136 141	173 180	135
1950	April October			114 121	131 140	147 153	181 189	145 153
1951	April October			133 143	148 158	168 176	203 214	167 178
* 5	ee footnot	e in th	e fir	st column.	HOPE	THE PERSON	N. 372.A	

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#### Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

	Date	T. 1150	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938	October		47.8	46.0	44.0	44.9	46.3
1946	October	1	47.7	44.5	42.8	42.7	46.0
1947	April		46.0	43.2	41.7	42.0	44.5
0	October		46.2	43.5	41.7	42.1	44.7
1948	April		46.3	43.5	41.7	42.3	44.8
1310	October	1	46.5	43.7	41.6	42.3	44.9
1949	April	3.3	46.5	43.7	41.9	42.4	45.0
	October	1	46.6	43.7	41.7	42.3	45.0
1950	April		46.9	43.9	41.9	42.5	45.2
12 (0) (1)	October	10.0	47.5	44.1	42.1	42.7	45.7
1951	April	0.3	47.6	44-1	42.0	42.7	45.7
.,,,,	October	100.3	47.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.6

#### Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

	Date		Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
*332	Cities 100.	*non	yer (Wo	Averag	e Hourly I	Earnings	1, 0, 7
1938	October	•••	d. 17·8	d. 6·8	d. 9·0	d. 5·0	d. 13·0
1946	October		31.8	12.2	18.5	11.0	26.3
947	April		33.7	12.7	19.6	11.6	27.8
100	October		34.9	13.7	20.2	12.6	29.1
1948	April		35.9	15.0	21.2	13.8	30.3
	October		37.0	15.8	21.6	14.1	31.2
949	April		37.4	15.6	22.2	14.3	31.6
	October		38-1	16.0	22.8	14.8	32.2
950	April		38-8	16.4	23.2	14.7	32.7
	October		39.6	16.9	23.7	15.1	33.5
951	April		41.6	17.5	25 · 1	15.8	35.2
	October		43.4	18.2	26.2	16.6	36.8
			P	ercentage I	ncrease sinc	e October,	1938
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent
946	October		79	79	106	120	102
947	April		89	87	118	132	. 114
	October		96	101	124	152	124
948	April		102	121	136	176	133
	October		108	132	140	182	140
949	April		110	129	147	186	143
	October		114	135	153	196	148
950	April		118	141	158	194	152
	October		122	149	163	202	158
951	April		134 144	157 168	179	216	171
	October						

#### Increases in Wages since October, 1951

Increases in Wages since October, 1951

There have been increases in the rates of wages in a large number of industries since the last pay-week in October, 1951, when the enquiry into earnings was made. It is estimated that the effect of these increases has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by between 5 and 6 per cent. during the four months November, 1951, to February, 1952, inclusive. The more important of the increases which occurred in that period affected workers employed in the following industries and services; cast stone and cast concrete manufacture, heavy chemicals manufacture, iron and steel, shipbuilding and ship repairing, engineering and allied industries, light castings manufacture, vehicle building, motor vehicle retail and repairing trade, tin box manufacture, hosiery manufacture, rope, twine and net manufacture, flax spinning, carpet manufacture, twine and net manufacture, flax spinning, carpet manufacture, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, boot and shoe manufacture, sugar confectionery manufacture and food preserving, biscuit manufacture, aerated waters manufacture, furniture manufacture, paper making, paper box making, general printing, building and civil engineering, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, electrical installation, gas supply, government industrial establishments and H.M. Dockyards. The increase in gross earnings resulting from these increases in rates and from other factors cannot yet be estimated.

# Numbers of Time-Workers and Numbers paid under Systems of Payment by Results

As stated on page 81, particulars were also obtained during the enquiry of October, 1951, of the number of wage-earners who were paid (a) at time rates and (b) partly or wholly under systems of payment by results. An analysis of the information obtained will be given in the next issue of this GAZETTE.

#### **Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry**

The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, railway service, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock

\* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers" women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in October, 1951, have been included on the basis of two part-timers taken as representing one full-timer.



labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual wage-earners in agriculture, the railway service and in coal mining and dock workers in the port transport industry, some

#### Agriculture

In agriculture, information collected from annual enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, shows that for hired regular male and female workers in Great Britain the average weekly earnings were as follows:-

The state of the s		Averag	e Weekly Ea	rnings
Date	Males (21 years and over)	Youths (under 21 years)	Women and Girls	
Half-yearly periods  1947 April - 1947 September  1948 April - 1948 September  1948 October-1949 March  1949 April - 1949 September  1949 October-1950 March  1950 April - 1950 September  1951 April - 1951 September		8. d. 97 7 104 4 108 7½ 105 1½ 114 9 110 9½ 115 5½ 115 7½ 123 3½	s. d. 62 3 67 8 71 2 68 10½ 77 0 72 5½ 74 10 79 5	s. d. 65 1½ 70 5 73 4½ 72 9 76 6 76 6½ 77 11 82 2½
Yearly periods  1947 April -1948 March 1948 April -1949 March 1949 April -1950 March 1950 April -1951 March	I by known	100 11½ 106 10½ -112 9½ 115 6½	64 11½ 70 0½ 74 8½ 76 4½	67 · 9 73 · 1 76 · 6 76 · 7½

These figures are inclusive of all payments (overtime, piecework, bonus, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc.) and are net of deductions in respect of time lost due to sickness, etc.

#### Railway Service

A wage census is taken annually by the Railway Executive to obtain, for one week in April, the number of employees of British Railways receiving wages for the full week, the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where the employees are paid for less than the complete week, and the aggregate wages paid in the week. Computed on this basis, the average earnings in the week ended 22nd April, 1951, of all adult male workers in the conciliation grades were 152s. 11d. The average earnings in the same week of all categories of employees, in the wages grades, *i.e.*, conciliation and workshop grades, were 156s. 1d. for male adults, 61s. 8d. for male juniors, 87s. 0d. for female adults and 52s. 9d. for female iuniors.

The averages shown include piecework payments and tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, and all other payments for work performed, but exclude travelling and out of pocket expenses, and meal and lodging allowances. In calculating the averages, the total amount of wages paid in the period has been divided by the number of staff receiving wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers where employees were paid for less than the complete

Between the date of the census and the end of October, 1951, there was an increase in the wage rates of all workers in the conciliation grades amounting to eight per cent. on existing rates.

In the coal mining industry, information collected by the National Coal Board on a special return shows that for all classes of workpeople combined, including juveniles, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 1s. 6d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 1s. 4d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 37s. 0d. in the week ended 6th October, 1951. For the week ended 23rd September, 1950, the corresponding cash earnings were 34s. 0d. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 202s. 10d. in the week ended 6th October, 1951, and 181s. 10d. in the corresponding week in the previous year.

For adult male workers in the industry the weekly cash earnings in the week ended 6th October, 1951, averaged 211s. 11d., and in the corresponding week of 1950, 189s. 6d. The value of allowances in kind for the corresponding periods (8s. 10d. in 1951 and 7s. 10d. in In the coal mining industry, information collected by the National

kind for the corresponding periods (8s. 10d. in 1951 and 7s. 10d. in 1950) is not included in these figures.

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

The figures relating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given on pages 86 and 88 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that in the last payweek in October, 1951, the earnings of all classes of dock workers on the pay-rolls during that week averaged 194s. 9d., inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances. In the three months October–December, 1951, the average earnings were 195s. 3d. a week.

#### TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1951

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

2 10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Num	bers of wa	ige-carners irns receiv		by the	Average earnings* in the last pay-week in October, 1951					
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)  Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	4,782 13,397 3,574 7,978 6,678	221 533 270 392 424	24 38 10 32 781	2 5 109	5,027 13,970 3,854 8,407 7,992	s. d. 181 3 164 2 140 3 163 6 173 1	s. d. 96 3 83 8 60 1 93 7 84 5	s. d.   89 7	s. d.	s. d. 177 1 160 10 134 5 159 11 158 9	
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	42,823 19,226 18,883 14,604 8,592 32,833	3,381 2,175 1,912 1,171 236 1,861	4,035 23,330 4,904 3,303 213 2,313	338 2,935 487 264 15 240	50,577 47,666 26,186 19,342 9,056 37,271‡	172 0 165 3 178 6 170 3 198 2 172 5	85 8 76 10 79 8 81 8 80 10 82 11	92 5 85 11 83 10 88 5 77 1 86 6	68 8 56 7 55 3 49 11 63 3	159 2 115 8 151 3 149 3 192 0 161 11	
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	11,948 89,829 7,602 15,435 11,777 11,632 10,754 14,205	295 3,873 443 456 590 865 608 541	29 14,322 8,698 7,003 2,955 8,688 606 2,095	1,646 1,411 774 169 1,694 10	12,280 109,925‡ 18,154 23,668 15,491 22,879 11,978 17,002	166 2 172 5 154 10 161 1 156 6 170 10 180 6 161 9	74 5 77 6 73 3 77 11 75 5 69 10 74 3 76 0	87 10 83 4 106 7 83 1 85 7 99 6 84 4	56 5 59 11 66 1 57 0	163 9 156 2 111 2 140 3 138 3 126 2 170 11 148 6	
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	16,884 152,090 65,221 11,227 11,068 27,151 64,846	469 10,157 4,897 1,034 904 1,373 2,285	154 5,841 6,600 1,807 450 2,599 8,061	4 146 498 223 17 114 337	17,511 168,234 77,216 14,291 12,439 31,237 75,529	186 3 193 5 178 10 196 6 196 8 178 6 182 9	78 10 81 10 72 7 88 6 95 2 79 10 78 8	88 7 90 5 87 3 105 6 92 8 94 11	55 6 60 9 - 61 8	182 6 182 11 163 9 172 9 185 9 166 7 169 8	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering   Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)   Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant   Machine Tools   Stationary Engines   Textile Machinery and Accessories   Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering   Other Non-Electrical Engineering   Electrical Machinery   Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus   Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones   Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps   Batteries and Accumulators   Batteries and Accumulators   Other Electrical Goods	135,599 59,421 17,585 11,883 33,786 16,349 42,878 30,078 38,687 336,783 65,495 22,099 17,406 19,213 7,987 6,240 37,927	15,667 9,180 2,281 970 3,995 1,230 3,932 1,468 3,208 33,682 8,466 1,249 1,231 1,955 544 113 4,094	1,746 803 922 329 4,404 1,581 5,185 7,016 1,108 45,331 23,541 11,456 10,661 20,188 12,100 2,742 21,887	119 47 48 9 219 22 397 110 42 2,223 1,218 618 571 1,137 1,376 9 1,442	153,131 69,451 20,836 13,191 42,404 19,182 52,392 38,672 43,045 420,145‡ 98,720 98,720 92,869 42,805‡ 22,007 9,190	170 0 163 2 151 0 179 8 184 3 184 6 165 9 170 1 168 9 171 9 169 11 174 0 185 2 174 4	61 2 59 2 55 10 60 1 65 2 60 3 56 6 62 1 61 10 61 0 62 8 61 11 63 0 62 4 61 7	85 10 88 4 85 9 88 6 88 7 93 10 86 8 93 5 91 10 91 18 85 10 90 5 92 4 96 91 97 91 98 91 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	57 0 59 1 	157 9 148 5 137 5 168 6 162 6 168 11 149 3 151 11 158 7 155 4 143 2 137 11 134 11 127 0 117 9 155 10	
Vehicles  Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles   Motor Repairers and Garages: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft    Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft   Locomotive Manufacture  ¶ Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams  ¶ Carts, Perambulators, etc.	166,685 58,254 2,924 61,178 74,456 47,573 11,997 18,846 2,359	12,240 11,655 807 12,462 5,888 2,365 1,647 1,910 480	16,078 2,643 119 2,762 6,665 14,908 296 480 1,218	871 140 22 162 247 903 8 19 132	195,874 72,692 3,872 76,564 87,256 65,749 13,948 21,255 4,189	200 1 1 146 6 136 8 146 0 190 8 186 5 168 11 174 5 147 11	74 2 55 10 54 7 55 9 62 9 68 8 61 7 65 11 67 0	107 2 88 6 	67 11 	184 0 129 8 117 3 129 0 174 7 160 7 154 7 162 5 116 9	
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	20,217 13,021 19,681 17,897 13,744 14,887 70,925	1,668 1,018 1,452 1,049 1,211 1,318 5,511	10,094 9,296 2,625 4,174 16,056 7,242 31,958	895 484 170 437 1,955 473 2,619	32,874 23,819 23,928 23,557 32,966 23,986‡ 111,023‡	171 8 168 4 180 1 172 5 163 11 169 4 175 10	65 5 70 9 72 8 67 3 68 7 66 2 67 10	84 0 88 2 85 11 85 10 79 3 88 0 87 0	49 11 61 2 55 8 53 10 61 5 59 8	136 1 130 8 162 5 150 3 112 8 136 11 142 2	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	25,964 4,003 5,953 3,181	3,439 428 554 601	12,126 3,126 3,755 531	953 418 483 56	42,482 7,975 10,745 4,369	169 3 171 7 176 4 171 2	64 9 66 3 62 8 59 6	93 4 98 8 86 10 93 4	59 9 58 10 58 6	136 8 131 5 133 11 144 11	
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Total Cotton Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute	47,687 27,834 75,521 57,493 26,417 11,152 10,468 5,201	3,640 1,817 5,457 3,956 791 696 4,284 446	78,700 49,860 128,560 63,003 9,006 15,040 25,667 7,195	7,278 4,570 11,848 8,122 1,024 2,218 6,417 535	137,948± 84,213± 222,161± 132,574 37,238 29,106 46,836 13,377	168 8 163 10 166 10 155 1 173 2 166 0 132 7 141 6	93 10 83 11 90 6 73 5 72 11 77 4 58 10 77 4	102 3 109 6 105 1 92 2 103 8 108 0 74 10. 86 5	81 0 78 3 79 11 71 8 72 11 75 0 57 1 69 7	123 11 125 3 124 5 117 8 151 6 127 0 83 10 106 10	

<sup>\*</sup> Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ As some of the firms who supplied figures showing the total earnings of all the workers employed did not give separate particulars for men, boys, women and girls, this total is greater than the sum of the figures in the four preceding columns.

§ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

[ The figures given for the industries marked || are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms.

The average earnings shown for "all workers' were 158s. 5d. for the federated firms, as compared with 154s. 0d. for the non-federated firms, as compared Excluding railway workshops.

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control of filled and mobiled non-promount in the	Nun		age-earner		by the	Ave	rage earni in C	ngs* in the	last pay-	week
Industry State of the State of	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Textiles—continued  Rope, Twine and Net	3,067 18,929	663 2,003	5,908 42,845	88 <b>4</b> 9,768	10,737‡ 73,545	s. d. 154 10 187 7	s. d. 65 2 65 7	s. d. 80 1 96 4	s. d. 58 5 67 2 60 4	s. d. 99 2 115 1
Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	3,502 8,266 3,399 2,891 40,206 8,114	1,132 320 364 2,781 563	3,984 7,784 7,629 8,884 14,765 4,049	509 2,407 1,196 2,105 1,835 358	8,437 20,163‡ 12,544 14,244 59,587 13,084	154 4 159 5 150 9 145 0 161 5 172 10	72 11 66 10 69 7 66 9 74 7 87 1	83 11 92 10 88 6 76 0 86 3 88 11	60 4 63 11 66 2 54 6 60 8 64 9	111 2 116 4 102 9 86 7 135 7 140 3
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	20,143 4,301 1,703	1,353 631 87	3,373 8,087 1,411	225 1,499 120	25,094 14,522‡ 3,321	159 0 144 4 174 1	74 11 67 2	88 2 81 8 103 9	60 5 52 4	144 1 96 7 137 6
Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	28,656	3,628	90,641	19,187 756	142,112	161 0 149 9	63 3	86 11 80 0	53 7	96 9
Firms employing less than 10 workers  All firms supplying returns  Dressmaking:  Firms employing 10 or more workers  Firms employing less than 10 workers  All firms supplying returns	2,541 72 2,613	18 132 291 9 300	32,286 927 33,213	8,376 145 8,521	1,274 5,904 43,494 1,153 44,647	131 4 144 3 158 8 157 10	65 8	77 7 79 6 86 4 86 4 86 4	38 8 50 0 	94 3 91 2 83 5 83 1 83 5
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes:	2,576 3,415 3,252 35,987	368 225 337 3,231	24,083 5,299 11,945 30,597	7,289 411 2,832 3,133	34,358‡ 9,350 18,366 72,948	143 11 152 8 141 0 154 7	58 1 73 7 61 7 73 4	82 8 81 5 81 2 92 8	52 9 51 10 53 9 57 7	80 8 106 0 87 2 120 10
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns  Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling	4,297 1,111 5,408	980 178 1,158	752 58 810	134 13 147 465	6,163 1,360 7,523 23,546	139 4 126 6 136 8	56 2 56 2 78 10	80 2 79 8 81 4	62 5	116 11 114 3 116 5
Bread and Flour Confectionery:  Firms employing 10 or more workers  Firms employing less than 10 workers  All firms supplying returns  Biscuits	44,087 3,482 47,569 7,789 9,392	4,662 490 5,152 1,250 816	15,592 978 16,570 13,201	3,549 225 3,774 2,928 589	67,890 5,175 73,065 25,168 16,074	154 9 149 7 154 5 154 4 144 8	60 1 61 11 60 3 63 0 69 11	80 6 76 8 80 3 86 11 80 10	49 7 45 6 49 4 53 10 58 8	125 9 123 0 125 6 102 9 116 9
Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling	18,125 13,262 17,600 9,656 19,654 38,082 7,059	1,287 715 1,657 705 1,101 2,011 948	5,277 4,224 3,083 25,401 18,256 11,143 5,759 5,873	446 667 5,523 1,623 1,300 674 889	24,082 17,727 50,181 30,240 33,198 46,526 14,769	153 3 182 7 168 0 155 3 156 8 148 5 144 2	70 8 97 2 69 9 71 1 73 6 70 8 67 10	83 3 97 7 92 8 85 11 82 1 80 3 80 3	50 4 63 7 54 4 56 7 54 5 58 2 61 0	134 7 159 10 114 1 106 2 124 10 135 4 108 10
Other Drink Industries	11,151 11,099 40,023	1,490 805 6,074	4,960 16,510 3,377	2,825 300	18,251 31,239 49,774	138 5 158 0	59 11 76 11 69 1	75 7 96 8 86 1	54 2 61 8	111 11 114 10 133 10
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	56,644 1,151 57,795 6,708 9,256 8,241	9,836 265 10,101 1,020 2,294 1,606	14,339 302 14,641 572 2,713 2,245	1,800 40 1,840 32 313 224	82,619 1,758 84,377 8,354‡ 14,634‡ 12,316	177 2 152 8 176 8 170 7 159 9 154 8	70 11 66 8 70 10 73 8 68 10 69 2	97 1 89 9 97 0 85 6 86 9 84 6	55 2 55 1 55 9 52 3	148 0 126 6 147 6 152 3 129 7 128 10
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	41,542 2,733 8,465 10,263 28,015 62,232	2,898 347 857 1,126 2,055 9,949	10,069 1,344 12,317 14,167 1,636 32,617	2,388 203 2,990 2,793 313 8,035	56,897 4,627 24,629 28,349 32,019 112,833	181 0 145 3 169 3 170 8 199 9 189 11	83 5 71 8 67 9 69 7 59 5 58 11	91 2 94 2 88 9 92 1 98 9 95 0	67 6 62 3 59 1 56 10 48 7 51 10	155 5 121 3 112 1 116 2 184 1 141 1
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	42,890 7,367 2,233 4,481 3,217 18,387	1,844 295 389 665 399 1,123	15,804 888 3,044 7,029 4,050 12,877	934 60 572 1,031 511 1,282	61,472 8,610 6,238 13,206 8,177 33,669	188 9 166 2 151 5 158 4 163 11 171 11	80 8 77 3 67 6 69 7 71 7 73 5	96 10 86 6 80 3 87 6 89 11 85 0	61 10 59 3 55 8 56 2 58 6	160 0 154 1 103 0 108 2 116 0 131 1
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting	323,642 20,681 71,875	31,486 9,047 2,234	1,381 264 189	85 33 9	358,903‡ 30,025 74,307	157 5 167 5 176 3	80 4 57 11 94 10	80 8 82 11		150 3 133 7 173 6
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water  Transport and Communication (except vailways and sea transport)	97,434 108,679 24,448	4,828 6,911 377	2,062 3,025 176	14 18 2	104,338 118,633 25,003	155 9 159 7 142 6	72 4 64 6 84 2	82 1 89 2		150 5 152 2 141 2
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport) Goods Transport by Road   Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service   Other Transport and Communication** Storage	147,298 19,076 24,331 56,997 24,032	3,072 759 762 3,661 1,012	25,646 268 650 538 3,005	30 42 20 12 272	176,046 20,152‡ 25,763 61,208 28,321	153 7 159 4 163 6 164 9 161 3	70 4 73 1 74 9 63 8 77 2	123 8 88 7 69 7 91 8 86 1	53 6	147 9 154 11 158 5 158 0 149 3
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above)†† Local Government Service‡‡	76,294 260,050	1,392 5,838	11,343 44,423	364 548	89,393 310,859	137 1 130 5	65 2 73 10	92 11 77 4	54 11 44 1	130 0 121 8
Other Services Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc	16,627 3,963	3,324	57,576 7,592	5,976 1,141	83,503 13,079	141 4 148 8	61 6 67 11	74 4 80 6	49 3 55 8	85 4 98 11

\*†‡ See footnotes on previous page.
§ The returns for October, 1951, from certain firms included for the first time bonus payments which had previously been excluded. The averages for October, 1951, are therefore not strictly comparable with those for earlier dates. The effect of this inclusion of the bonus was to raise the average weekly earnings (all workers) by 2s, 4d.

|| Excluding British Road Services.
| The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day. Corrections are necessary in the figures relating to the April, 1951, enquiry (see entry on page 348 of the September, 1951, issue of this GAZETTE). The figures should be amended to 24,003; 748; 570; 11; 25,332; 164s. 5d.; 75s. 2d.; 73s. 7d.; 159s. 8d.

\*\*Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for air transport, and port, river and canal transport, 17 These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

‡‡ Excluding police and fire service.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1951

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

	last	pay-week	er of hour in Octob vered by th	er, 1951, 1	by the	Ave	in Octobe	ly earnings' er, 1951, of by the retur	the wage	the last pay- e wage-earners received		
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†		
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	Hours 47·6 49·8 42·3 48·2 47·0	Hours 46·1 45·6 43·8 45·8 45·8	Hours — — — — — 42·1	Hours	Hours 47.5 49.7 42.4 48.1 46.3	d. 45·7 39·6 39·8 40·7 44·2	d. 25·1 22·0 16·5 24·5 23·3	d. ————————————————————————————————————	d	d. 44·7 38·8 38·0 39·9 41·1		
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	49·1 48·9 47·1 47·7 56·9 50·3	44·4 45·4 43·5 42·8 47·3 45·8	41·8 41·4 41·8 42·0 43·4 40·8	42·0 43·1 42·6 41·5 41·6	48·1 44·7 45·8 46·4 56·3 49·4	142.0 240.6 3(45.5 42.8 441.8 541.1	23·2 20·3 22·0 22·9 20·5 21·7	26·5 24·9 24·1 25·3 21·3 25·4	19·6 15·8 15·6 14·4 18·2	39·7 31·1 39·6 38·6 40·9 39·3		
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	48·0 47·8 47·1 47·0 46·8 48·9 47·9 48·5	45·3 43·9 43·2 42·3 42·9 43·3 44·5 44·2	42·5 41·7 42·9 41·5 41·7 42·9 42·1	42·4 41·7 43·0 42·2	47-9 46-9 44-0 45-6 45-6 45-4 47-5 47-5	9 41·5 2 43·3 3 39·4 4 41·1 5 40·1 × 6 41·9 145·2 8 40·0 ★	19·7 21·2 20·3 22·1 21·1 19·4 20·0 20·6	24·8 24·0 29·8 24·0 24·6 27·8 24·0	16·0 17·2 18·4 ————————————————————————————————————	41·0 40·0 30·3 36·9 36·4 33·3 43·2 37·5		
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces† Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	48·8 48·6 47·6 44·9 47·6 48·1 48·2	45·2 43·8 43·8 43·2 45·9 43·7 44·2	41·1 41·6 44·6 41·7 41·8	42·6 42·3 — 42·7	48·7 48·1 46·7 44·3 47·4 47·4	45.8 47.8 345.1 -52.5 49.6 244.5 45.5	20·9 22·4 19·9 24·6 24·9	25·9 26·4 25·2 28·4 26·7 27·2	15·6 17·2 —	45·0 45·6 42·1 46·8 47·0 42·2 43·0		
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	47.9 48.8 46.7 49.4 48.2 48.1 47.2 46.6 49.0 48.4 48.7 51.0 47.8 48.0 47.7 47.6	44·3 44·5 44·5 44·1 43·1 43·1 43·8 40·7 44·1 43·7 43·8 43·1 42·9 44·1 	42·1 40·2 42·2 43·1 41·4 41·7 42·0 42·7 41·9 42·7 41·9 42·5 42·8 41·5	42·6 42·6 42·6 42·6 42·6 42·6 42·9 41·4	47·5 48·1 46·3 48·8 47·0 47·3 46·4 45·6 48·5 47·4 46·6 48·0 45·2 45·4 44·7 46·1 45·3	42-6 40-1 438-8 43-6 23-45-9 446-0 542-1 143-9 41-3 42-7 1442-9 442-7 1442-9 44-6 41-6 43-6 43-6 43-6 43-6	16·6 16·0 15·1 16·3 18·3 17·0 16·5 16·7 16·8 16·8 16·8 17·2 17·2 17·6 17·0 ————————————————————————————————————	24·5 26·4 24·4 24·6 25·7 27·0 24·8 26·3 25·1 26·1 26·2 25·4 26·4 27·0 26·5	16·1 16·6 — 16·1 14·6 13·8 15·5 17·4 17·8 — 15·9	39·9 37·0 35·6 41·4 41·5 42·9 38·6 40·0 39·2 39·3 36·9 34·5 35·8 31·6 40·6 36·3		
Vehicles  Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles  Motor Repairers and Garages:  Firms employing 10 or more workers  Firms employing less than 10 workers  All firms supplying returns  Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft  Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft  Locomotive Manufacture§  Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams§  Carts, Perambulators, etc.	46·0 46·5 46·1 46·5 48·8 47·7 48·3 48·4 45·1	43·3 44·3 44·2 44·3 42·9 43·1 43·9 44·7 43·0	41·6 42·2 42·2 42·8 41·7 42·7 39·0 39·3	41·3 	45·5 46·0 45·6 45·9 48·0 46·1 47·6 47·9 43·0	4 52·2 -37·8 -35·6 -37·7 -3 46·9 42·0 \$543·2 * -39·4	20·6 15·1 14·8 15·1 17·6 19·1 16·8 17·7 18·7	30·9 25·2 25·0 27·4 28·3 26·6 24·2 25·3	19·7 — 15·5 19·6 —	48·5 33·8 30·9 33·7 43·6 41·8 39·0 40·7 32·6		
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	46·6 48·1 47·3 48·6 47·5 47·5 47·6	44·1 44·1 43·3 44·9 44·0 44·2 44·3	40·5 41·3 40·9 41·5 40·7 40·3 40·9	41·1 42·8 43·2 41·9 41·6 42·2	44·4 45·2 46·3 47·0 43·7 45·0 45·4	1244·2 × 342·0 45·7 442·6 541·4 7(42·8 44·3	17·8 19·3 20·1 18·0 18·7 18·0 18·4	24·9 25·6 25·2 24·8 23·4 26·2 25·5	14·6 17·1 15·5 15·4 17·7 17·0	36·8 34·7 42·1 38·4 30·9 36·5 37·6		
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	46·4 46·6 45·7 46·6	43·8 43·7 43·3 45·1	42·4 43·1 40·1 42·0	42·5 43·3 42·4	44·9 44·9 43·4 45·8	3 43·8 1044·2 6 46·3 44·1	17·7 18·2 17·4 15·8	26·4 27·5 26·0 26·7	16·9 16·3 16·6	36·5 35·1 37·0 38·0		
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Total Cotton Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute	48·0 47·5 47·8 46·8 45·6 46·2 47·6 48·1	45·0 45·2 45·0 43·8 42·0 44·1 45·1 45·9	42·3 43·5 42·8 40·8 42·6 41·7 43·2 42·5	43·1 43·5 43·3 42·3 42·4 43·1 43·5 43·0	44·4 44·9 44·6 43·6 44·7 43·6 44·4 44·8	2 42·2 341·4 41·9 439·8 445·6 × 43·1 33·4 535·3	25·0 22·3 24·1 20·1 20·8 21·0 15·7 20·2	29·0 30·2 29·5 27·1 29·2 31·1 20·8 24·4	22·6 21·6 22·1 20·3 20·6 20·9 15·7 19·4	33.5 33.5 33.5 32.4 40.7 35.0 22.7 28.6		

<sup>\*</sup> Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

§ Excluding railway workshops,

#### Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in October, 1951—continued

yes at how received hubble and bench he was provided in the	last	pay-week	er of hours in Octobe wered by th	er, 1951, t	by the	Average hourly earnings* in the last pay- week in October, 1951, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received					
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	
Textiles—continued Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	Hours 50·6 44·6 46·3 45·0 46·9 47·8 49·4 48·7	Hours 44.6 43.6 44.9 42.6 44.8 43.6 45.3 46.0	Hours 42·3 40·6 40·1 40·5 41·8 40·2 41·9 40·3	Hours 42.9 42.1 42.9 41.7 43.6 41.6 42.7 41.3	Hours  44.9 41.9 43.1 42.6 43.4 42.0 47.1 45.8	d. 36.7- 650.5 40.0 742.5 838.6 136.4 1039.2 1042.6	d. 17·5 18·1 19·5 18·8 18·6 18·4 19·8 22·7	d 22.7 28.5 25.1 27.5 25.4 22.7 24.7 26.5	d. 16·3 19·1 16·9 18·4 18·2 15·7 17·0 18·8	d.  26.5 33.0 31.0 32.8 28.4 24.7 34.5 36.7	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	46·5 44·9 43·7	44·7 44·3	41·9 41·1 40·4	42·7 42·9	45·7 42·6 42·1	41·0 38·6 47·8	20·1 18·2	25·3 23·8 30·8	17·0 14·6	37:8 27:2 39:2	
Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	42·6 43·1 41·2	42.2	38·7 40·7 40·2 40·6	40·4 41·1 ————————————————————————————————	39·8 41·4 40·7	45·4 41·7 38·3 1 40·6	18.0	27·0 23·6 23·2 23·5	15·9 11·6 ——————————————————————————————————	29·2 26·2 27·8 26·6	
All firms supplying returns Dressmaking: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	42.6 42.0 	41·0 41·0 42·6 41·8 43·4 43·2 44·3	37·9 38·0 37·9 39·0 36·6 39·8 40·8	39·5 40·2 39·9 41·3 42·7	38·4 38·2 38·4 39·7 38·8 41·1 42·6	-45·3 2,345·2 × 38·7 -43·6 437·4 542·2 37·1 -33·9	19·2 19·4 16·4 21·1 17·0 20·4	27·3 27·3 27·3 25·4 26·7 24·5 27·3 22·0	15·2 15·1 15·7 15·6 15·6 16·2	26·1 26·1 26·1 24·4 32·8 25·5 34·0 31·4 30·7	
Firms employing less than 10 workers  All firms supplying returns  Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery:	45.1	44.3	43.5	42.2	47.8	139.2	15·2 21·4	22.0	17.7	31.3	
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	49·5 49·3 49·5 49·4 48·1 49·4 51·6 48·2 49·3 48·4 47·2 47·6 47·8 46·3	45·1 43·7 45·0 45·3 45·0 45·1 45·1 44·5 44·6 43·9 44·6 44·5	43·5 42·7 43·5 42·9 42·2 43·0 43·8 43·5 42·5 42·5 43·2 42·5 43·7	43·3 43·1 43·3 43·0 43·3 42·0 43·2 42·7 42·4 43·3 43·2 43·3 43·8	47·4 47·2 47·4 45·0 45·9 49·6 45·3 46·0 46·5 45·3 45·9 44·6	37.5 36.4 237.4 337.5 436.1 337.2 42.5 41.8 37.8 38.8 137.7 36.3 34.7 34.7	16·0 17·0 16·0 16·0 18·5 18·8 25·9 18·6 19·2 19·8 19·0 18·5 16·1 20·7	22·2 21·5 22·1 24·3 23·0 23·2 26·7 25·7 25·7 22·7 22·7 22·3 21·3 26·5	13·7 12·7 13·7 15·0 16·3 14·3 18·2 15·1 15·9 15·4 16·9 15·0 16·9	31·8 31·3 31·8 27·4 30·5 33·7 38·7 30·2 28·1 32·6 34·9 28·8 29·3 30·9	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fittings Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	46·7 44·0 44·1 44·0 48·4 47·6 47·1	44·6 43·6 43·5 43·6 45·3 45·8 44·6	41·0 40·3 39·8 40·3 40·2 41·8 41·6	42·4 42·2 42·2 42·2 40·9	46·0 43·3 43·2 43·3 47·4 46·1 45·6	\$\\ \delta 8.3 \\ \delta 8.3 \\ \delta 48.2 \\ \delta 2.3 \\ \delta 40.3 \\ \delta 9.4 \\ \delta 9.5 \\ \delta 9.4 \\ \delta 9.5 \\ \delta 9.4 \\ \delta 9.5	18·6 19·5 18·4 19·5 19·5 18·0 18·6	25·2 28·9 27·1 28·9 25·5 24·9 24·4	16·2 15·7 15·7 15·9 15·3	34·9 41·0 35·1 40·9 38·5 33·7 33·9	
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	52·2 47·1 47·3 47·5 41·8 46·2	46·0 44·9 44·2 44·1 41·6 43·7	42·9 43·9 41·7 42·4 41·0 43·3	44·1 44·8 42·0 43·0 42·7 43·1	49·9 45·9 43·8 44·3 41·8 44·9	41·6 37·0 42·9 43·1 57·3 49·3	21·8 19·2 18·4 18·9 17·1 16·2	25·5 25·7 25·5 26·1 28·9 26·3	18·4 16·7 16·9 15·9 13·7 14·4	37·4 31·7 30·7 31·5 52·8 37·7	
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	49·4 49·6 46·3 47·0 46·6 48·4	44·7 43·8 42·3 43·8 43·2 44·5	43·5 43·8 40·1 42·4 42·4 41·2	42·4 43·0 42·6 41·9 42·7	47·6 48·7 42·7 44·1 44·0 45·3	45·9 40·2 39·2 40·4 42·2 42·6	21·7 21·2 19·1 19·1 19·9 19·8	26·7 23·7 24·0 24·8 25·4 24·8	17·5 ————————————————————————————————————	40·3 38·0 28·9 29·4 31·6 34·7	
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	47·6 48·2 51·0	45·7 45·6 46·3	40·2 40·4 —	111	47·4 47·4 50·8	39·7 41·7 41·5	21·1 15·2 24·6	24·1 24·6	A SECOND	38·0 33·8 41·0	
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	48·8 47·9 47·7	44·5 44·3 45·3	39·5 40·5	414	48·4 47·5 47·6	38·3 40·0 35·8	19·5 17·5 22·3	24·9 26·4 —		37·3 38·4 35·6	
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport) Goods Transport by Road‡ Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service§ Other Transport and Communication	48·8 52·1 49·6 48·7 48·9	44·6 47·8 46·7 43·9 45·1	44·8 41·2 40·3 43·3 42·1		48·1 51·8 49·3 48·4 48·0	37·8 36·7 39·6 40·6 39·6	18·9 18·3 19·2 17·4 20·5	33·1 25·8 20·7 25·4 24·5		36·9 35·9 38·6 39·2 37·3	
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above) Local Government Service**	46·3 45·2	43·9 44·2	43·4 39·7	43·5 38·5	45·9 44·4	35·5 34·6	17·8 20·0	25·7 23·4	15·1 13·7	34·0 32·9	
Other Services Laundries	47·5 46·6	44·6 44·6	41·1 41·9	42·0 43·1	42·6 43·5	35·7 38·3	16·5 18·3	21·7 23·1	14·1 15·5	24·0 27·3	

\*† See footnotes on previous page.

‡ Excluding British Road Services.

‡ Excluding British Road Services.

‡ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day. Corrections are necessary in the figures relating to the April, 1951, enquiry (see entry on page 350 of the September, 1951, issue of this GAZETTE). The figures should be amended to 49·8; 47·2; 41·7; 49·5; 39·6d.; 19·1d.; 21·2d.; 38·7d.

| Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for air transport, and port, river and canal transport.

¶ These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

\*\*\* Excluding police and fire service.

### REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the onth. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 95

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during December by 18,000 (3,000 males and 15,000 females), the number at the end of the month being and 15,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,203,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 3,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 2,000 and other industries and services a decrease of 19,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 28,000 from 23,426,000 to 23,454,000.

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 378,741 to 393,480 between 14th January and 11th February. There was a rise of 8,515 in the case of males and of 6,224 in the case of females.

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 128 at the end of February, compared with 127 at the end of January. The changes in rates of wages reported to the

Department during February resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £885,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,944,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building, civil engineering construction, the iron and steel industry, the manipulative and engineering grades in the Post Office and the post transport industry. in the Post Office, and the port transport industry

At 12th February, 1952, the retail prices index was 133 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 132 at 15th January, 1952, and with 118 at 13th February, 1951. The rise in the index during the month was the net result of a number of small changes.

#### Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during February in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was about 31,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 75,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 143, and, in addition, 14 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of colliery workers at South Shields.

### COST OF LIVING ADVISORY COMMITTEE: REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE INTERIM INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

In their Interim Report published in August, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1951, page 309), the Cost of Living Advisory Committee stated that they were considering the working of the existing retail prices index and possible means of effecting modifications, on a temporary basis, until a new index could be instituted based on the results of a new full-scale budget enquiry. The Committee, which includes representatives of the British Employers' Confederation, nationalised industries, the Trades Union Congress General Council, the Co-operative Movement, the Retail Distributive Trades Conference and the National Federation of Women's Institutes, together with independent statisticians and representatives of various Government Departments, have now submitted to the Minister of Labour and National Service a Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices; this Report has been published\*.

The Advisory Committee were assisted in their examination of the working of the index by a Technical Committee whose detailed report is included with the Report of the Advisory Committee.

A considerable section of the report is devoted to an examination

A considerable section of the report is devoted to an examination of the weighting basis of the index, which, since the index started in 1947, has been based on the average pre-war pattern of consumption of working-class households. There have been substantial changes in the pattern of consumption since pre-war and the Committee reached the conclusion that if the index had been computed on a weighting basis corresponding with post-war consumption the index figures would probably have been slightly lower than the officially published figures. But this factor has been offset by others, including an understatement of the real increase in the level of rents due to the exclusion from the figures of dwellings which have come into occupation since 1947 and for many of which rents are relatively high. There may also have been some hidden price increases in the form of quality depreciation in goods and services which the index has not been able to record.

Taking all these factors into consideration and allowing for the inevitable difficulties in any attempt to estimate what the index would have been on some other basis, the Committee think that there are no grounds for believing that, up to the present, the "all items" index figure has either understated or overstated the rise in the level of retail prices since June, 1947.

The Committee consider that with the present structure of the

index this might not continue to be the position in the future. Accordingly they recommend that certain modifications in the structure of the index should be introduced immediately, as tem-

structure of the index should be introduced immediately, as temporary expedients. These modifications are not radical and would not fundamentally alter the present basis of the index; they would provide, as in the past, for the level of current prices to be compared with that of June, 1947.

The modifications recommended include the revision of the weighting basis of the index by the substitution of a series of weights based on the estimated pattern of consumption in 1950 for the present weights, which are based on the pre-war pattern of consumption. They also include a few changes in the list of items for which prices are obtained; a change in the procedure for calculating the index covering rent and rates so that the effect of the higher rents of dwellings erected since June, 1947, should be reflected in the index; and alterations of a minor character in the

of the higher rents of dwellings erected since June, 1947, should be reflected in the index; and alterations of a minor character in the methods of calculating index numbers for a few items.

The Committee recommend that the present "Drink and Tobacco" group should be divided into two groups covering alcoholic drink and tobacco, respectively, and that index figures should be published periodically in greater detail than hitherto.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has accepted the recommendations contained in the Committee's Report and the various changes recommended have been put into effect in computing the index figures for February, details of which appear on pages 113 and 114 of this GAZETTE.

### JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

#### Establishment of National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Fire Brigades in Great Britain

The National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Fire Brigades in England and Wales has recently been re-constituted to include Scotland and the text of the new constitution is given below.

#### Title

1. The Council shall be known as the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Fire Brigades in Great Britain (hereinafter referred to as "The Council").

#### Scope

2. Members of Fire Brigades in Great Britain maintained in pursuance of the Fire Services Act, 1947, except chief officers of fire brigades and firemasters shall be within the scope of the Council.

### 3. The Council shall consist of members appointed as follows:—

Employers' Representatives County Councils Association Association of Municipal Corporations
London County Council ...

Constitution

Convention of Royal Burghs ...
Association of County Councils in Scotland ...
Scottish Counties of Cities Association ...

\* Cost of Living Advisory Committee: Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices. Cmd. 8481. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½ d. post free).

Employees' Representatives

National Union of General and Municipal Workers

4. If any of the organisations referred to in paragraph 3 hereof fail to appoint the number of representatives provided for by the constitution, such failure to appoint shall not vitiate the decisions of the Council. In the event of any member of the Council or of any committee thereof being unable to attend any meeting of the Council or of the committee, as the case may be, the organisation represented by such member shall be entitled to appoint another representative to attend in his place. representative to attend in his place.

5. Retirement of Members. Members of the Council shall retire on 30th June in each year and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

6. Casual Vacancies. On the occurrence of a casual vacancy a new member may be appointed by the organisation in whose representation the vacancy occurs. Any such new member shall sit until the end of the period for which his predecessor was

#### Functions

7. The functions of the Council shall be to consider and make recommendations to the Secretary of State with regard to the conditions of service of persons defined by paragraph 2 hereof as coming within the scope of the Council and, in particular, with regard to (a) ranks, pay and allowances, (b) hours of duty and leave, (c) maintenance of discipline, and (d) appeals against dismissal or disciplinary action, including dismissal on disciplinary grounds, other than questions of discipline affecting individuals. For the purposes of this paragraph the term "conditions of service includes welfare arrangements.

#### Procedure

- 8. Committee. The Council shall appoint from their own members three standing committees as follows:—
- (1) a committee consisting of (a) representatives of the employers and (b) officers or full-time salaried officials appointed by any organisation referred to in paragraph 3 hereof representing officers, to consider and make to the Council, in respect of officers, except chief officers and firemasters, recommendations upon the conditions of service referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 7 hereof.
- (2) a committee consisting of representatives of the employers and of any organisation representing members of fire brigades other than chief officers, firemasters and members, covered by the preceding sub-paragraph, to consider and make to the Council, in respect of such members, recommendations upon the conditions of service referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 7 hereof.
- (3) a committee consisting of representatives of all the organisations referred to in paragraph 3 hereof, to consider and make to the Council in respect of all members of fire brigades, except chief officers and firemasters, recommendations upon the conditions of service referred to in sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) of paragraph 7 hereof, other than questions of discipline affecting

The two committees described in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) above may, if they think fit, hold joint meetings and make joint recommendations upon all or any matters falling within their scope. In addition, the Council may appoint from their own members

The Council may appoint from their own members such other committees as they may consider necessary.

The Council may delegate special powers to any such committee except those appointed under sub-paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) above and, subject thereto, the reports of all committees shall be submitted to the Council for approval. Such approval may be given with or without modification

- 9. Co-onted Members. The Council or any Committee thereof may invite the attendance of any person whose special knowledge would be of assistance to them, but such person shall not have
- 10. Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Council shall appoint annually a chairman and vice-chairman from among its members. The chairman, or in his absence the vice-chairman, shall preside at all meetings of the Council and shall have a vote but not a casting vote. In the absence of both the chairman and vice-chairman at any meeting, a chairman shall be elected to preside and shall have a vote but not a casting vote.
- 11. Officers. The Council shall appoint a secretary or joint secretaries, and may appoint a treasurer, auditor and such other staff, if any, as they think fit.
- 12. Meetings. Ordinary meetings of the Council shall be held as often as may be necessary, and the chairman shall call a special meeting if so requested by not less than one-third of the total number of members of either side of the Council. The requisition and notice summoning any special meeting shall state the nature

of the business proposed to be transacted thereat, and no other matters shall be discussed. A special meeting shall take place within 14 days after receipt of the requisition by the chairman.

- 13. Voting. The voting on the Council and on all committees shall be by show of hands or otherwise as the Council or committee, as the case may be, shall determine. No resolution shall be regarded as carried unless it has been approved by a majority of the members present of each side of the Council or committee, as the
- 14. Quorum. The quorum of the Council shall be 17, namely, eight representatives of the employers and nine representatives of the employees. In the absence of a quorum, the chairman shall vacate the chair, and the business then under consideration shall be the first business to be discussed either at the next ordinary meeting or, if the meeting was a special meeting, at a further special meeting to be held within 14 days after the date fixed for the first special meeting.

The quorum of a committee shall, subject to any directions given by the Council, be determined by the committee.

- 15. Notices of Meetings: All notices of meetings of the Council and of any committee thereof shall provide full particulars of the business to be transacted thereat and shall be sent to the respective members at least seven days before the date of the meeting. Such notices shall also be sent simultaneously to each of the organisations referred to in paragraph 3 hereof.
- 16. Settlement of Differences. In the event of a committee failing to reach agreement on any matter referred to them either by this constitution or by the Council, the difference shall be by this constitution or by the Council, the difference shall be reported to the secretary or joint secretaries of the Council within seven days after its occurrence, and the Council shall thereupon endeavour to settle it at a meeting to be called not later than 21 days after the difference has been so reported. If the Council fail to reach agreement upon any matter, it shall thereupon be referred, at the request of either side of the Council, to the Minister of Labour and National Service for submission to any of the forms of arbitration provided by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, as he may
- 17. Finance. The expenses of the Council, which shall be deemed to include the expenses of any committee thereof but not any expenses incurred by members in attending meetings, shall be shared equally by the two sides of the Council, and each equal share shall be borne by the organisations concerned in proportion to their representation on their side of the Council.
- 18. Minutes. Within 21 days after each meeting of the Council and of any committee to which special powers have been delegated, a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting shall be sent to each of the organisations referred to in paragraph 3 hereof.
- 19. Interpretation. In this constitution the expression "Officers" shall mean members of fire brigades holding such ranks as the Secretary of State may decide, after considering any recommendations by the Council, to be officer ranks.
- 20. Amendment of Constitution. Amendments of this constitution may be proposed only after notice thereof has been given to the secretary or joint secretaries and circulated to the Members of the Council and to each of the organisations referred to in paragraph 3 hereof at least three months before the meeting at which the proposal is to be moved. Any proposal to amend this constitution must be approved by a majority of at least two-thirds of the members present and voting at the meeting at which it is moved; and any amendment of paragraph 7 hereof must receive the assent of all the organisations referred to in paragraph 3 hereof.

### MINING AND QUARRYING

#### Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for 1950

In accordance with the provisions of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines has submitted his Report\* for the year 1950 to the Minister of Fuel and Power.

#### Numbers of Mines and Inspections

During 1950 there were 1,663 mines at work under the Coal Mines Act. The number of mines producing coal was 1,404; the remainder were stratified ironstone, oil shale or fireclay mines. The average number of persons employed at mines during 1950 is provisionally given as 723,006 and the number of manshifts worked as 177.9 million, compared with 747,100 and 181.5 million respectively in 1949.

respectively in 1949.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 30,411, of which 21,454 were made below ground and included 17,493 on the day shift, 2,291 on the afternoon shift and 1,670 on the night on the day shift, 2,291 on the afternoon shift and 1,670 on the night shift. The numbers of surface inspections on day, afternoon, and night shifts were 7,752, 1,084, and 121, respectively. Complete inspections were made at 955 mines. Statutory inspections made in 1950 by examiners appointed on behalf of workmen under the Coal Mines Act numbered 4,617 at 458 mines, and in addition details were sent to H.M. Inspectors of 4,054 inspections made by Safety Board examiners at 746 pits.

In recent years the total numbers of fatal and serious non-fatal accidents have tended to decrease. During the year under review

\* Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, for the year 1950. Ministry of Fuel and Power. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 10½d. post free).

493 persons were killed and 2,020 were seriously injured, compared with 460 killed and 2,180 seriously injured in 1949. Fatal surface accidents were three less than in 1949, but fatal accidents underground increased by 36. The increase in the number of fatalities was due to the two disasters, at Creswell and Knockshinnoch Castle Collieries, which together caused 93 deaths. The combined total of deaths and serious injuries was the lowest ever recorded for a normal year's working. On the other hand the numbers of minor accidents have increased in recent years and during 1950 amounted to one for every three persons employed in the industry. H.M. Chief Inspector states that in his view the incidence of fatal and serious accidents gives a more reliable measure of the safety of mines than the incidence of the relatively minor accidents reported—the numbers of which are affected by influences other than the general safety condition of the mine—but the rising trend in the number of these accidents during recent years warrants an immediate investigation.

There was a decrease in 1950 in the number of fatalities due to falls of ground and to accidents occurring in connection with haulage, the two most important classes of accidents. The number of deaths caused by falls of ground at the coal-face decreased from 194 in 1949 to 148 in 1950 and those caused by falls of ground on roadways from 44 to 38. Serious injuries from each of these causes also decreased from 709 to 645 and from 83 to 71, respectively. Persons killed in haulage accidents numbered 92, compared with 109 in 1949; the number seriously injured increased,

Fires at underground conveyors, which reached the highest recorded number of 18 in one year and included the disastrous fire at Creswell, are described in the Report as the most serious fire hazard in mining today. There is need for a strengthening of precautionary measures throughout the country.

The number of shots fired and the weight of the explosive used for each ton of coal mined continued to increase, and the Report states that the use of explosives on the present scale is unsafe, unhealthy, unnecessary, and wasteful

Improvements have been made during the year in training organisations, facilities and conditions. The need for the appointment of assistant training officers at the larger undertakings still, however, persists. Over 20,500 new entrants, including nearly 9,000 juveniles under 18 years of age, received preliminary training in 1950. Since the Training Regulations came into force on 1st January, 1947, more than 122,000 persons have received preliminary training. At the end of the year 50 Preliminary Training Schemes for new entrants under 18 years of age were operating full-time courses of 16 weeks' duration. Three part-time schemes continued in areas where there was a lack of facilities at Technical Colleges and a small intake of juvenile new entrants. Training at the coal-face in one or more operations was given during the year to more than 13,800 persons. About 4,700 of these were trained on fully reserved faces, and the remainder on parts of longwall production faces set aside for training. Almost 52,000 persons have received training at the face since 1st January, 1947, when the relevant Regulations came into force.

#### Health in Mines

Reference is made to the serious effects of air-borne dust on the health of the miners and of pneumoconiosis on man-power and recruitment in the industry. Some progress was made during the year in the application of measures of preventing and suppressing dust, especially in the North-Western and North-Eastern Divisions. The Report states, however, that the general rate of progress is not yet satisfactory and that at many mines there is "a grievous lack of awareness of the seriousness of the air-borne dust problem and of a sense of urgency in tackling it ". The Report briefly reviews measures of dust suppression already in use, and comments on some of the methods and the problems arising from their application.

Other matters concerning health which are dealt with in the Report are medical services for dealing with sick and injured persons, the administration of morphia, the training of persons in charge of medical centres and first-aid rooms, and food hygiene in canteens. Statistics are given of the numbers of certificates of disablement from miners' industrial diseases granted under the Workmen's Compensation Acts from 1940 to 5th July, 1948. Since 5th July, 1948, cases of scheduled industrial diseases are dealt with under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Regulations, 1948. Separate figures of certificates granted under these Regulations are given for the latter part of 1948 and provisional figures for 1949.

Appendices to the Report contain statistical tables, graphs, diagrams and other relevant information.

### Fatal Accidents at Mines and Quarries in 1951

The Ministry of Fuel and Power have issued a Provisional Statement of the number of deaths by accidents at mines and quarries in Great Britain during 1951, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

A total of 555 persons were killed at mines as defined by the Coal

Mines Act, 1911, and the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and at quarries, compared with 549 in 1950 and 515 in 1949.

At mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, which includes mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay, the number of persons

reported as killed during 1951 was 486, seven fewer than in 1950 but 26 more than in 1949.

but 26 more than in 1949.

During 1951 the total number of fatalities underground at mines under the Coal Mines Act was 447, the same number as in 1950. Of these, 198 were caused by falls of ground, 88 occurred in connection with haulage and transport, and 100 were caused by gases, coal dust and fires. The number caused through falls of ground at the working face increased by 18, compared with 1950, but those caused through falls on roads decreased by six. Fatalities in connection with underground haulage and transport decreased by four. There was an increase from 97 in 1950 to 100 in 1951 in the number of deaths due to gases, coal dust, and fires. Deaths so caused in 1951 included 83 persons killed in the disaster in May at Easington Colliery, County Durham. Underground fatalities from other causes decreased by eleven.

from other causes decreased by eleven.

At the surface of mines under the Coal Mines Act, there was a decrease of three in the number of deaths due to haulage and transport accidents and of four in those due to miscellaneous

The fatal accident rate at mines under the Coal Mines Act was provisionally estimated at 0.27 per 100,000 man-shifts worked in 1951, compared with 0.28 in 1950 and 0.25 in 1949.

At mines as defined by the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act,

1872, seven persons were killed by accidents during 1951, compared with eleven in the previous year; all but one of the seven deaths were caused by accidents underground, and two were due to falls of

At quarries, 62 persons were killed in 1951. This total included 13 deaths at opencast coal sites, which came under quarry law at 1st June, 1950. Comparable figures for 1950 were 45, including 10 deaths at opencast coal sites during the second half of 1950. Falls of ground were the main cause of fatal accidents and resulted in 20 deaths; 18 deaths occurred owing to haulage and

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## THE EMPLOYEE POPULATION, END-MAY, 1951: REGIONAL

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February (pages 44 and 45) Table<sup>8</sup> were published showing the estimated numbers of employees in each industry in Great Britain and the United Kingdom at end-May, 1951. Corresponding estimates are now available for each of the 1951. Corresponding estimates are now available for each of the administrative Regions, and the total numbers of males and females in each Region are given in the Table below.

Estimated Numbers of Employees—End-May, 1951

Region	Persons aged 18 and over	Persons aged under 18	Total
The second of the second		Males	7
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	3,143,000 688,000 614,000 686,000 1,254,000 908,000 1,150,000 1,766,000 838,000 1,295,000 638,000	138,000 38,000 31,000 36,000 68,000 48,000 63,000 92,000 50,000 87,000 34,000	3,281,000 726,000 645,000 722,000 1,322,000 956,000 1,213,000 1,858,000 888,000 1,382,000 672,000
Great Britain	12,980,000	685,000	13,665,000
Northern Ireland	270,000	25,000	295,000
United Kingdom	13,250,000	710,000	13,960,000
	20.30	Females	
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	548,000 1,007,000 304,000 641,000	139,000 37,000 32,000 35,000 65,000 49,000 64,000 93,000 48,000 85,000 31,000	1,907,000 352,000 305,000 341,000 693,000 454,000 1,100,000 352,000 726,000 243,000
Great Britain	6,407,000	678,000	7,085,000
Northern Ireland	145,000	26,000	171,000
United Kingdom	6,552,000	704,000	7,256,000
	Total	, Males and Fe	emales
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E, and W. Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Great Britain Northern Ireland	1,003,000 887,000 992,000 1,882,000 1,313,000 2,773,000 1,142,000 1,936,000 850,000	277,000 75,000 63,000 71,000 133,000 97,000 127,000 185,000 98,000 172,000 65,000	5,188,000 1,078,000 950,000 2,015,000 1,410,000 1,825,000 2,958,000 1,240,000 2,108,000 915,000 20,750,000
	40,000,000		
United Kingdom	19,802,000	1,414,000	21,216,000

### THE EMPLOYMENT OF OLDER MEN AND WOMEN

The Minister of Labour and National Service has now appointed the members of the National Advisory Committee on the Employ-ment of Older Men and Women (see last month's issue of this

GAZETTE, page 50).

GAZETTE, page 50).

The members of the Committee are: Chairman: Sir Peter F.
Bennett, O.B.E., J.P., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the
Ministry of Labour and National Service; Mrs. E. M. Abbot,
Treasury; Dr. A. B. Badger, The Gas Council; Sir Frederick
Bartlett, C.B.E., F.R.S., Director of the Psychological Laboratory,
Cambridge, and Honorary Director of the Nuffield Research Unit
into the Problems of Ageing; Dr. G. E. Godber, D.M., F.R.C.P.,
Ministry of Health; Mr. D. H. W. Hall, Deputy Chairman, National
Geograph of Services and Acting Chairman, National Old Ministry of Health; Mr. D. H. W. Hall, Deputy Chairman, National Council of Social Service, and Acting Chairman, National Old Peoples' Welfare Committee; Mr. R. Howat, Department of Health for Scotland; Sir William Lawther, J.P., National Union of Mineworkers; Mr. A. H. Mathias, O.B.E., Chairman, Retail Distributive Trades Conference; Dr. E. R. A. Merewether, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.I.H., F.R.S.(Edin.), Ministry of Labour and National Service; Mr. H. Plowman, Town Clerk of Oxford; The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E., C. St. J., Women's Voluntary Services; Sir Frederick Rees, Vice President of the University of South Wales and Monmouthshire; Mr. A. Roberts, C.B.E., Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives; Miss E. M. R. Russell-Smith, Ministry of Health; Dr. J. H. Sheldon, M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Director of Medicine, Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton; Mr. M. R. F. Simson, Secretary to the National Corporation for the Care of Old People; Dame Mary Smieton, D.B.E., Ministry of Labour

and National Service; Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman, British Employers' Confederation's "Industrial Organisation" Standing Committee; Dr. Donald Stewart, M.D., F.R.C.P., Chief Medical Officer of the Austin Motor Co., Ltd.; Sir Ronald J. Thomson, President, Association of County Councils in Scotland 1948–50; Professor R. M. Titmuss, Professor of Social Administration in the University of London; Mr. J. Walley, C.B., Ministry of National Insurance; Sir Harold Wiles, K.B.E., C.B., Ministry of Labour and National Service; Mr. T. Williamson, C.B.E., J.P., National Union of General and Municipal Workers; and Mr. L. G. Wilson, O.B.E., Chairman, Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, Chairman, British Employers' Confederation's "Factories" Standing Committee.

The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. J. Howie Mitchell, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 80/82 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

#### CENTENARY LECTURES: "THE WORKER IN INDUSTRY"

A booklet entitled "The Worker in Industry" has recently been published by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. It brings together the Centenary Lectures which were delivered by leading authorities during 1951 to mark Festival of Britain Year (see

the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1951, page 230).

In a foreword to the booklet the Minister of Labour and National Service says "the keynote of these lectures is practical rather than academic. Each represents a contribution to the study of a problem which is not only of today but of tomorrow. Economic conditions may change from time to time. But industry will always need human hands and brains. In its own interest, as well as those of the workers who serve it, it behoves industry to use those hands and brains wisely and well ".

Each lecture deals with different aspects of the theme of ensuring

Each lecture deals with different aspects of the theme of ensuring the greatest efficiency in the use of manpower, traces the evolution of current thought and practice and projects the lines of possible progress through research and experiment. The lectures are published in the order in which they were given. Lord Piercy's lecture on "The Nation's Youth and Manpower Needs," is followed by Dame Georgiana Buller's on "Eliminating the Wastage of Disablement." Then in succession are those by Professor R. E. Lane, Lord Hankey, Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, Sir Frederick Leggett, Sir George Schuster, Sir Frederic Bartlett, Professor T. U. Matthew and Sir Arthur Fleming. These authorities deal respectively with the effect of environment on the health and efficiency of the industrial worker, technical and scientific manpower, wages policy, the contribution of the International Labour Organisation, self-government in industry, the older worker, accident prevention, and training for industry. The publication of these lectures brings them within reach of a wider circle than the audiences to which they were delivered and in the conclusion to his foreword the Minister says, "It is my hope that their publication will stimulate thought and help to guide action in matters which are so important to us all".

action in matters which are so important to us all ".

The booklet may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 8d. post free).

#### REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 5th April. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st April, 1934, and 30th June, 1934, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they are apprentices or learners or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men if born within the dates specified above must register on the prescribed date.

Men who have a preference for a particular Service should say

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

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

The call-up of agricultural workers born in 1933 or later will be deferred only in the most exceptional circumstances. Particulars can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Samina

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

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service; but seamen should, if possible, register at Mercantile Marine Offices.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced

The Minister of Labour and National Service has announced the dates of three further registrations during 1952. These are 7th June, when men born between 1st July and 30th September, 1934, will register; 6th September, when men born between 1st October and 31st December, 1934, will register; and 6th December, when men born between 1st January and 31st March, 1935,

### DISABLED PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury has presented to Parliament Statements\* showing the numbers of registered disabled persons in Government employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1951, and some revised figures for 1st October, 1950. The Statements, which were compiled from returns furnished to the Treasury, are directly related to the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, and the totals therefore differ slightly from those in the published quarterly returns of staff employed in Government Departments. These quarterly returns include home-based staff employed abroad and reserved and agency services in Northern Ireland; they also reckon part-time staff on a somewhat different basis.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled persons in Government employment as at 1st October, 1951, in relation to the total numbers of non-industrial

Employed Staff	Total number of Employees	Total number of Disabled Persons Employed	Percentage of Disabled Persons in Employed Staff
Non-industrial	674,764	38,700	5·7
	400,312	21,024	5·3

In addition, 460, or 80·4 per cent., of a total of 572 passenger electric lift attendants in Government employment were registered disabled persons. Employment as a car park attendant or passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment for disabled persons

By the Disabled Persons (Standard Percentage) Order, 1946,

By the Disabled Persons (Standard Percentage) Order, 1946, the standard percentage for the purpose of the Act is 3 per cent. (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1946, page 210).

At 1st October, 1950, the total number of industrial staff employed was 389,452, of which 20,827 or 5·3 per cent. (revised figures) were disabled persons. Other comparable figures for 1st October, 1950, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1951 (page 9).

### SAFETY MEASURES IN THE USE OF MILLING MACHINES

The Second Report of the Committee on the Safeguarding of Milling Machines has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 8d. post free).

The Committee, which was appointed in 1945 by H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories to examine and report upon safety in the use of milling machines in the engineering and allied industries, published an Interim Report in 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, page 291). In that Report the Committee stated that investigation would be continued into practical methods of safeguarding special purpose and other types of machines which are more difficult to safeguard than those used principally for repetition work. for repetition work.

for repetition work.

The Second Report contains the findings of the Committee as a result of their further investigations, and presents a choice of suitable safeguards appropriate to the machines or processes concerned. Reference was made in the Interim Report to certain types of accidents and how they occur. The standards of safeguarding recommended are, it is stated, those found to be practicable and are such as will enable managements to decide upon the best methods to adopt, both for existing makes of milling machines and for those which may be developed for special processes in the future.

In addition to considering methods of guarding the Committee.

In addition to considering methods of guarding, the Committee also makes recommendations on the use of electrical equipment for milling machines, on swarf collection, lighting of machines, the prevention of accidents and on training and supervision, particularly of young persons

The Interim and Secondary Reports, which are complementary, contain the Committee's recommended methods for the safeguarding of nearly all types of machines.

### SPREADING THE ELECTRICITY LOAD

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 28th February the Minister of Labour and National Service stated that excellent results had been achieved in industrial load spreading this winter results had been achieved in industrial load spreading this winter and that power cuts had been to a large extent avoided. The Electricity Sub-Committee had been reviewing the position, and had recommended that Regional Boards for Industry should have discretion to relax load spreading arrangements in the light of regional circumstances, as from 1st March. This recommendation had been accepted by the Government and Regional Boards so informed. The Minister added that the need remained for full use of private generating plant, and for economy during peak hours by all classes of consumer. He also took the opportunity of paying tribute to all concerned for the co-operation that had made this relaxation possible.

\*(i) Disabled Persons in Government Employment. Statement showing the Numbers of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1951, Compiled from Returns furnished to the Treasury. Cmd. 8424. (ii) Disabled Persons in Government Employment. Statement concerning the Number of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Industrial Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1950, and 1st October, 1951. Cmd. 8471. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net each (3½d. post free).

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE

#### The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952

Under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951\*, which received the Royal Assent on 7th December, 1951, the Minister of National Insurance was empowered to make a scheme to provide for the payment of benefit to persons who are totally dischled by present the payment of benefit to persons who are totally disabled by pneumoconiosis or byssinosis and who neither qualify for benefit in respect of those diseases under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, nor are, nor have ever been, entitled to compensation for them under the Workmen's Compensation Acts or under any similar scheme or enactment outside Great Britain, and to the dependants of such persons who die as a result of one of those diseases. result of one of those diseases. The Act provided that the cost of these benefits would be payable out of the Industrial Injuries Fund set up under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries)

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Act, on 25th February the Minister of National Insurance, with the consent of the Treasury, made the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 373). The Scheme, which came into operation on 10th March, provides for payment of benefit out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to or in respect of certain persons who are totally disabled or die or have died after 31st December, 1949, as a result of pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, in cases where neither workmen's compensation nor benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act is, or has at any time been payable. These persons must have been employed at some time before (but not since) 5th July, 1948, in one of the occupations, e.g., coal mining, which are covered under the Industrial Injuries Act for insurance

The benefit for a person totally disabled is a weekly allowance of £2, which may be increased where he has a wife or children or is unemployable or needs constant attendance. The benefit in cases of death is a lump sum which will be paid into the county court (sheriff court in Scotland) for the benefit of relatives who were whelly or partly dependent of the second to the second wholly or partly dependent on the deceased at the time of his death or who would have been so dependent if he had not been disabled by the disease. In the case of total dependants, the lump sum is £300, and in the case of partial dependants a sum not exceeding £300 proportionate to the loss sustained.

The Scheme provides for administration by a Board appointed by the Minister and contained the loss is a loss of the loss o

by the Minister, and contains detailed provisions relating to claims and payments and other incidental matters based on the corresponding provisions of the Industrial Injuries Act. The address of the Board is 30 Euston Square, London, N.W.1.

Copies of the Scheme can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (10½d, post free).

#### Amendment of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme

On 22nd February, the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme) Amendment Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 344). The Order, which came into operation on 7th March, varies and amends the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme) (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1948, page 268). It enlarges the class of persons to whom the Scheme applies to include certain check weighers, pick-sharpeners and other persons in similar employment, and certain men employed by the National Coal Board at central workshops. The Order also makes consequential provision for payment of supplementary contributions, and amends certain provisions of the Scheme relating to the calculation of supplementary benefit and the adjustment of that benefit where there is also a claim

Copies of the Order can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

#### Review of Time Limits for Benefit Claims

In September, 1950, the Minister of National Insurance asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to review the time limits for claiming each of the National Insurance benefits (with the exception of maternity benefit, on which a separate Report was to be made) and for obtaining payment of benefit (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1950, page 337). The Committee have now issued their Report.

of this GAZETTE for October, 1950, page 337). The Committee have now issued their Report.†

The introduction to the Report refers to the Committee's Report on the maternity benefit provisions (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 52). The Committee state that they see no reason to alter any of the recommendations regarding time limits for claiming benefit which were made in that Report, but that they wish to make two additional recommendations, which are included in the present Report the present Report.

The Report sets out the existing provisions relating to time limits for claiming benefit and deals with the general reasons for imposing time limits. Time limits are necessary, it is stated, to protect the Insurance Fund against stale and doubtful claims and to secure speed and economy in administration. They should not, however,

\* Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951. 15 Geo. 6, Ch. 4, H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5½d. post free).
† National Insurance Act, 1946. Time Limits. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 41 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on the Time Limits for claiming benefit. Cmd. 8483. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10½d. post free).

be so strict as to prevent a person from drawing benefit because of an act or a default on his part for which the ordinary man would hold that he had a good excuse. The Committee therefore fully considered the working of the present conditions for extension of time and the interpretation of "good cause." They concluded that they cannot usefully recommend a change of

Representations on the question of time limits were received by the Committee from a number of organisations, representing employers, employed persons, Friendly Societies, the medical and legal professions, and from individuals. In addition to reviewing the time limits for particular benefits the Committee considered matters common to all benefits. The Report contains a summary, as follows, of their recommendations:—(a) no change should be made in the time limits for claiming sickness or unemployment benefit, or in the time within which claims for increase of these benefits in respect of dependants must be made; (b) no change should be made in the time limits for claiming maternity allowance or maternity grant; claims to attendance allowance should be accorately be to the executive of the second of t be acceptable up to three months after confinement; and where a

claim to attendance allowance has been made before confinement, the time within which a certificate of confinement must be submitted should also be three months; (c) there should be no change in the present time limit of three months for claiming retirement pension; late notice of retirement should be accepted up to one month after the date of retirement; and in the case of dependent wives of retirement pensioners, the requirement for notice of retirement should be discontinued; (d) there should be no change in the time limits for claiming widow's benefit or guardian's allowance, or in the time limit for death grant where a claim is made by a local authority or an approved association; the time limit for death grant claims by individuals should be three months; and the provisions for dealing with multiple claims should be strengthened; (e) the present time limit for retrospective payments should be continued; the prescribed time within which payment of benefit must be obtained should be six months from the receivable date; the present warning on benefit drafts and in order books should be emphasised and clarified; and the Minister should provide in regulations how, in different classes of cases, the receivable date should also be three months; (c) there should be no change in the regulations how, in different classes of cases, the receivable date should be determined.

### LABOUR OVERSEAS

#### Employment and Economic Status of Older Men and Women in the **United States**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has recently issued a publication entitled "Selected Facts on the Employment and Economic Status of Older Men and Women". It was prepared for the use of a National Conference on Retirement of Older Workers which met in January in New York State. In announcing the issue of this publication the Secretary of Labor appealed for a more extensive use of workers in the age-group 45 to 65 and older and said that "the shortage of men of draft age and the increasing man-power demands of a "gues and age-group 45 to 65 and older and said that "the shortage of liter of draft age and the increasing man-power demands of a 'guns and butter' economy make it essential that the skills and abilities of our older workers be tapped to the fullest extent". In preparing the handbook the principal sources of information, in addition to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, were the Bureau of the Census, the Social Security Administration, and the Bureau of Employment

Social Security Administration, and the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor. Some of the information given in the publication is summarised below.

Between the years 1900 and 1950 the population of the United States increased from 76 millions to over 150 millions, and accompanying this growth in total population there was an increase both in the number and in the proportion of persons aged 45 years and over. In 1900, persons 45 and under 65 numbered nearly 10.5 millions, about 14 per cent. of the total population; by 1950 this age-group had increased in numbers to 30.5 millions and formed group had increased in numbers to 30.5 millions and formed about 20 per cent. of the total population. Persons aged 65 and over were three million in number, or one in 25, in 1900, and 12.3 million, or about one in 12, in 1950. All persons aged 45 and over constituted about 18 per cent. of the total population in 1900 and 28 per cent. in 1950. It is expected that by 1975 persons 45 and over will number about 63 millions, and these age-groups may then comprise nearly one-half of all persons over 20 years of age. The Bureau's estimates of growth of population between 1950 and 1975 relate to age-groups of persons 14 and over. Of all the age-groups it is likely that the one showing the smallest relative increase will be the group aged 25 to 44 years, in which is to be found, particularly among men, the highest proportion of productive workers.

Changes in the age distribution of the population result from the long-term decline in the birth rate and the cessation of large-scale immigration. The increase in the average length of life owing to improvement in standards of living and advances in medical science is another contributory cause. Average length of life in the United States had reached 68 years by 1949, an increase of about 20 years since 1900. In the absence of a lengthening of working life the average number of years spent in retirement has greatly increased and it seems likely to increase further in the future.

#### **Employment of Older Persons**

The age distribution of the "labour force" (working population aged 14 years and over) has undergone changes similar to those which have taken place in the population as a whole. In 1890 about one-fourth of the labour force was aged 45 and over and by 1950 over one-third of the total. The proportion in the age-group 14 to 24 declined between 1890 and 1950 from 31 per cent. to 19 per cent., and the proportion of those aged 45 to 64 increased from 20 to almost 30 per cent. The rise in the proportion of persons over 45 in the labour force has, however, been slower than in the population as a whole owing to a steady decline, reversed only temporarily when extreme shortage of man-power was than in the population as a whole owing to a steady decline, reversed only temporarily when extreme shortage of man-power was experienced during the Second World War, in the participation in the labour force of men over 55, and particularly men over 65. Increased employment of women outside the home has raised the proportion of women over 45 in the labour force from 11 to 22 per cent. since 1890, but of those over 65 fewer than ten per cent little change between 1890 and 1950 in the proportion of the labour force which consists of persons (men and women) aged 65 and over, although the proportion of the total population in this age-group has doubled in the last fifty years.

The change from a rural to a highly industrial economy has involved a long-term decline in the total numbers engaged in farm occupations and an expansion of the numbers in such (non-farm) occupational groups as semi-skilled workers and clerical and sales workers; a relatively high proportion of older workers, however,

are still engaged in farming. There is, moreover, a general tendency, both in farming and in other industries and occupations, for older workers to be self-employed. An analysis of classes of workers (wage or salary earners, self-employed, and unpaid family workers) in April, 1950, showed that only one out of eight employees under age 45, and one in four aged 45 to 64, were classified as self-employed, but over two-fifths of those over 65 years of age were in the self-employed class. Although allowance must be made for the fact that many workers wait to acquire experience or capital before opening their own businesses or working on their own before opening their own businesses or working on their own account the high proportion of older workers who are self-employed is, it is stated, in part the result of curtailed opportunities for wage or salaried employment at advanced ages.

#### Unemployment among Older Workers

Statistics for recent years show the difficulties, greatly intensified in conditions of trade depression such as were experienced during most of the years 1930 to 1940, which older persons meet in obtaining and retaining employment. In 1940 workers aged over 45, together with the youngest age-group (14-24) had the highest rates of unemployment, and older workers, although not discharged at a greater rate than younger persons experienced especially great

of unemployment, and older workers, although not discharged at a greater rate than younger persons, experienced especially great difficulty, when once unemployed, in finding another job. Unemployment lasting six months or more was almost twice as great among men 55 years of age and over as among younger adult workers between 25 and 44 years of age.

In 1948, when unemployment was at a comparatively low level, rates of unemployment for wage and salary workers aged 45 and over were higher than for younger adults. When unemployment rose after 1948 and the percentage rate of unemployment for all wage and salary workers increased by four-fifths, the rate for workers aged 65 and over almost doubled. Older workers benefited, along with other groups in the working population. benefited, along with other groups in the working population, from the expansion of employment opportunities which began in the spring of 1950, but unemployment rates for workers 45 years and over continued in the third quarter of 1951 to be above the rates for younger adult workers aged 25 to 44.

#### Income and Economic Status

In a study of family incomes made in 1949 the lowest relative In a study of family incomes made in 1949 the lowest relative income was found among families where the head was aged 65 and over, and although precise data are not available for age-groups within the general grouping 65 years and over, there is no doubt, it is stated, that income is considerably lower in families where the head is aged 70 or over. Estimates of the sources of income of persons aged 65 and over in June, 1951, were compiled by the Social Security Administration. According to these estimates, about one-fourth of a total of 12·7 million persons received old-age and survivors' insurance and one-fifth were on the public assistance rolls. The number receiving income from employment was 3·9 million or 30 per cent.

Despite the provision made by social insurance and pension chemes, there is evidence that substantial numbers of workers have preferred continued employment as an alternative to retirement under old-age insurance benefits available to them in recent years. Of about three million workers eligible for old-age insurance benefits under the Social Security Act at the end of December, 1950, about two-fifths were not receiving such benefits. Most of those not in receipt of benefits were workers who had either continued in employment or returned to work after age 65. Studies continued in employment or returned to work after age 65. Studies made by the Social Security Administration indicate, it is stated, that most people work as long as they can and retire only because they are forced to do so. Between 1940 and 1947 only about five per cent. of the men and women entitled to old-age retirement benefits left their jobs of their own accord, in good health, to enjoy a life of leisure. At least a fifth of the men who become entitled to insurance benefits in any year might remain at work in their regular jobs if their employers were willing to keep them or might take comparable jobs elsewhere if their regular jobs were terminated terminated.

In some respects the performance of older workers can be compared with that of younger adult workers employed at the same tasks. A study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of absences due to injury in manufacturing industries in 1945 showed lower accident rates, on the average, for workers 45 years and over han for younger workers. The disability of older workers once injured, lasted longer. Older workers were also absent less

### EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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### Employment in Great Britain in January

#### GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population\* increased by 28,000 (all men) during January. This rise is about the same as that which took place in January, 1951.

The size of the Forces increased by 7,000 during January to a total of 859,000, excluding reservists recalled for short-period training. It is estimated that about 7,000 ex-Service men and women were on release leave at the end of January and had not entered

employment.

The total number of persons registered as unemployed at 11th February was 393,500 (of whom 67,400 were temporarily stopped). This was an increase of 14,700 over the total at 14th January. The total included 129,200 who had been unemployed for more than eight weeks. Unemployment represented 1·9 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 1·8 per cent. in January and 1·5 per cent. in February, 1951.

The number of operatives reported as working short time in manufacturing establishments rendering returns for the last pay week in January was 216,000 compared with 66,000 in the September returns. On the other hand 1,158,000 persons were working overtime. This is nearly 120,000 less than in September last. The total number of persons in civil employment (industry,

The total number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) decreased during January by 18,000 contrasting with a rise of about 20,000 in January, 1951. In the basic industries there was little change over the month. The main increase of 6,800 in the number of wage-earners on

The main increase of 6,800 in the number of wage-earners on colliery books was partly offset by an estimated seasonal decrease of about 5,000 in agriculture and fishing.

The numbers employed in the manufacturing industries declined slightly during January, increases amounting to 19,000 in the metals, engineering and vehicles group of industries being offset by decreases in the other groups, including declines of 10,000 in textiles and clothing and 7,000 in the "other manufactures" group. In building and contracting it is estimated that employment declined seasonally by 13,000.

Employment in the distributive trades fell by 11,000 in January but there was a rise of 6,000 in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group, spread over some of the professional services.

#### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power position between end-1950 and at the end of January, 1952, are shown in the following Table:—

				SALAR SALAR SALAR	Housting
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	End- 1950	End- Nov., 1951	End- Dec., 1951	End- Jan., 1952	Change during Jan., 1952
Total Working Population*  Men  Women	23,185 15,881 7,304	23,500 16,021 7,479	23,426 16,007 7,419	23,454 16,035 7,419	+28 +28 
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	752 730 22	853 830 23	852 829 23	859 836 23	+ 7 + 7 
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment Registered unemployed† Total in Civil Employment Men Women	328 22,105 14,924 7,181	297 22,344 15,012 7,332	3 350 22,221 14,975 7,246	7 385 22,203 14,972 7,231	+ 4 +35 -18 - 3 -15

\* The total working population represents the total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain or register themselves as available for such work. The figure includes the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in simployment, the registered unemployed, and all persons—employers and persons working on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including private indoor domestic servants and gainfully occupied persons over pensionable ge). Part-time workers are counted as full units,

† End of month estimates

#### ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad

4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1/854		10.00	7	Thousands
Industry or Service	End- 1950	End- Nov., 1951	End- Dec., 1951	End- Jan., 1952	Change during Jan., 1952
Basic Industries		THE RESERVE			
Mining and Quarrying (Wage-earners on Colliery	843	850	852	859	+ 7
Books)	(689) 360	(696) 368	(698) 369	(705) 370	(+ 7) + 1
tion	1,742 1,117	1,752 1,112	1,751 1,102	1,751 1,097	- ···
Total, Basic Industries	4,062	4,082	4,074	4,077	+ 3
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Vehicles Engineering, Metal Goods and	480 549 1,032	495 554 1,065	494 555 1,069	494 558 1,075	
Precision Instruments Textiles Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Other Manufactures	2,511 1,032 729 838 1,531	2,581 1,015 698 865 1,561	2,586 997 686 852 1,547	2,596 989* 684 848 1,540	+10 - 8 - 2 - 4 - 7
Total, Manufacturing Industries	8,702	8,834	8,786	8,784	2
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional, Financial and	1,425 2,640	1,458 2,668	1,422 2,645	1,409 2,634	-13 -11
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	3,926	3,931	3,921	3,927	+ 6
National Government Service Local Government Service	613 737	626 745	627 746	627 745	 - 1
Total in Civil Employment	22,105	22,344	22,221	22,203	-18

#### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which omparable figures are available, the numbers employed at end-1950, November and December, 1951 and January, 1952. The figures relate to employees only; they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

\* Cotton-318.000. Wool-199.000. Other textiles-472.000.

### UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

Are obtainable in the United Kingdom from all Sale Offices of H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

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

The second secon	THE PARTY OF	Mak	CAN BEE	(Thousan	ds)	Fema	les		Total				
Industry	End-	Nov.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	End-	Nov.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	End-	Nov.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	
The state of the s	1950	1951	1951	1952	1950	1951	1951	1952	1950	1951	1951	1952	
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	748 - 8	755.7	758 · 2	765.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	761.7	768.5	771.0	777.8	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif, Mining Manufactures	248·6 73·2 36·0 33·2 20·3 13·1 72·8	256·1 74·0 36·6 34·2 21·4 13·9 76·0	255·9 74·2 36·7 34·1 21·3 13·8 75·8	255·8 74·2 36·8 34·1 21·3 13·8 75·6	83·6 7·7 44·9 12·7 5·6 1·0 11·7	89·2 8·3 47·2 13·5 6·2 1·1 12·9	88·8 8·4 47·0 13·4 6·1 1·1 12·8	88·9 8·4 47·2 13·3 6·2 1·1 12·7	332·2 80·9 80·9 45·9 25·9 14·1 84·5	345·3 82·3 83·8 47·7 27·6 15·0 88·9	344·7 82·6 83·7 47·5 27·4 14·9 88·6	344·7 82·6 84·0 47·4 27·5 14·9 88·3	
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	337·9 16·8 164·0 19·5 26·1 28·2 31·6 25·0 26·7	349·7 17·2 173·1 20·1 28·5 28·5 30·4 25·5 26·4	350·4 17·2 173·5 20·0 29·3 28·5 30·2 25·4 26·3	350·6 17·3 174·1 20·0 29·6 28·4 30·0 25·0 26·2	138·2 0·6 50·7 27·5 13·3 11·6 22·1 4·7 7·7	140·4 0·4 51·0 28·0 16·4 11·8 20·5 4·8 7·5	138·9 0·4 50·5 27·3 17·1 11·7 19·7 4·7 7·5	138·5 0·4 50·6 26·9 17·3 11·5 19·6 4·7 7·5	476·1 17·4 214·7 47·0 39·4 39·8 53·7 29·7 34·4	490·1 17·6 224·1 48·1 44·9 40·3 50·9 30·3 33·9	489·3 17·6 224·0 47·3 46·4 40·2 49·9 30·1 33·8	489·1 17·7 224·7 46·9 46·9 39·9 49·6 29·7 33·7	
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Timplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	484·1 20·0 194·8 108·4 15·5 18·9 39·3 87·2	485·2 18·7 192·9 110·9 15·6 17·9 39·2 90·0	486·4 18·7 193·2 111·6 15·8 17·4 39·1 90·6	488·9 18·8 193·7 112·4 15·9 17·4 39·4 91·3	62·3 0·3 17·3 16·8 2·7 1·1 7·5 16·6	67·0 0·3 18·6 18·0 2·8 1·1 8·0 18·2	67·0 0·3 18·6 18·2 2·8 1·0 7·9 18·2	67·4 0·3 18·9 18·3 2·8 1·0 7·9 18·2	546·4 20·3 212·1 125·2 18·2 20·0 46·8 103·8	552·2 19·0 211·5 128·9 18·4 19·0 47·2 108·2	553·4 19·0 211·8 129·8 18·6 18·4 47·0 108·8	556·3 19·1 212·6 130·7 18·7 18·4 47·3 109·5	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,437·7 192·3 67·9 36·2 25·2 71·9 22·9 64·1 29·7 76·9 507·3 128·4 37·1 29·0 47·0 16·9 11·0 73·9	1,471.0 194.7 68.5 37.9 26.3 75.0 23.5 62.8 34.2 72.8 516.9 133.0 37.9 29.8 52.0 18.2 11.5	1,479·4 194·3 68·5 38·1 26·4 75·8 63·2 34·7 72·3 134·1 38·3 30·0 52·1 18·4 11·6 76·5	1,488·0 197·2 68·8 38·3 26·4 76·3 24·0 63·6 35·2 72·3 135·3 38·6 30·2 52·2 18·6 11·5 76·3	387·3 8·1 3·4 4·7 2·3 16·5 9·0 610·0 44·3 21·9 18·9 45·0 20·8 8·5 53·2	419·2 8·3 3·9 5·0 2·5 17·5 10·3 6·6 117·2 47·9 23·3 20·6 48·6 24·8 8·7 58·8	418·3 8·4 4·1 5·0 2·5 17·6 10·5 10·5 10·7 48·2 23·4 20·7 46·7 24·8 8·6 58·5	419·8 8·5 4·1 5·0 2·5 17·7 3·7 3·7 11·6 10·8 6·4 48·8 23·5 20·9 46·1 24·9 8·5	1,825·0 200·4 71·3 40·9 27·5 88·4 26·5 75·6 38·7 83·5 616·3 172·7 59·0 47·9 92·0 37·7 19·5 127·1	1,890 · 2 203 · 0 72 · 4 42 · 9 28 · 8 92 · 5 27 · 2 74 · 3 44 · 5 79 · 4 634 · 1 180 · 9 61 · 2 50 · 4 100 · 6 43 · 0 20 · 2 134 · 8	1,897·7 202·7 72·6 43·1 28·9 93·4 27·5 74·7 45·2 78·7 639·0 182·3 61·7 50·7 98·8 43·2 20·2 135·0	1,907 · 8 205 · 7 72 · 9 43 · 3 28 · 9 94 · 0 27 · 7 75 · 2 46 · 0 78 · 7 641 · 6 184 · 1 51 · 1 98 · 3 43 · 5 19 · 9 134 · 8	
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles. Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	855·0 257·4 213·7 131·3 83·3 58·7 22·8 81·6 6·2	876·3 256·4 221·8 147·3 88·0 56·7 22·6 77·5 6·0	879·8 256·3 222·7 149·6 89·0 56·5 22·7 77·2 5·8	883.9 256.6 223.4 151.5 90.1 56.5 22.9 77.2 5.7	139·8 45·1 28·9 22·3 31·9 2·5 2·2	151·7 46·7 31·3 27·0 35·0 2·5 2·3 3·6 3·3	151·7 46·5 31·5 27·4 34·8 2·5 2·3 3·6 3·1	153·1 46·7 31·7 27·9 35·4 2·5 2·3	994·8 302·5 242·6 153·6 115·2 61·2 25·0 85·3 9·4	1,028·0 303·1 253·1 174·3 123·0 59·2 24·9 81·1 9·3	1,031·5 302·8 254·2 177·0 123·8 59·0 25·0 80·8 8·9	1,037·0 303·3 255·1 179·4 125·5 59·0 25·2 80·8 8·7	
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	320.9 32.8 22.4 33.3 28.7 27.0 30.9 145.8	319·2 33·2 22·4 33·7 27·7 26·4 30·8 145·0	319·7 33·2 22·5 33·7 27·7 26·4 31·0 145·2	320·5 33·2 22·6 33·7 27·8 26·5 31·3 145·4	185·1 21·1 18·5 5·1 9·7 31·3 16·7 82·7	192·8 22·8 18·8 5·4 10·4 32·5 17·6 85·3	190·4 22·6 18·7 5·4 10·4 32·2 17·4 83·7	190·4 22·6 18·9 5·4 10·4 32·1 17·5 83·5	506·0 53·9 40·9 38·4 38·4 58·3 47·6 228·5	512·0 56·0 41·2 39·1 38·1 58·9 48·4 230·3	510·1 55·8 41·2 39·1 38·1 58·6 48·4 228·9	510·9 55·8 41·5 39·1 38·2 58·6 48·8 228·9	
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	8.6	84·1 53·0 8·8 15·5 6·8	84·4 53·4 8·6 15·5 6·9	84·2 53·4 8·5 15·4 6·9	49·5 28·7 7·0 12·0 1·8	49·5 29·1 7·1 11·5 1·8	48·7 28·9 6·8 11·2 1·8	48.6 28.8 6.8 11.2 1.8	135·3 82·8 15·6 28·4 8·5	133.6 '82.1 15.9 27.0 8.6	133·1 82·3 15·4 26·7 8·7	132·8 82·2 15·3 26·6 8·7	
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	431·2 .65·5 44·6 97·3 32·3 23·1 5·5 7·3 5·9 34·1 13·9 6·9 7·8	423·5 66·1 44·8 89·9 31·7 23·4 5·5 7·8 6·3 34·3 34·3 6·6 6·6 7·8 63·7 17·4	419·1 65·6 44·6 88·6 31·3 22·9 5·5 7·8 6·2 33·8 6·2 12·8 6·5 7.5 63·0 17·5	415·0 65·0 44·3 87·8 30·4 22·6 5·5 7·8 6·2 33·5 5·1 12·7 6·5 7·8 62·3 17·5	592·4 120·6 90·2 120·3 13·0 35·4 8·7 10·6 9·4 90·5 15·0 15·5 16·5 16·5	583.5 124.7 90.1 111.1 11.5 36.2 9.3 11.0 9.9 85.7 6.1 14.4 14.9 17.3 29.5 11.8	570·2 121·1 88·7 108·3 11·4 34·9 9·2 10·9 9·7 83·1 14·3 14·3 14·5 17·5 17·5 17·5 17·5 11·8	565·6 119·6 88·0 107·9 11·1 34·5 9·3 10·8 9·4 82·5 6·0 14·3 14·3 17·2 28·9 11·8	1,023·6 186·1 134·8 217·6 45·3 58·5 14·2 17·9 15·3 124·6 11·1 28·9 22·4 24·3 94·7 27·9	1,007·0 190·8 134·9 201·0 43·2 59·6 14·8 18·8 16·2 120·0 11·3 27·4 21·5 21·5 21·2 21·2 21·2 21·2 21·2 21·2	989·3 186·7 133·3 196·9 42·7 57·8 14·7 15·9 116·9 27·1 21·0 24·8 92·2 29·3	980 · 6 184 · 6 132 · 3 195 · 7 41 · 5 57 · 1 14 · 8 18 · 6 116 · 0 11 · 1 27 · 0 20 · 8 25 · 0 91 · 2 29 · 3	
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	48·3 32·4 10·8 5·1	45.7 30.5 10.3 4.9	45·0 30·2 10·1 4·7	44·5 29·9 10·0 4·6	29·6 8·1 16·5 5·0	28·9 7·8 16·3 4·8	27·8 7·7 15·6 4·5	27.6 7.7 15.5 4.4	77·9 40·5 27·3 10·1	74·6 38·3 26·6 9·7	72·8 37·9 25·7 9·2	72·1 37·6 25·5 9·0	
Clothing Tailoring. Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	191·1 75·6 11·0 8·2 8·1 8·8 61·4 18·0	185·8 72·7 10·5 8·1 7·5 8·7 60·7 17·6	183·9 71·9 10·3 8·0 7·4 8·6 60·0 17·7	183 · 4 71 · 9 10 · 3 7 · 9 7 · 4 8 · 6 59 · 5 17 · 8	464·3 203·7 90·8 62·9 13·8 29·3 60·6 3·2	439·0 192·4 81·8 57·6 12·4 29·3 62·1 3·4	428 · 8 188 · 5 80 · 0 55 · 4 12 · 4 28 · 4 60 · 7 3 · 4	427 · 5 188 · 4 80 · 0 54 · 5 12 · 5 28 · 2 60 · 4 3 · 5	655·4 279·3 101·8 71·1 21·9 38·1 122·0 21·2	624·8 265·1 92·3 65·7 19·9 38·0 122·8 21·0	612·7 260·4 90·3 63·4 19·8 37·0 120·7 21·1	610·9 260·3 90·3 62·4 19·9 36·8 119·9 21·3	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	1 19.2	475·3 33·0 115·1 16·5 21·6 39·3 18·7 30·7 19·6 42·9 74·2 15·0 27·8 20·9	473·1 33·0 114·7 16·4 21·7 39·2 18·3 30·4 19·5 42·3 74·4 14·9 27·5 20·8	471·9 33·1 114·6 16·5 21·7 39·2 17·7 30·2 19·5 42·3 74·1 14·7 27·5 20·8	337·1 8·6 79·0 26·9 12·8 16·7 5·8 48·6 38·9 29·0 18·9 11·5 14·2 26·2	359·3 8·4 83·7 29·9 14·3 16·9 5·5 42·6 32·6 32·6 11·8 14·5 25·3	348·5 8·3 81·9 29·0 14·4 16·8 5·2 52·7 40·0 30·7 19·0 11·5 13·9 25·1	345·8 8·3 81·2 28·7 14·3 17·0 5·1 52·0 40·2 30·3 18·7 11·3 14·0 24·7	807·7 41·8 195·8 42·4 34·5 56·3 24·5 78·3 58·1 69·9 92·7 26·4 40·2 46·8	834·6 41·4 198·8 46·4 35·9 56·2 24·2 85·2 62·2 75·5 93·5 26·8 42·3 46·2	821·6 41·3 196·6 45·4 36·1 56·0 23·5 83·1 59·5 73·0 93·4 26·4 41·4 45·9	817·7 41·4 195·8 45·2 36·0 56·2 22·8 82·2 59·7 72·6 92·8 26·0 41·5 45·5	

### Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

THE PARTY OF THE P	<b>发展</b>	2 2 1 1 1 2	(The	ousands)	4.50	145472.3.3	N. A.P. ST.	1-11/4	N. S. Sandar			- 18	
Transport to the second of the second	THE AREA	Ma	ales			Fen	nales	2	Total				
Industry	End-	Nov.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	End-	Nov.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	End-	Nov.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	
	1950	1951	1951	1952	1950	1951	1951	1952	1950	1951	1951	1952	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	239·3	235·6	232·1	230·0	58·4	58·4	57·5	56·6	297·7	294·0	289·6	286·6	
	83·3	84·5	84·3	83·9	11·5	12·4	12·5	12·3	94·8	96·9	96·8	96·2	
	103·9	98·6	95·8	94·5	32·5	30·5	29·8	29·3	136·4	129·1	125·6	123·8	
	15·0	14·1	13·6	13·4	2·7	2·4	2·5	2·5	17·7	16·5	16·1	15·9	
	21·6	22·3	22·3	22·1	6·4	7·2	7·0	6·9	28·0	29·5	29·3	29·0	
	15·5	16·1	16·1	16·1	5·3	5·9	5·7	5·6	20·8	22·0	21·8	21·7	
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	322·9	328·8	329·0	329·2	194·1	200·9	199·0	198·2	517·0	529·7	528·0	527·4	
	60·1	62·5	63·0	63·5	19·2	19·9	19·9	20·1	79·3	82·4	82·9	83·6	
	4·6	4·5	4·5	4·4	1·8	2·6	2·6	2·5	6·4	7·1	7·1	6·9	
	17·5	18·6	18·6	18·5	30·5	30·9	30·1	29·5	48·0	49·5	48·7	48·0	
	17·0	17·8	17·7	17·6	27·0	28·3	27·9	27·6	44·0	46·1	45·6	45·2	
	81·0	83·1	83·0	82·8	18·8	19·7	19·7	19·7	99·8	102·8	102·7	102·5	
	142·7	142·3	142·2	142·4	96·8	99·5	98·8	98·8	239·5	241·8	241·0	241·2	
Other Manufacturing Industries	152·4	157·9	155·9	155·0	109·0	115·2	111·3	109·6	261·4	273·1	267·2	264·6	
	71·4	75·2	74·3	73·6	36·6	38·8	38·3	37·6	108·0	114·0	112·6	111·2	
	12·6	12·6	12·3	12·0	2·8	2·9	2·9	2·9	15·4	15·5	15·2	14·9	
	8·4	8·9	8·8	8·7	7·7	8·8	8·5	8·3	16·1	17·7	17·3	17·0	
	12·2	11·5	11·1	11·1	18·7	19·2	17·3	17·0	30·9	30·7	28·4	28·1	
	5·8	5·8	5·8	5·8	8·9	9·0	8·8	8·5	14·7	14·8	14·6	14·3	
	6·7	6·9	6·7	6·7	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2	8·9	9·1	8·9	8·9	
	35·3	37·0	36·9	37·1	32·1	34·3	33·3	33·1	67·4	71·3	70·2	70·2	
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,625 · 8	5,694.2	5,694 · 1	5,700.9	2,830 · 7	2,895 · 0	2,846.9	2,837.6	8,456.5	8,589 · 2	8,541 · 0	8,538 · 5	
Building and Contracting	1,236·3	1,268·9	1,233·4	1,220·0	39·3	39·5	39·5	39·6	1,275·6	1,308·4	1,272·9	1,259 · 6	
	1,175·5	1,208·4	1,173·4	1,160·4	32·2	32·2	32·2	32·2	1,207·7	1,240·6	1,205·6	1,192 · 6	
	60·8	60·5	60·0	59·6	7·1	7·3	7·3	7·4	67·9	67·8	67·3	67 · 0	
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water	324·8	330·1	330·7	331·9	35·1	38·0	38·0	38·3	359·9	368·1	368·7	370 · 2	
	132·9	135·7	136·1	137·0	11·8	13·3	13·3	13·5	144·7	149·0	149·4	150 · 5	
	161·1	163·4	163·5	163·8	21·7	23·1	23·1	23·2	182·8	186·5	186·6	187 · 0	
	30·8	31·0	31·1	.31·1	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·6	32·4	32·6	32·7	32 · 7	
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	236·4	231·3	230·7	230·4	43·1	49·5	49·3	49·3	279·5	280·8	280·0	279·7	
	21·3	22·5	22·3	22·1	2·1	2·1	2·1	2·1	23·4	24·6	24·4	24·2	
	168·3	170·4	169·8	168·8	13·7	15·7	15·7	15·7	182·0	186·1	185·5	184·5	
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricul-	1,105.9	1,095-9	1,094.3	1,094.7	1,024.5	1,061.9	1,040 · 4	1,029 · 2	2,130 · 4	2,157.8	2,134.7	2,123 · 9	
tural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	111.8	112·5	113·0	113·8	27·8	29·1	29·3	29·7	139·6	141·6	142·3	143.5	
	70.4	72·3	72·1	72·8	26·1	27·6	27·7	28·0	96·5	99·9	99·8	100.8	
	111.3	115·4	115·4	115·3	51·5	54·6	54·8	55·0	162·8	170·0	170·2	170.3	
	317.2	304·8	304·2	303·9	268·9	278·8	276·7	276·3	586·1	583·6	580·9	580.2	
	163.9	165·3	164·8	165·0	95·3	100·6	99·2	99·5	259·2	265·9	264·0	264.5	
	313.9	307·7	306·4	305·4	523·2	538·2	519·5	508·5	837·1	845·9	825·9	813.9	
	17.4	17·9	18·4	18·5	31·7	33·0	33·2	32·2	49·1	50·9	51·6.	50.7	
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	62·4	61·1	62·8	63·2	74·8	76·1	75·5	76·1	137·2	137·2	138·3	139·3	
	43·2	40·7	40·6	39·7	39·8	38·3	37·0	36·7	83·0	79·0	77·6	76·4	
	180·3	172·8	172·6	171·2	463·0	464·9	459·0	457·6	643·3	637·7	631·6	628·8	
	31·8	31·0	30·9	30·9	115·8	112·2	111·3	112·4	147·6	143·2	142·2	143·3	
	11·1	11·3	11·2	11·3	29·1	30·3	30·3	30·9	40·2	41·6	41·5	42·2	

#### SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

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

A summary of the information thus obtained in January, 1952, is given in the Table below, separate figures being given for each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification which, together, cover the manufacturing group of industries, and also for a number of industries within the Orders. For the purpose of the Table the numbers stood off for the whole week are deemed to have been on short-time to the extent of 45 hours each. The figures of short-time and overtime relate only to those establishments which gave this information on their returns, and for this reason, together with the qualifications referred to above, the figures do not purport to show the total numbers on short-time or overtime in the week in question. The figures in the second column are estimates of the total numbers of operatives at all establishments from which returns were received, including those which reported no short-time or overtime working.

### Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 26th January, 1952 (at establishments which rendered returns)

100 - 100 -	Estimated	Op	eratives on Short	t-time	O	peratives on Over	time
Industry	total number of operatives covered by returns	Number	Aggregate number of hours lost owing to short-time	Average number of hours lost	Number	Aggregate number of hours of overtime	Average number of hours of overtime worked
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Engineering and Electrical Goods Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, etc. Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Parts, etc., for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Fextiles Cotton, Spinning and Weaving Woollen and Worsted Silk, Rayon, Nylon, etc. Hosiery, and other Knitted Goods Textile Finishing, etc.	268,000 291,000 445,000 1,175,000 766,000 410,000 600,000 230,000 115,000 92,000 379,000 83,000 817,000 281,000 162,000 94,000 71,000	559 976 6,493 4,571 2,984 1,947 1,037 8,044 7,105 16 616 5,886 552 86,348 20,599 32,131 5,279 17,203 5,992	7,320 11,010 98,480 66,366 34,826 26,715 8,111 43,326 35,139 142 3,219 55,440 6,198 1,389,890 438,402 380,149 106,539 317,398 76,790	13 115 141 141 115 131 131 131 141 151 161 116 112 20 181 13	60,952 51,878 99,199 25,723 394,836 294,656 100,180 146,013 38,840 41,362 23,074 75,934 15,894 60,199 6,029 15,038 3,540 1,978 17,886	479,281 474,797 851,299 254,873 3,063,563 2,283,739 779,824 1,130,165 293,588 361,284 157,299 566,874 98,810 420,972 32,468 109,538 24,947 10,114 142,627	89 89 80 88 87 77 86 77 67 57 77 57 77 58
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Tailoring Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Furniture and Upholstery Paper and Printing Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber	\$1,000 444,000 187,000 52,000 100,000 527,000 205,000 87,000 361,000 181,000 82,000	3,405 78,494 36,279 10,105 20,938 2,963 11,319 10,263 3,915 4,508 2,735	40,614 844,107 366,595 139,893 180,460 30,304 151,129 134,929 47,816 43,445 20,031	12 11 10 14 8½ 10 13½ 13 12 9½ 7½	4,533 6,669 2,792 436 1,863 98,415 27,334 6,414 84,164 31,648 16,233	27,821 33,033 16,171 1,987 7,361 733,832 170,632 38,443 586,383 232,287 121,737	6 5 6 4 7 7 6 6 7 7 7 7
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,827,000	216,446	2,803,905	13	1,157,668	8,869,749	71

## Unemployment at 11th February, 1952

#### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 14th January and 11th February, 1952, were as follows:—

1000 - 1000	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
14th January	206,100	10,279	143,556	18,806	378,741
11th February	216,850	8,044	153,087	15,499	393,480

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 11th February represented 1.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 14th January was 1.8.

The analysis of the figures for 11th February is as follows:—

	Wholly Unemployed Unemployed for			(Casuals)		
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	ployed for more than	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and	51,707 3,882	57,383 2,576	83,242 707	192,332 7,165	24,518 879	216,850 8,044
over Girls under 18	33,289 4,885	38,322 4,790	43,350 1,919	114,961 11,594	38,126 3,905	153,087 15,499
Total	93,763	103,071	129,218	326,052	67,428	393,480

The total of 393,480 includes 72,449 married women.

The changes between 14th January and 11th February in each

	8 143 T		Wholly U (including	nemploye (Casuals)	d		
Region	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Temp- orarily Stopped	Total
London & South- Eastern	14th Jan. 11th Feb.	27,934 24,565	20,377 22,668	16,327 18,839	64,638 66,072	7,108 3,597	71,746 69,669
Lastern	Inc. or Dec.	- 3,369	+ 2,291	+ 2,512	+ 1,434	- 3,511	- 2,077
Eastern	14th Jan. 11th Feb.	5,081 5,057	5,540 6,269	3,955 5,212	14,576 16,538	1,006	15,582 17,401
	Inc. or Dec.	- 24	+ 729	+ 1,257	+ 1,962	- 143	+ 1,819
Southern	14th Jan. 11th Feb.	4,653 4,799	3,780 4,727	4,807 4,820	13,240 14,346	1,016 674	14,256 15,020
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 146	+ 947	+ 13	+ 1,106	- 342	+ 764
South- Western	14th Jan. 11th Feb.	5,313 4,525	5,436 5,946	5,774 6,421	16,523 16,892	1,166 1,053	17,689 17,945
	Inc. or Dec.	- 788	+ 510	+ 647	+ 369	- 113	+ 256
Midland	14th Jan. 11th Feb.	5,052 5,159	2,491 2,794	2,127 2,357	9,670 10,310	3,328 2,274	12,998 12,584
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 107	+ 303	+ 230	+ 640	- 1,054	- 414
North- Midland	14th Jan. 11th Feb.	3,510 3,454	3,439 3,712	2,650 3,487	9,599 10,653	7,210 5,366	16,809 16,019
	Inc. or Dec.	- 56	+ 273	+ 837	+ 1,054	- 1,844	- 790
East and West Ridings	14th Jan. 11th Feb.	6,296 5,842	5,234 5,933	6,628 7,432	18,158 19,207	15,074 14,206	33,232 33,413
Ridings	Inc. or Dec.	- 454	+ 699	+ 804	+ 1,049	- 868	+ 181
North- Western	14th Jan. 11th Feb.	15,448 13,830	13,002 14,184	15,520 17,426	43,970 45,440	15,720 26,046	59,690 71,486
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,618	+ 1,182	+ 1,906	+ 1,470	+10,326	+11,796
Northern	14th Jan. 11th Feb.	8,556 6,631	9,622 10,013	14,634 15,508	32,812 32,152	3,658 3,242	36,470 35,394
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,925	+ '391	+ 874	- 660	- 416	- 1,076
Scotland	14th Jan. 11th Feb.	15,928 15,342	18,173 19,736	30,660 32,970	64,761 68,048	5,239 7,816	70,000 75,864
	Inc. or Dec.	- 586	+ 1,563	+ 2,310	+ 3,287	+ 2,577	+ 5,864
Wales	14th Jan. 11th Feb.	6,066 4,559	6,531 7,089	14,498 14,746	27,095 26,394	3,174 2,291	30,269 28,685
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,507	+ 558	+ 248	- 701	- 883	- 1,584
Great Britain	14th Jan. 11th Feb.	103,837 93,763	93,625 103,071	117,580 129,218	315,042 326,052	63,699 67,428	378,741 393,480
	Inc. or Dec.	-10,074	+ 9,446	+11,638	+11,010	+ 3,729	+14,739

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th February, 1952, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	bers of period as unen h Februar	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
The state of	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South-	BY ST			MAN B	on behalf I	10000	
Eastern	45,811	23,858	69,669	1.4	1.2	1.3	
Eastern	10,612	6,789	17,401	1.5	1.9	1.6	
Southern	8,209	6,811	15,020	1.3	2.2	1.6	
South-Western	10,027	7.918	17,945	1.4	2.3	1.7	
Midland	6,744	5,840	12,584	0.5	0.8	0.6	
North-Midland	6,383	9,636	16,019	0.7	2.1	1.1	
East and West Ridings	17,163	16,250	33,413	1.4	2.6	1.8	
North-Western	33,170	38,316	71,486	1.8	3.5	2.4	
Northern	20,431	14,963	35,394	2.3	4.2	2.8	
Scotland	48,846	27,018	75,864	3.5	3.7	3.6	
Wales	17,498	11,187	28,685	2.6	4.6	3.1	
Great Britain	224,894	168,586	393,480	1.6	2.4	1.9	

# 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 11th February, 1952, was 446,634, including 245,977 men, 10,061 boys, 171,376 women and 19,220 girls. Of the total, 370,821 (including 5,306 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 75,813 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 11th February, 1952, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total				
	W	holly Unem	ployed (inclu	ding Casual	s)				
London and South-	12 12 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15								
Eastern	42,460	1,512	20,425	1,675	66,072				
astern	9,981	353	5,698	506	16,538 14,346				
outhern	7,589	334	5,843	580	14,340				
outh-Western	9,530 5,773	271 238	6,466 3,982	625 317	16,892 10,310				
North-Midland	4,870	200	5 017	566	10 653				
and W. Ridings	11,591	278	6,708	630	19,207 45,440 32,152 68,048				
North-Western	11,591 24,240	1,099	18,990	1.111	45,440				
Northern	18,680 41,962	591 1,770	11,028	1,853	32,152				
cotland	41,962	1,770	6,708 18,990 11,028 22,116	1,853 2,200 1,531	68,048				
Vales	15,656	519	8,688	1,531	26,394				
Great Britain	192,332	7,165	114,961	11,594	326,052				
Northern Ireland	27,889	2,017	11,142	3,721	44,769				
United Kingdom	220,221	9,182	126,103	15,315	370,821				
Soi ampletoni	Temporarily Stopped								
ondon and South- Eastern	1,794	45	1,579	179	3,597				
astern	270	8	490	95	863				
outhern	277	9	310	95 78	674				
outh-Western	218	8	709	118	1,053				
Aidland	708	25 24	1,392	149	1,053 2,274 5,366 14,206				
North-Midland	1,289	150	3,634 8,076	419 836	14 206				
7 .4 777	5,144 7,481	350	17,080	1,135	26,046				
North-Western	1,119	41	1,682	400	3.242				
cotland	4 951	163	2,359	343	3,242 7,816				
Vales	1,267	56	815	153	2,291				
Great Britain	24,518	879	38,126	3,905	67,428				
Northern Ireland	1,238	_	7,147		8,385				
United Kingdom	25,756	879	45,273	3,905	75,813				
		Total Regis	stered as Une	employed	lesien sit				
ondon and South- Eastern	44,254	1,557	22,004	1,854	69,669				
astern	44,254 10,251	1,557 361	6.188	601	17,401				
outhern	7,866	343	6,153	658	15,020				
outh-Western	9,748	279	7,175	743	17,945				
Iidland	6,481 6,159	263 224	5,374 8,651	466 985	12,584 16,019				
and W. Ridings	16,735	428	14.784	1.466	33 413				
orth-Western	16,735 31,721 19,799	1,449	36,070	1,466 2,246 2,253	33,413 71,486 35,394				
orthern	19,799	632	36,070 12,710 24,475	2,253 2,543	35,394				
cotland	40,913	1,933	24,475	2,543	13,004				
/ales	16,923	575	9,503	1,684	28,685				
Great Britain	216,850	8,044	153,087	15,499	393,480				
Northern Ireland	29,127	2,017	18,289	3,721	53,154				
United Kingdom	245,977	10,061	171,376	19,220	446,634				

\* 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.

# 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 11th February, 1952, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 14th January, 1952.

Regions and Principal Towns

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 11th February, 1952 Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals

Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as compared with 14th January, 1952
London and South-Eastern	44,254	22,004	3,411	69,669	- 2,077
London (Administrative County) Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham Ealing East Ham Enfield Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham West Ham Willesden	21,585 160 249 2,477 384 941 481 254 367 238 563 68 426 603 1,143 824 827 504	8,162 83 79 1,184 5588 350 265 167 172 149 456 88 219 183 618 437 548 155	676 9 15 175 175 68 34 94 94 30 65 18 54 32 49 31 61 103 53 53	30,423 252 343 3,836 1,040 1,325 840 451 604 405 1,073 188 694 817 1,822 1,364 1,428 709	- 2,094 - 27 + 2 + 287 - 32 + 99 - 31 + 18 - 99 - 167 + 13 + 1 - 83 - 93 - 214 - 60 - 199 + 38
Eastern	10,251	6,188	962	17,401	+ 1,819
	74	83	12	169	+ 27
	113	95	9	217	- 33
	402	226	70	698	+ 100
	185	100	51	336	- 66
	1,089	349	23	1,461	+ 272
	1,246	585	62	1,893	- 211
	157	220	22	399	+ 14
Southern	7,866	6,153	1,001	15,020	+ 764
	974	611	51	1,636	- 59
	183	211	30	424	+ 13
	1,667	2,254	192	4,113	+ 209
	278	255	30	563	+ 39
	172	77	20	269	- 24
	1,506	488	59	2,053	+ 917
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	9,748	7,175	1,022	17,945	+ 256
	2,100	1,068	137	3,305	- 396
	315	417	60	792	+ 14
	71	85	15	171	- 29
	986	1,168	108	2,262	- 43
	63	125	20	208	+ 10
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	6,481 2,160 21 504 47 103 564 142 80 266 181	5,374 985 57 230 34 121 148 227 25 186 201	729 179 2 36 6 2 24 27 14 10 14	12,584 3,324 80 770 87 226 736 396 119 462 396	- 414 - 66 + 15 + 77 - 44 - 63 + 29 + 3 - 93 + 32
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	6,159	8,651	1,209	16,019	- 790
	122	154	17	293	+ 24
	235	243	7	485	+ 36
	963	450	198	1,611	- 46
	562	1,535	57	2,154	- 208
	121	44	9	174	+ 42
	181	203	41	425	- 45
	192	300	14	506	+ 141
	1,308	1,485	86	2,879	- 362
	41	201	13	255	+ 32
	8	276	114	398	+ 121
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield York	16,735 382 2,131 332 224 485 464 2,880 2,934 482 863 165 396	14,784 283 2,272 353 487 600 635 1,029 2,430 263 534 240 233	1,894 47 135 52 22 22 22 43 127 167 44 73 29 28	33,413 712 4,538 737 733 1,107 1,142 4,036 5,531 1,470 434 657	+ 181 + 331 - 16 + 149 + 215 + 191 + 121 - 908 - 82 - 195 - 134 + 14
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and	31,721	36,070	3,695	71,486	+ 11,796
	63	219	21	303	+ 22
	227	245	14	486	+ 34
	328	594	48	970	- 108
	638	703	50	1,391	+ 113
	352	818	70	1,240	+ 851
	1,917	2,320	140	4,377	+ 15
	921	1,407	39	2,367	+ 756
	670	1,173	78	1,921	+ 57
	134	121	7	262	+ 45
	112	199	31	342	+ 4
	9,543	5,386	891	15,820	+ 358
	3,058	2,678	244	5,980	- 10
Royton)	756	959	84	1,799	+ 588
	797	1,991	218	3,006	+ 832
	317	448	22	787	+ 528
	401	644	74	1,119	- 142
Pendlebury) Stockport	823	1,279	80	2,182	+ 811
	608	1,039	87	1,734	+ 508
	628	639	74	1,341	+ 49
	214	364	14	592	- 35
	512	492	45	1,049	- 33

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

	Nu Regis	n v, 1952	Inc.(+) o Dec. (- in Total			
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	par Ja	s com- red with 14th muary, 1952
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South	19,799 236 234 1,226 661 512	12,710 549 224 565 621 603	2,885 64 27 104 106 64	35,394 849 485 1,895 1,388 1,179	1+	1,076 108 9 94 94 20
Bank)  Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington	647 3,542 1,396 384 2,509	756 1,554 605 707 1,316	180 152 117 151 250	1,583 5,248 2,118 1,242 4,075	+-+-	282 125 60 426
Quay)	285	216	13	514		28
Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	46,913 2,240 419 1,525 3,411 14,497 1,301 1,551 808	24,475 643 200 699 1,322 6,712 1,297 1,051 444	4,476 90 31 67 171 1,197 221 263 55	75,864 2,973 650 2,291 4,904 22,406 2,819 2,865 1,307	+++++++++	5,864 134 134 256 474 1,525 99 476 77
Wales	16,923 1,849 915 523 1,507 832	9,503 593 449 224 820 603	2,259 97 88 45 162 73	28,685 2,539 1,452 792 2,489 1,508	THIER	1,584 33 36 97 523 107
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	29,127 8,846 3,058	18,289 7,573 2,345	5,738 1,410 1,084	53,154 17,829 6,487	+++	5,989 2,398 326

#### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1952

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1951, and the numbers so registered in March, June, September and December, 1951, and in January and February, 1952.

		Gr	eat Britain			United
		nemployed g Casuals)	Tempo		Total	Kingdom Total
	Males	Females	Males.	Females		
1939	9	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 7,812	1,407,959 850,088 260,425 99,765 69,293 63,608 140,410 363,069 468,349 303,570 307,965 314,171	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	
1951 1951 : 12th Mar 18th June 17th Sept 10th Dec 1952 : 14th Jan 11th Feb	178,101 120,730 127,304 158,674 192,372 199,497	89,651 62,587 76,648 100,764 122,670 126,555	8,070 4,781 4,733 7,909 16,790 24,007 25,397	2,328 2,726 5,167 26,728 39,692 42,031	252,895 274,861 190,776 217,028 302,956 378,741 393,480	281,361 305,384 214,524 240,649 342,693 425,906 446,634

#### DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 21st January, 1952 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 889,724, compared with 895,620 at 15th October, 1951.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 18th February, 1952, was 55,564, of whom 49,221 were males and 6,343 were females. The total included 27,278 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 28,286 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

The later bearing to	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment:  Ex-Service Others	24,137 18,361	229 5,535	24,366 23,896
Total	42,498	5,764	48,262
Classified as unlikely to obtain employ- ment other than under special			
conditions: Ex-Service	2,901 3,822	11 568	2,912 4,390
Total	6,723	579	7,302
Grand Total	49,221	6,343	55,564

The number of registered disabled persons placed in ordinary employment during the period 1st November, 1951, to 31st January, 1952, was 30,606, including 26,656 men, 3,193 women and 757 young persons.

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

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette. March, 1952

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 11th February, 1952, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the exception of the statistics given below show, industry, the number of persons who are unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

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

The state of the s				Great Brit	tain	one little	artist ten		1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	11000
Industry	unem (incl	nolly uployed luding uals)		orarily oped	do mon	Total		U	nited Kingo (all classes	
The same of the sa	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	10,695 5,871 407 4,417	5,097 5,041 42 14	2,617 282 19 2,316	545 539 — 6	13,312 6,153 426 6,733	5,642 5,580 42 20	18,954 11,733 468 6,753	19,946 12,434 479 7,033	5,851 5,786 43 22	25,797 18,220 522 7,055
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	2,095 1,381 25 379 81 124	131 81 — 11 3 4	102 8 - 82 - 6	23	2,197 1,389 25 461 81 130	154 81 — 11 3 5	2,351 1,470 25 472 84 135	3,071 1,410 27 1,167 84 270	159 81 — 14 3 6	3,230 1,491 27 1,181 87 276
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal  Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers	2,442 733 270 306 250	1,011 216 166 258 200	96 4 3 73 2	19 3 6 4 3	2,538 737 273 379 252	1,030 219 172 262 203	3,568 956 445 641 455	2,866 841 294 391 265	1,047 221 180 264 204	3,913 1,062 474 655 469
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	45 838	15 156	13	3	46 851	15 159	61 1,010	63 1,012	15 163	78 1,175
Chemicals and Allied Trades  Coke Ovens and By-Product Works  Chemicals and Dyes  Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations,	2,979 85 1,165	1,970 14 606	28	96 70	3,007 85 1,184	2,066 14 676	5,073 99 1,860	3,096 85 1,229	2,096 14 684	5,192 99 1,913
Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	131 586 215 212 331 254	298 424 124 355 39 110	1 1 7 -	11 7 1 3 1 3	132 587 222 212 331 254	309 431 125 358 40 113	441 1,018 347 570 371 367	134 591 228 229 340 260	313 434 126 371 40 114	447 1,025 354 600 380 374
Metal Manufacture	3,008 88	716	2,341	29	5,349 88	745	6,094	5,514	747	6,261 113
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in	1,055 822 81 73	197 206 60 22	1,531 98 9 701	18	2,586 920 90 774	215 206 60 22	2,801 1,126 150 796	2,636 986 94 774	215 206 60 22	2,851 1,192 154 796
integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc	287 602	61 168	2	11	287 604	61 179	348 783	291 622	61 181	352 803
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	16,579 6,681 588 271 185 288 62 271 438 1,134 4,548 522 183 110 558	5,431 267 61 50 6 86 13 106 154 1,570 396 255 286 953	344 138 2 - - 1 42 2 5 23 2	317 26 ———————————————————————————————————	16,923 6,819 590 271 185 289 63 313 440 1,139 4,571 524 183 110	5,748 293 61 50 6 86 13 122 155 75 1,583 255 286	22,671 7,112 651 321 191 375 76 435 595 1,214 6,154 957 438 396	18,561 7,857 641 289 193 298 68 443 452 1,161 4,861 534 115	5,867 307 62 51 6 89 15 142 157 76 1,608 438 257 289	24,428 8,164 703 340 199 387 83 585 609 1,237 6,469 972 451 404
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	105 78 557	255 155 744	<u></u>	1 189	105 78 684	984 257 156 933	1,543 362 234 1,617	561 110 79 705	1,012 257 161 940	1,573 367 240 1,645
Wehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor	<b>4,924</b> 1,678 1,699 518	1,172 395 235 192	288 264 6 1	73 12 2	5,212 1,942 1,705 519	1,245 407 237 192	6,457 2,349 1,942 711	5,635 2,049 1,915 570	1,339 419 254 209	6,974 2,468 2,169 779
Vehicles and Aircraft	431 76 162	234 5 14	5 1	1	436 77 162	235 5 14	671 82 176	459 83 167	239 5 14	698 88 181
Wagons and Trams	249 111	9 88	5 6	<u>-</u> 58	254 117	9 146	263 263	255 137	10 189	265 326
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	2,817 198 144 200 213 217 161 1,684	2,494 211 242 28 181 497 125 1,210	313 12 35 43 153 5 — 65	635 7 11 — 33 72 1 511	3,130 210 179 243 366 222 161 1,749	3,129 218 253 28 214 569 126 1,721	6,259 428 432 271 580 791 287 3,470	3,273 222 183 280 368 229 173 1,818	3,158 219 254 30 214 575 128 1,738	6,431 441 437 310 582 804 301 3,556
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	835 530 153 86 66	818 500 185 107 26	16 8 7 1	17 12 - 5 -	851 538 160 87 66	835 512 185 112 26	1,686 1,050 345 199 92	917 583 169 95 70	982 544 217 195 26	1,899 1,127 386 290 96
Cextiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles	3,594 420 247 920 224 178 84 289 108 178 23 124 32	8,022 1,272 735 1,623 307 442 215 237 362 1,402 88 221 150 403	11,892 2,906 2,873 3,547 61 757 — 3 10 664 8 355 67	27,515 7,545 6,872 6,394 126 2,154 2 29 62 3,167 45 277 232	15,486 3,326 3,120 4,467 285 935 84 292 118 842 31 479 99	35,537 8,817 7,607 8,017 433 2,596 217 266 424 4,569 133 498 382 449 777 352	51,023 12,143 10,727 12,484 718 3,531 301 558 542 5,411 164 977 481 585	18,013 3,372 3,123 4,616 322 1,032 1,757 296 140 888 42 556 103 167	41,779 8,953 7,612 8,336 460 2,610 4,346 279 613 4,688 213 578 433	59,792 12,325 10,735 12,952 782 3,642 6,103 575 753 5,576 255 1,134 536

<sup>\*</sup> The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 11th February, 1952, who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

LANGE WELL TO THE THE PARTY OF				Great Brita	in	4-14		1		
Industry	Wh unemy (inclu- casu	iding		orarily oped	1000 S	Total	ng i den	U.	nited Kingd (all classes)	
o andmus ed to be to belleti. Season in	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	642 312 149 181	581 194 262 125	499 381 49 69	224 69 93 62	1,141 693 198 250	805 263 355 187	1,946 956 553 437	1,170 716 204 250	816 266 362 188	1,986 982 566 438
Clothing	4,118 2,683	7,612 3,643	1,637 976	9,192 4,468 1,200	5,755 3,659	16,804 8,111	22,559 11,770	6,378 3,906	25,560 9,137	31,938 13,043
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	185 70 73 54	1,305 1,136 126 426	15 21 221 33	2,137 204 683	200 91 294 87	2,505 3,273 330 1,109	2,705 3,364 624 1,196	209 279 309 118	3,131 8,552 636 2,455	3,340 8,831 945 2,573
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) .  Repair of Boots and Shoes	628 425	920 56	335 36	499 1	963 461	1,419	2,382 518	1,006 551	1,586	2,592 614
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,815 242 1,979	8,543 110 1,856	152	507 1 28	6,967 242 1,991	9,050 111 1,884	16,017 353 3,875	7,798 289 2,181	10,119 113 2,000	17,917 402 4,181
Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose	253 263 450 687	682 279 291 213	39 2	50 11 5	257 302 452 687	690 329 302 218	947 631 754 905	267 350 596 700	732 346 379 222	999 696 975 922
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Rewing and Malting	284 428 774 537	981 1,556 1,056 437	10 75	69 178 91	287 438 849	1,050 1,734 1,147	1,337 2,172 1,996	295 604 880	1,062 2,245 1,170	1,357 2,849 2,050
Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	151 442 325	218 424 440	1 3 2	7 10 44	538 152 445 327	442 225 434 484	980 377 879 811	558 196 522 360	465 230 477 678	1,023 426 999 1,038
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4,785 1,326 2,604	1,204 249 686	1,512 107 1,337	359 29 283	6,297 1,433 3,941	1,563 278 969	7,860 1,711 4,910	6,943 1,704 4,252	1,608 280 1,005	8,551 1,984 5,257
Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	231 366 258	21 167 81	39 24 5	3 43 1	270 390 263	24 210 82	294 600 345	289 415 283	26 213 84	315 628 367
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	1,694 326 27	2,158 243 48	137 34 1	638 5 1	1,831 360 28	2,796 248 49	4,627 608 77	1,924 370 29	3,189 249 51	5,113 619 80
Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	140 90	516 358	70	506 45	210	1,022	1,232	247 92	1,284	1,531
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	381 730	111 882	10	80	740	962	1,702	428 758	118	546 1,765
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,118 749 209	2,429 716 67	213 144 1	469 195	2,331 893 210	2,898 911 67	5,229 1,804 277	2,553 912 211	2,984 915 67	5,537 1,827 278
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	131 187 59 272	207 588 133 27	16 43 —	52 141 1	147 230 59 274	259 729 134 28	406 959 193 302	181 254 61 274	266 736 135 30	990 196 304
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries  Building and Contracting  Building	511 43,816 32,369	691 375 256	2,140 1,474	79 3 2	518 45,956 33,843	770 378 258	1,288 46,334 34,101	53,026 39,301	835 407 274	1,495 53,433 39,575
Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting  Gas. Flactricity and Water Supply	948 10,499 2.037	58 61 147	8 658 26	_1	956 11,157	58 62	1,014 11,219	1,098 12,627	65 68	1,163 12,695
Gas Electricity Water	1,072 714 251	36 102 9	5 7 14	= =	2,063 1,077 721 265	148 37 102 9	2,211 1,114 823 274	2,365 1,150 904 311	155 38 108 9	2,520 1,188 1,012 320
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport	19,519 2,736 1,351 547	2,457 284 913	351 8 9	35 3 5	19,870 2,744 1,360	2,492 287 918	22,362 3,031 2,278	22,418 3,023 1,582	2,568 301 938	24,986 3,324 2,520
Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port. River and Canal Transport	2,092 6,997 1,721	33 78 138 26	36 243 16	1 12	550 2,128 7,240 1,737	33 79 150 26	583 2,207 7,390 1,763	2,388 7,683 2,350	33 80 157 27	672 2,468 7,840 2,377
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication	676 106 2,529 289	24 38 800 62	19 1 7 6	- 1 11	695 107 2,536 295	24 39 811 62	719 146 3,347 357	776 114 3,071 304	24 46 835 64	800 160 3,906
Distributive Trades	475 14,467	61 17,546	169	2 499	478 14,636	63 18,045	541 32,681	488	63	368 551 35,887
Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)  Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery  Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink  Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	1,813 1,626 1,418	243 321 602	11 18 13	5 18 33	1,824 1,644 1,431	248 339 635	2,072 1,983 2,066	2,138 1,864 1,797	286 377 753	2,424 2,241 2,550
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,708 1,684 3,876	5,458 957 9,365	44 33 49	106 23 312	3,752 1,717 3,925	5,564 980 9,677	9,316 2,697 13,602	4,369 1,853 4,307	5,869 1,047 10,192	2,550 10,238 2,900 14,499
Newspapers	342 1,247	600 700	1 15	2	343 1,262	602 704	945 1,966	382 1,360	653 732	1,035 2,092
Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	14,653 5,961 8,692	4,204 2,506 1,698	226 23 203	35 6 29	14,879 5,984 8,895	4,239 2,512 1,727	19,118 8,496 10,622	16,321 6,663 9,658	4,453 2,682 1,771	20,774 9,345 11,429
Professional Services Accountancy Education	3,646 116 799	7,042 106 1,501	37 2 6	37 ————————————————————————————————————	3,683 118 805	7,079 106 1,511	10,762 224 2,316	3,972 124 845	7,454 116 1,599	11,426 240 2,444
Medical and Dental Services  Other Professional and Business Services	107 1,427 121 1,076	204 4,776 67 388	21 2 6	1 21 —	107 1,448 123 1,082	205 4,797 67 393	312 6,245 190 1,475	117 1,564 149 1,173	5,051 74	334 6,615 223
Aiscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport. Other Recreations and Betting	19,800 3,064 2,733	34,322 2,413 1,053	246 26 74	759 80	20,046 3,090	35,081 2,493	55,127 5,583	21,235 3,215	397 37,295 2,557 1,140	1,570 58,530 5,772 4,179
Catering, Hotels, etc.  Laundries  Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	10,620 531 200	20,815 2,063 518	69 4 6	39 385 59 14	2,807 10,689 535 206	1,092 21,200 2,122 532	3,899 31,889 2,657 738	3,039 11,267 567 228	1,140 22,104 2,433 583	4,179 33,371 3,000 811
Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	263 230 782 1,377	607 2,382 3,805 666	7 -38 22	70 3 88 21	270 230 820 1,399	677 2,385 3,893 687	947 2,615 4,713 2,086	299 241 888 1,491	722 2,709 4,296 751	1,021 2,950 5,184
Cx-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry  Other Persons not Classified by Industry	2,806 7,366	379 9,994		-	2,806	379	3,185	2,932	401	3,333
AND THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN	199,497	126,555	25,397	42,031	7,366	9,994	17,360 393,480	8,041 256,038	190,596	18,694

<sup>\*</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,802 males and 350 females in Great Britain and 4,948 males and 358 females in the United Kingdom).

### Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 16th January and 13th February, 1952, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

海"[[] []	16th J	eks ended anuary, 952	13th F	eks ended bebruary, 952	Total Number of Placings, 20th Dec.,	
概题相	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1951, to 13th Feb., 1952 (8 weeks)	
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	86,587 29,705	141,193 49,013	95,584 13,851	127,913 47,249	182,171 43,556	
over	42,172 29,379	54,011 38,272	46,638 14,893	54,875 34,430	88,810 44,272	
Total	187,843	282,489	170,966	264,467	358,809	

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

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, 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 Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the eight weeks ended 13th February, 1952, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 13th February, 1952.

		Placings ended 13	during eigh 6th February	t weeks , 1952	1 222	Num		ncies remain February, 19		at
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	2,308	1,126	638	128	4,200	2,759	1,262	263	134	4,418
	4,618	3,487	38	40	8,183	6,678	1,928	28	26	8,660
	3,936	3,425	20	17	7,398	5,349	1,739	16	14	7,118
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Electrical Goods	3,412	966	1,010	650	6,038	2,695	1,557	1,704	1,499	7,455
	4,364	529	2,026	999	7,918	3,477	535	1,921	440	6,373
	5,056	1,413	694	368	7,531	5,167	1,688	260	257	7,372
	22,139	7,073	7,838	2,999	40,049	23,323	7,483	3,775	1,826	36,407
	6,631	779	236	47	7,693	2,729	1,185	25	12	3,951
	12,657	5,349	4,219	1,607	23,832	17,615	5,659	1,994	1,135	26,403
	2,851	945	3,383	1,345	8,524	2,979	639	1,756	679	6,053
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	7,732	3,546	1,900	843	14,021	14,509	2,480	1,422	529	18,940
	4,099	1,721	2,630	1,277	9,727	2,694	1,979	1,529	1,091	7,293
	776	521	657	370	2,324	1,078	460	352	342	2,232
	2,493	979	2,985	3,150	9,607	1,725	3,104	4,073	5,499	14,401
	733	329	898	860	2,820	855	1,240	2,229	2,325	6,649
	532	120	593	450	1,695	167	783	482	1,143	2,575
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	290	208	281	260	1,039	157	298	306	265	1,026
	1,297	799	4,877	5,210	12,183	940	1,572	8,312	4,710	15,534
	4,873	1,684	4,297	3,471	14,325	1,689	1,214	1,395	1,419	5,717
	2,993	2,165	696	458	6,312	1,262	1,270	405	379	3,316
	1,155	1,021	961	2,402	5,539	1,523	907	714	1,328	4,472
	806	301	517	987	2,611	325	289	401	510	1,525
	349	720	444	1,415	2,928	1,198	618	313	818	2,947
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	1,738	485	1,476	976	4,675	728	493	575	608	2,404
	51,696	4,595	353	386	57,030	17,869	3,387	152	249	21,657
	34,997	3,396	217	257	38,867	13,256	2,771	79	163	16,269
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	4,380	381	158	133	5,052	1,870	370	56	90	2,386
	28,249	2,652	8,390	1,049	40,340	20,329	3,360	1,498	534	25,721
	8,626	5,746	7,334	11,641	33,347	4,265	8,245	4,106	6,142	22,758
	462	197	653	870	2,182	856	577	572	900	2,905
	10,389	467	3,721	698	15,275	8,712	539	1,728	489	11,468
	4,809	164	2,840	380	8,193	5,432	226	1,208	253	7,119
	5,580	303	881	318	7,082	3,280	313	520	236	4,349
Professional Services	2,015	532	6,708	1,706	10,961	1,332	1,276	4,276	1,748	8,632
	7,011	1,263	28,489	4,188	40,951	2,276	1,265	15,453	3,926	22,920
	764	258	746	186	1,954	248	281	271	136	936
	4,575	329	18,745	1,018	24,667	967	259	6,640	668	8,534
	777	412	2,203	1,531	4,923	239	282	1,575	1,259	3,355
Grand Total	182,171	43,556	88,810	44,272	358,809	127,913	47,249	54,875	34,430	264,467

The following Tables give Regional analyses of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 16th January, and notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of each period:—

Region	Men 18 and over			Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
Action	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Four Weeks ended 16th January, 1952											
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	23,660 4,818 5,010 5,876 6,077 4,652 5,973 13,607 5,211 7,200 4,503	25,058 9,021 10,664 10,302 23,637 13,012 11,446 18,082 4,590 9,146 6,235	7,465 1,800 1,388 1,134 2,768 1,915 2,566 4,287 2,294 2,595 1,493	10,121 2,628 2,020 2,004 7,425 5,484 5,351 6,814 1,859 4,102 1,205	13,477 2,194 2,234 2,905 2,683 1,765 3,089 5,764 2,827 3,589 1,645	17,630 4,021 3,022 2,844 7,596 2,916 3,078 8,142 1,213 2,586 963	7,760 1,877 1,359 1,320 2,753 2,162 2,426 3,997 1,960 2,544 1,221	10,180 2,015 1,171 1,742 4,776 4,026 3,711 6,177 752 3,109 613	52,362 10,689 9,991 11,235 14,281 10,494 14,054 27,655 12,292 15,928 8,862	62,989 17,685 16,877 16,892 43,434 25,438 23,586 39,215 8,414 18,943 9,016	
Great Britain	86,587	141,193	29,705	49,013	42,172	54,011	29,379	38,272	187,843	282,489	
		Four We	eeks ended	13th Febr	uary, 1952	2					
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	25,071 4,472 5,291 5,314 8,521 5,371 6,459 15,443 5,680 9,053 4,909	22,743 8,302 10,175 9,256 21,196 10,774 10,324 16,116 4,425 8,842 5,760	3,561 613 527 630 830 560 853 2,251 1,144 2,084 798	9,237 2,634 2,089 1,988 7,159 5,384 5,394 6,383 1,897 3,875 1,209	16,165 2,163 2,190 2,356 3,364 1,874 3,479 6,583 2,379 4,302 1,783	18,665 3,819 3,015 2,840 7,424 2,832 3,278 8,132 1,302 2,566 1,002	3,653 720 718 852 992 889 1,000 1,891 1,195 2,160 823	9,294 1,946 1,277 1,538 4,488 3,393 3,576 5,306 675 2,366 571	48,450 7,968 8,726 9,152 13,707 8,694 11,791 26,168 10,398 17,599 8,313	59,939 16,701 16,556 15,622 40,267 22,383 22,572 35,937 8,299 17,649 8,542	
Great Britain	95,584	127,913	13,851	47,249	46,638	54,875	14,893	34,430	170,966	264,467	

### Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the six-week\* period ended 5th January, 1952, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows (a) the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also (b) at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows (c) the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in item (c) are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 6 weeks\* ended 5th January, 1952

Industry	men	per of Ents per apployed aing of p	100 at	Los en	nber of ses and ses per aployed ning of	other 100 at	Industry	me	per of Ents per aployed aing of	100 at	Los en	nber of les and ses per aployed ning of p	other 100 at
051,5 (7.50)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	Town Board and the Park	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.3	4.2	3.5	Textiles	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.8	4.6	3.9
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc	2·0 1·4	2.1	2.1	2.7	5.1	4.2
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles) Glass (other than containers)	3·2 2·4	3.6	3.4	2.9	4·0 4·2	3·5 3·1	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	2.0	2.8	2.4	3.4	5.4	4.5
Glass Containers	2.9	2.8	2·7 2·9 1·9	3.6	4.6	3.8	Silk	1.1	1·2 4·3	1·2 4·1	3.3	4.7	4·1 4·3
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.8	4.5	3.9	4.1	5.4	4.2	Jute	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.5	5.4	5.0
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	4.1	2.7	HosieryLaceCarpets	1·3 1·9 1·4	2·3 1·8 3·3	2·0 1·8 2·4	2·7 1·7 3·0	5·3 2·6 4·0	4·6 2·2 3·5
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.9	0.4	1.9	2.1	1.3	2.1	Narrow Fabrics	1·7 3·0	2·2 3·7	2.1	3.5	4.8	4.4
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks	2·2 5·9 4·2	2·2 2·6 5·0	2·2 4·0 4·5	2·0 6·2 1·1	3·3 5·2 2·0	2·3 5·6 1·4	Other Textile Industries	1·5 3·0	3.8	3.3	2.7	3.5	2·9 3·1
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc	1.7	2.6	1.9	1.7	3.5	2.2	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.5	2.1	1.7	2.8	5.8	3.9
Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	1.6	1·3 3·5	1.5	1.8	2.4	1.8	Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.4	2·6 2·1	1.6	2.5	3.7	2.7
Metal Manufacture	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.2	3.2	2.3	Leather Goods	1.6	1.4	1.9	3.2	6.6	5.4
Blast Furnaces	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.7	Clothing	2.2	3.0	2.7	3.3	5.3	4.8
Iron Foundries	1·8 3·3 3·0	2·3 4·7 3·7	1·9 3·5 3·1	1·7 2·7 2·1	2·2 3·6 2·8	1·7 2·8 2·2	Tailoring	2.8	3·2 3·5	3.1	3.9	5.2	4.9
Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes	1.4	2.0	1·5 2·4 3·0	4.4	12.4	4.8	Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	1.4	2·2 3·6	3·4 2·1 2·9	2.9	5·8 6·1 3·7	5·6 5·8 3·4
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.  Engineering and Electrical Goods	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.4	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.3	2.4	2.2	3.0	5.3	4.8
Marine Engineering	2.9	1.9	2.8	2·3 3·3	4·2 2·0	2·8 3·2	Repair of Boots and Shoes	3.3	3.9	3.4	2.8	4.9	3.3
Agricultural Machinery	2.9	3.6	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.4	Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.7	3.8	3.1	3.1	6.8	4.7
Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories	3·3 3·2 3·0	4·4 4·5 3·6	3·5 3·3 3·1	2·3 2·1 2·5	4·1 5·2 3·5	2·6 2·5 2·6	Grain Milling	3.6	3.8	2.7	2.4	4.6	2.8
Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering	2.4	4.7	2.9	1.2	2.9	1.6	Biscuits	2·8 3·3 3·0	3·4 5·0 9·6	3·2 4·0 4·9	3·5 2·8 3·3	6·6 4·4 10·0	5·5 3·5 5·2
Electrical Machinery	2.9	3.9	3.0	2.2	3.6	2.5	Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	2.4	1.9	2.3	4·3 2·9 3·3	8.2	5.2
Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.8	3.5	3.1	1.8	3.3	2.4	Other Food Industries	3.0	3.6	3.4	4.4	9.8	7.6
paratus	3.6	3.4	2·9 3·5	3.6	7.1	5.3	Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	2·4 2·9 2·3	3·6 2·5 3·3	2·6 2·7 2·7	2·1 3·4 3·6	5·0 5·4 7·3	2·6 4·3 4·8
Lamps	3·7 2·7 3·4	4.4	4·1 3·3 3·8	2·7 2·2 2·8	4.5	3.8	Tobacco	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.9	2.1
Vehicles	2.6	3.5	2.7	2.8	4·9 3·5	3.7	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.9	3.5	3.0	4.4	5.2	4.5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles,							Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting	3.2	4.7	3·4 2·5 3·0	3.5	4.4	3·6 5·2
etc Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Air-	2·1 3·1	2.8	3.3	2.1	3.2	2.2	Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	2·7 3·6	5·5 4·1	3.7	6·0 3·8	3.0	5.6
craft	3.4	4.5	3.5	1.8	3.1	2.0	Manufactures	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.4	5.6	4.0
Accessories Railway Locomotive Shops	3.6	3·6 2·2 3·5	3.6	2.5	4.2	3·0 1·3 2·1	Paper and Printing	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.7	3.7	2.4
Other Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	2·6 1·2 3·2	2.3	2·7 1·3 2·5	2·0 1·6 7·1	2·6 2·5 2·7 8·2	2·1 1·6 7·5	Paper and Board	2·5 2·3 2·4	3.0	2.6	1.7	2.7	1.9
Metal Goods, not elsewhere specified	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.9	4.8	3.6	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc	2.0	2·5 2·6 2·2 2·7	2·4 2·3 1·2	2·6 2·3 1·1	5·0 4·1 2·3 3·4	4·1 3·4 1·3
Tools and Cutlery	2·8 3·5	3.5	3·1 3·4	2.8	4.4	3.4	Other Printing, etc	1.6		2.1	1.7		2.4
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	3·3 2·6 2·4	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.5	3.3	2.6	3.7	6.3	4·8 3·9
Brass Manufactures	2.8	3·2 3·6 3·7 3·6	2·7 2·5 3·2 3·5 3·5	2·8 2·6 2·1 2·9 2·9 3·3	4·3 4·9 5·5	2·4 3·7 3·6	Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	1.3	2.6	1.5	3.5	3.7	3.5
Other Metal Industries	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.3	5.5	4·1 3·1	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph	2.2	1.9	2.0	5.0	12.0	9.4
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	STRONG.		lb has	obliga		HI SE	Production of Cinematograph Films	2.7	3.1	BEST STATE OF	2.6	3.0	3.9
ments	2·8 2·3 1·9	3·3 1·5 2·5 3·9	3·0 1·9 2·1 2·8	2·1 4·5 1·7	4·1 5·3 4·7	2.8	Films Other Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.2	2.1	3.8	6.2	5.0
Jewellery, Plate, etc	2.6	3.9	2.8	1.9	4.7	3.0	All the above Industries	2.6	3 · 1	2.8	2.6	4.8	3.3

<sup>\*</sup>The figures for November, which appeared in the February issue of this GAZETTE, related to a four-week period.

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

(a) Per 100 males employed.

(b) Per 100 females employed.

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

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

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 19th February, and 15th January, 1952, with the corresponding figures for 20th February, and 16th January, 1951. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively.

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment of benefit, but, because they indicate certified incapacity for work, such claims are included in the Table. Injury benefit is payable in respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial diseases.

AND THE PERSON OF	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to									
Region		Sickr	ness	I	ndustria	al Injury	,			
44.1	19th Feb., 1952	15th Jan., 1952	20th Feb., 1951	16th Jan., 1951	19th Feb., 1952	15th Jan., 1952	20th Feb., 1951	16th Jan., 1951		
London and South-Eastern: London and Middlesex. Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	105·2 81·8 47·3 38·2 55·1 84·0 61·1 91·0 159·3 69·5 119·1 62·5	104·0 79·1 44·8 36·4 52·1 80·7 57·5 85·8 156·5 67·8 111·6 60·4	119·3 89·7 55·9 46·8 66·0 101·6 75·9 107·7 180·3 71·3 121·4 73·4	156·1 113·6 67·5 52·7 77·1 117·7 84·7 125·3 275·1 101·2 164·8 90·9	3·8 3·4 2·0 1·6 2·2 5·2 5·5 8·2 7·9 7·8 6·9	3.9 3.3 1.9 1.6 2.2 4.5 5.0 7.8 7.0 7.6 7.3 6.7	3.7 3.0 1.8 1.3 2.1 4.3 5.4 7.6 6.6 8.4 7.6	3·7 3·3 2·0 1·5 2·3 4·7 5·6 8·1 7·0 8·5 7·5		
Total, Great Britain	974.2	936-7	1,109.1	1,426-6	61.5	58.9	58.7	62.0		

### Work of Appointments Services

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

#### Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26–28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar



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The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The qualification for enrolment is in general a university degree or membership of the approment is in general a university degree or membership of the appropriate professional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of oversea vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 11th February, 1952, was 5,095\*; this figure included 3,881 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,214 registrants who were unemployed,

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 15th January and 11th February (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacanci	es outstanding at 15th Janu	ary	 50.00	4,221
,,	notified during period			562
,,	filled during period		 	183
,,	cancelled or withdrawn		 	444
,,	outstanding at 11th Febr	uary	 	4,156

#### **Appointments Register**

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 11th February was 18,552†, consisting of 16,619 men and 1,933 women. The number on the registers included 10,800 men and 1,041 women who were in employment, while 5,819 men and 892 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 11th February.

The following Table shows the number of registrations at each

8,087   4-51	The second		In Em	ployment	Unemployed		
Appoint	tments	Office	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London			 3,759 685 1,149 496 807 566 1,376 512 424 785 241	470 72 62 34 68 39 74 53 64 76 29	3,642 364 295 132 212 167 297 139 215 228 128	486 38 26 19 56 35 69 29 63 39 32	
Total†			10,800	1,041	5,819	892	

During the period 14th January to 11th February, 1952, there were new registrations by 1,770 men and 300 women, and during the same period the registrations of 1,962 men and 390 women language.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 15th January and 11th February.

Vacancies	outstanding at 15th January			Men‡ 2,791	Women 295
,,	notified during period		144 see	956	119
,,	cancelled or withdrawn duri	ng pe	riod	541	75
,,	filled during period			440	64
"	unfilled at 11th February		**	2,766	275

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 13th November, 1951, to 11th February, 1952, were 1,279 men and 185 women, which included 52 filled by registered disabled men, and 24 filled by registered disabled women.

\* This figure includes 710 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 149 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† Excluding 139 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,554 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.

### Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in January

Ministry of Labour Gazette. March, 1952

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in January 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 26th January was 702,200, compared with 696,900 for the five weeks ended 29th December, and 692,200 for the four weeks ended 27th January,

The total numbers who were *effectively* employed were 694,500 in January, 643,000 in December, and 619,200 in January, 1951; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in January, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with December and January, 1951.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or compared with	Increase (+) or decrease (-)* compared with the average for				
	books during 4 weeks ended 26th January, 1952	5 weeks ended 29th December, 1951	4 weeks ended 27th January, 1951				
Northumberland Cumberland Durham South and West Yorkshire North Derbyshire Nottinghamshire	43,600 5,900 107,200 137,700 37,600 45,100	+ 300 + 400 + 1,200 + 200 + 300	+ 300 + 200 + 100 + 2,800 + 1,200 + 900				
South Derbyshire and Leices- tershire Lancashire and Cheshire North Wales North Staffordshire Cannock Chase South Staffordshire, Worcester-	14,700 49,000 9,000 19,100 15,800	+ 800 + 100 + 300 + 100	+ 600 + 400 + 400 - 200				
shire and Shropshire Warwickshire South Wales and Monmouth- shire	5,400 15,000 101,900	+ 100 + 100 + 700	+ 100 + 100 + 1,300				
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset Kent	6,300 6,400	+ 100 + 100	+ 300 + 300				
England and Wales	619,700	+ 4,800	+ 8,800				
West Fife East Fife The Lothians Central West Central East West Ayr East Ayr Alloa	14,300 8,100 12,600 11,800 13,300 7,000 8,900 6,500	+ 100 + 100 + 100 + 100 + 100 	+ 300 + 400 + 100 - 400 + 300 + 200 + 100				
Scotland	82,500	+ 500	+ 1,200				
Count Points							
Great Britain	702,200	+ 5,300	+ 10,000				

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of January, about 10,100 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 3,760; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 6,340. During the five weeks of December there was a net increase

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.93 in January, 4.91 in December, and 4.94 in January, 1951. The corresponing figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.32, 5.26 and 5.33.

5.32, 5.26 and 5.33.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in January, 1952, and December and January, 1951. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

#### Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

W	January, 1952	December, 1951	January, 1951
Coal Face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary All Workers:	8·53	8·00	8·62
	6·69	6·11	9·04
Voluntary	6·40	5·88	6·81
	6·09	5·47	8·68

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3·18 tons in January, compared with 3·17 tons in the previous month and 3·20 tons in January, 1951.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·20 tons in January; for December and January, 1951, the figures were 1·21 tons and 1·24 tons, respectively.

\* "No change" is indicated by three dots.
† The districts shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

### **Employment Overseas**

#### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st December, in the establishments covered by the returns, was the same as at the beginning of the previous month and 7.5 per cent. higher than at 1st December, 1950. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st December was 0.8 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but 2.1 per cent. higher than at 1st December, 1950.

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manufacturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in September, 1951, was 0·3 per cent. lower than in the previous month, but 4·4 per cent. higher than in September, 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 December is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 47,482,000. This was 1.4 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month, and 1.9 per cent. higher than for December, 1950. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base: average of 1939 = 100) showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in December compared with December. month and a decrease of 1·3 per cent. compared with the previous month and a decrease of 1·3 per cent. compared with December, 1950.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of December was about 1,674,000, compared with 1,828,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,229,000 at the middle of December, 1950.

At the end of January returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 132,162, or 20·2 per cent. of a total membership of about 654,000, were unemployed, compared with 21·0 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 15·3 per cent. at the end of January, 1951. Of the total, 80,404 had been unemployed for seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or were ineligible for employment on account of age, etc.

#### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of February was 132,033, of whom 37,875 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 116,416 and 33,038 at the beginning of the previous month and 164,050 and 55,582 at the beginning of February, 1951.

#### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of January was 1,825,407, compared with 1,653,553 at the end of the previous month and 1,821,253 at the end of January, 1951. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 281,429, 277,449 and 292,300.

#### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 23rd February was 74,134, compared with 73,677 at 26th January and 63,032 at 24th February, 1951.

#### NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 15,046 at the end of December, compared with 10,099 in the previous month and 14,565 in December, 1950.

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 125,109 at the end of October, compared with 126,306 at the end of the previous month and 174,683 at the end of October, 1950.

#### **SWEDEN**

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of 1,019,891 showed that 0.9 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of October, 1951, compared with 0.9 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 1.2 per cent, at the end of October, 1950.

#### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of December who were wholly unemployed was 7,488 or 5.0 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 3,301 or 2.2 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 15,376 or 10.2 per thousand at the end of December, 1950.

### WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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# Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

#### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in February

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 February resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £885,000 in the weekly full-time

wages of about 1,944,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in building, civil engineering construction, the iron and steel industry, the manipulative and engineering grades in the Post Office, and the port transport industry. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, electrical installation, paper box making, the cast stone and cast concrete products industry, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, and rope, twine and net manufacture.

Adult male craftsmen and labourers employed in building and civil engineering construction in Great Britain received an increase of 3d. an hour; in Northern Ireland the increase was 1½d. an hour. In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. For workers employed in the manipulative and engineering grades and in other non-industrial grades in the Post Office, there was an increase of 10 per cent., effective from 1st January, on all wage rates up to 191s. 8d. a week. For dock labourers and other workers employed in the port transport industry the minimum daily wage for workers on time rates was increased by 1s. 6d. a day, with a corresponding increase for piece-

Workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture in the Midlands received an increase in cost-of-living bonus of 1d. in the 1s. on basic wages, equivalent to an increase of  $3\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. on current rates. In electrical installation there were increases of 2d. an hour for journeymen, and of 1½d. for adult mates in England and Wales and Northern Ireland. In paper box making an Order made under the Wages Councils Act granted supplemental payments of 8s. a week to male workers 21 years or over, and of 6s. to female workers 18 or over. The minimum basic rates for men employed in the cast stone and cast concrete products industry were increased by 3d. an hour. In heating, ventilating and domestic engineering there were increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen and of 2½d. for adult mates 21 or over. In rope, twine and net manufacture the general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 1d. an hour for male and female workers 18 or over.

Of the total increase of £885,000, about £476,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint

standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £334,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £47,000 was the result of arbitration awards; about £21,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople

#### Changes in January-February, 1952

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during January and February, 1952, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases in wage rates during this period.

	Industry Group	entres es	TOWN STATE OF THE	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
		Town or the same			£
Agriculture, For	restry, Fishing			61,000	20,100
Mining and Qua		000		17,500	4,200
	on-metalliferous l	Mining Pro	ducts	49 7 84	THE REAL PROPERTY.
other than Co		925	80000	35,500	17,200
Chemicals and		630		6,000	1,100
Metal Manufac		102:22		179,000	4,500
	ipbuilding and Ele	ectrical Go	ods	289,000	126,800
Vehicles			3	24,000	12,100
Metal Goods no	ot elsewhere speci	fied		43,500	21,700
Textiles				185,000	29,600
	r Goods and Fur			13,500	4,800
Clothing				99,500	15,900
Food, Drink an	d Tobacco			49,000	11,400
	of Wood and Cor	k		119,500	21,600
Paper and Print	ing			188,000	47,700
	turing Industries			18,500	7,900
Building and Co	ontracting			1,182,000	599,000
Gas, Electricity	and Water			36,000	13,400
Transport and (	Communication			483,500	268,700
Distributive Tra	des			5,500	3,500
<b>Public Administ</b>	ration			18,000	9,900
Miscellaneous S	ervices	(37,00)		1,000	200
Total		600		3,054,500	1,241,300

In the corresponding months of 1951 there was an increase of £1,219,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 4,176,000 people.

#### HOURS OF LABOUR

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

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

(Note.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "Time Rates of WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST OCTOBER, 1951," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland	4 Feb.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1.2d, a shift (6s. 3.6d, to 6s. 4.8d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 1.8d, to 3s. 2.4d.) for boys under 18.§
	Cumberland	25 Feb.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 2d. a shift (5s. 10d. to 6s.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (2s. 11d. to 3s.) for boys under 18.
	do. (7)	do.	do	Increases of 1s. a shift (1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.) in the ad hoc addition to wages for adult shift and day workers, and of 6d. (9d. to 1s. 3d.) for youths and boys.
	North Lincolnshire	3 Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 2.5d. to 9s. 3.8.) for men, by 0.975d. (6s. 10.875d. to 6s. 11.85d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (4s. 7.25d. to 4s. 7.9d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.36d. a shift (8s. 11.44d. to 9s. 0.8d.) for men, by 1.02d. (6s. 8.58d. to 6s. 9.6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.68d. (4s. 5.72d. to 4s. 6.4d.) for
	West Cumberland (8)	25 Feb.	Limestone quarrymen	boys under 18. Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 2d. a shift (5s. 11d. to 6s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (2s. 11d. to 3s. 0d.) for boys.
Was Car	South and West Durham	4 Feb.	do	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1d. a shift (4s. 11d. to 5s.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. (2s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 2s. 6d.) for boys under 18.**

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

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

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

§ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 4s. 10d. a shift, plus 9d. to datal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. 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 mines on tonnage rates.

Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of

¶ War bonus, previously granted, of 4s. 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 2s. 0½d. for boys, remains unchanged.
\*\* Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys.

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Shale Mining	Scotland	28 Jan.	Workpeople employed in or about shale mines and oil works	Increases of 1s: 6d. a day for all underground workers, of 1s. 6d. for surfar workers 18 years and over, of 9d. for younger surface workers, and of 2½ an hour for craftsmen. Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-livir allowance of 3s. a shift, include: underground workers—shale miners—minimum make-up rate 26s. 6d. a shift, miners' drawers—minimum mak up rate 24s. 6d., firemen in charge of a working section 28s. 11d., oth firemen 25s. 2½d., roadsmen 22s. 5d., repairers 22s. 11½d., pit bottome 21s. 5½d., cloth hangers 21s. 2d., underground haulage motormen 19s. 9½ to 22s. 9d., according to H.P. of motor; surface workers at mines-labourers, carters, shale inspectors, hammermen, runners, lampmen, hutcle repairers, wagon trimmers, weighers and magazine attendants 19s. 11½d. craftsmen 144s. 7d. a week.
Slate Quarrying	North Wales (13)	4 Feb.	Quarry workers and apprentices	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week in bonus. Rates after change, inclusive of bonu for a five-day week of 44 hours: letting standard—quarrymen 131s. 11d labourers 127s. 4d.; day rate—quarrymen 121s. 1d., labourers 116s. 6d. minimum wage for pieceworkers—quarrymen 117s. 4d., labourers 112s. 9d apprentices 42s. 6d. in first year of apprenticeship, rising to 84s. 7d. in the sixth year.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	Shropshire, Stafford- shire (other than Stoke-on-Trent), Warwickshire and Worcestershire (14)	of first full pay period	Pieceworkers employed in the making of building and en- gineering bricks	Flat-rate advance granted of the same amount per hour (not exceeding 1 d. a hour) as was payable to timeworkers employed at the same works. Piecewor rates after change to be such as to enable adult male pieceworkers of averagability to earn a minimum of 25 per cent. above the basic piecework hour rate of 2s. 4d. plus the appropriate occupational differential, and in additional flat-rate allowance not exceeding 1 d. for each hour worked.
Glass Processing	Great Britain (28)	Beginning of first full pay week in Feb.	Men, apprentices, women and girls	Increases† of 3d. an hour for men 20 years and over, and of proportions amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus: brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers and sand blasters, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 3s. 10d. an hour, Provincial area 3s. 8d., bevellers, silverer siders, plate cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glupaper cutters, silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 3s. 7d., 3s. 5d., silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process) 3s. 5d., 3s. 3d., embossers' assistants and sand blasters' assistants 3s. 4d., 3s. 2d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 3s. 3d., 3s. 1d., leaded light cementers and packers 3s. 2d., 3s., general labourers, loaders, sand-washers and cleaners-up 3s. 1d., 2s. 11d.; wome 20 years and over 2s. 6d., 2s. 44d.
Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products	England and Wales (25)	First full pay week commenc- ing after 18 Feb.	Men, youths, boys and women	Increases in minimum basic rates of 3d. an hour for men, and of proportion amounts for youths, boys and women; pieceworkers to be paid an addition flat-rate allowance of 3d. an hour for every hour worked. Minimum rate after change for labourers: London 2s. 11d. an hour, remaining areas-Zone A 2s. 10d., Zone B 2s. 9\frac{1}{2}d.
	Scotland (25)	4 Feb.	do.	Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 years and ow and for youths aged 19 and 20, of 2d. for youths aged 17 and 18, of 1d. ft those aged 15 and 16, and of proportional amounts for women. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—labourers an concreters 2s. 10d. an hour, labourers and concreters in factories wholl engaged in pipe manufacture 2s. 9½d., mixers and machinemen 2s. 11d steel benders and fixers 3s. 1d., concrete finishers 3s. 3½d.; women to receiv 75 per cent. of the corresponding rate for male labour, with full plus rate
Monumental Masonry	England and Wales	4 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers	Increase of 3d. an hour. Rates after change: fully competent masons able tundertake all classes of lettering and monumental work—London an Merseyside 3s. 9d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 7½d., other craftsmen 3s. 6d 3s. 4½d., skilled monumental labourers 3s. 4d., 3s. 2½d., ordinary labourer 3s. 1d., 2s. 11d.
Coke Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay week following 30 Nov., 1951‡	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants and by-product plants vested in the National Coal Board.	Increase of 2s, a shift in the divisional standard rates for the national occupations groups, and in the rates for apprentices and juveniles.§
att belige	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blast furnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.3d. a shi (9s. 2.5d. to 9s. 3.8d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hou (1s. 3.07d. to 1s. 3.25d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for wome and youths employed on men's work, by 0.98d. a shift (6s. 10.87d. t 6s. 11.85d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (11.3d. to 11.43d.) for youths 18 an under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shi (4s. 7.25d. to 4s. 7.9d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (7.53d. to 7.62d.) for boy and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	do.	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by move- ments in other industries	do. do.
CHEROSOF CAN	West of Scotland (40)	Pay period commenc- ing nearest 1 Feb.	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shi (9s. 3d. to 9s. 4d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
ron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain¶ (41)	4 Feb.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shi (9s. 2.5d. to 9s. 3.8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.98d (6s. 10.87d. to 6s. 11.85d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, an by 0.65d. (4s. 7.25d. to 4s. 7.9d.) for those under 18.
Victoria	Great Britain** (41)	3 Feb.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, fur- nace helpers, gas producer- men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1·3d. a shi (9s. 2·5d. to 9s. 3·8d. for shift rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (1s. 3·07c to 1s. 3·25d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 0·98d. a shi (6s. 10·87d. to 6s. 11·85d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (11·3d. to 11·43d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 7·25d. t 4s. 7·9d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (7·53d. to 7·62d.) for those under 18.
nelectary response	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 mills	do. do.
rend & Federal pakers, erecking tachirites Quint	Great Britain**	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 0.18d. an hou (1s. 3.07d. to 1s. 3.25d.) for craftsmen, by 0.13d. (11.3d. to 11.43d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.09d. (7.53d. to 7.62d.) for apprentice under 18.
	South-West Wales (41)	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.3d. a shit (8s. 1.5d. to 8s. 2.8d.) for men and for women employed on men's work by 0.875d. (5s. 5.625d. to 5s. 6.5d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and b 0.65d. (4s. 0.75d. to 4s. 1.4d.) for youths under 18.

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

† This increase was made retrospective to the date shown.

§ Shift rates previously in excess of the old standard rates are to be increased only by such amounts as will raise them to the level of the new standard rates.

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

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

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

#### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Menulature (at) portion of the continued	AND	The State of the S	1	es in Rates of Wages Re	
Mountexays Continued and Management of the State to St. 11 A 12 for men, by 2-16, ft, 3-154, to 17. State to	Industry	(see also Note at beginning of	which Change took		Particulars of Change
Monnouthsites of (1)  Timplate Monnouthsites of (2)  South Wales, Monnouthsites of monthsites and proventies (except apprentices)  Galvanistic Radion Monthsites and Cotton Radion Radio Rad	Manufacture		period beginning	puddling forges and mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 2.8d. a shift (9s. 8.2d. to 9s. 11d.) for men, by 2.1d. (7s. 3.15d. to 7s. 5.25d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.4d. (4s. 10.1d. to 4s. 11.5d.) for boys under 18.
Manufacture  Tube Manufacture  Monoport and Landon  Galvanising  England and Wales  Feb.  Shuttle Making  Lancashre and  (C)  Py day  Monoport and Landon  Galvanising  England and Wales  Feb.  Shuttle Making  Lancashre and  (C)  Py day  Monoport and Landon  Feb.  Shuttle Making  Lancashre and  (C)  Py day  Monoport and calculation  Monoport and Calculation  Monoport and Calculation  Monoport and Calculation  Company (C)  Monoport and Calculation  (C)  Monoport and Calculation  (C)  Monoport and Calculation  Monoport and	The Total of the Control of the Cont	Monmouthshire	3 Feb.		Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1·2d, a shift (5s. 6d. to 5s. 7·2d. for skilled craftsmen, and 6s. 1·2d. to 6s. 2·4d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 0·6d. (2s, 9d. to 2s. 9·6d. or 3s. 0·6d. to 3s. 1·2d.) for those under 18.
Galvanising  Galvanising  Galvanising  England and Wales  Lagrachire and wales  Shuttle Making  Lagrachire and york-pite  (S)  Beginning  Galvanising  Pyr day  York-pite  (S)  Moror Vehicle  Realting  Moror Vehicle  Realting  Galvanising  Moror Vehicle  Realting  Moror Vehicle  Realting  Galvanising  Moror Vehicle  Realting  Moror Vehicle  Realting  Galvanising  Moror Vehicle  Galvanising  Moror Vehicle  Realting  Moror Vehicle  Galvanising  Moror Vehicle  Realting  Moror Vehicle  Galvanising  Moror Vehicle  Realting  Moror Vehicle  Galvanising  Moror Vehicle  Realting  Moror Vehicle  Galvanising  Moror Vehicle  Realting  Moror Vehicle  Galvanising  Moror Vehicle  Galvanising  Moror Vehicle  Realting  Moror Vehicle  Galvanising  Moror Vehicle  Moror Vehicle  Galvanising  Moror Vehicle  Moror Vehicle  Moror Vehicle  Galvanising  Moror Vehicle  Moror		mouthshire and Gloucestershire	do.		Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 2.5d. to 9s. 3.8d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0.98d. (6s. 10.87d. to 6s. 11.85d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0.65d. (4s. 7.25d. to 4s 7.9d.) for workers under 18.
kern employed at steel slater vertex, other than took on- sealing.  Shuttle Making  Lancashire and Yorkshire  (62)  Mon and trainees  Mon and trainees  Mon and trainees  (63)  Mon and trainees  Mon and trainees  Mon and trainees  (64)  Mon and trainees  Mon and trainees  (65)  Mon and trainees  Mon and trainees  Mon and trainees  (64)  Mon and trainees  Mon and trainees			do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.16d. a shift (9s. 6.8d. to 9s. 7.96d.) for men, by 0.773d. (6s. 4.533d. to 6s. 5.306d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (4s. 9.4d, to 4s. 9.98d.) for boys.
Worder Velbide Restall and Repairm Trade  Motor Velbide Restall Finishing  Lines and Cotton Restall Finishing  Pressed Coold Monorabete  Motor Velbide Restall Finishing  Lines and Cotton Restall Finishing  Northern Ireland.  8 Feb.  Certain female workers  Pressed Felt Ressendale Valley Restall Finishing  Motor Velbide Restall Finishing  Restall Finishing  Restall Finishing  Restall Finishing	Galvanising	England and Wales	4 Feb.	kers employed at steel sheet works, other than those en- gaged in the process of an-	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1·3d. a shift (9s. 2·5d. to 9s. 3·8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0·98d. (6s. 10·87d. to 6s. 11·85d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·65d. (4s. 7·25d. to 4s. 7·9d.) for those under 18.
Resplaining Trade  Replaining	Shuttle Making	Yorkshire	in week com-	Men and trainees	Increases* of ½d. an hour in daywork rates for journeymen and trainees 21 years and over, and of ½ per cent. (18½ to 20 per cent.) in the percentage addition to piecework rates. Minimum daywork rate after change for journeymen 3s. 4d. an hour (3s, 5½d. in Yorkshire).
for the following 1 Jan.  General Britain  Great Br	Retail and		of first full pay period following	inside and outside the work-	Increases of 9s. 2d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 years and over, and of 3s. 8d. to 9s. 2d., according to age and area of employment, for girls. Minimum rates after change: women 21 years and over—London area (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 88s. a week, Provinces 84s. 4d.; girls—London area 34s. 10d. at 15 years, rising to 82s. 6d. at 20, Provinces 33s. to 80s. 8d.
Engineering  Great Britain  Hosiery  Manufacture  Hosiery  Manufacture  Mosiery  M	Metal Finishing		following		Increases in minimum rates of 3d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 2\frac{1}{4}d. for women 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—Grade 1, London area (within a radius of 18 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour, elsewhere 2s. 11\frac{1}{4}d., Grade 2 2s. 10\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 9d., Grade 3 2s. 8\frac{1}{4}d., 2s. 6\frac{1}{4}d. (electro-platers and polishers to receive an additional 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour above Grade 1 rates); women 19 years and over—Grade 1, London area 2s. 5d., elsewhere 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}d., Grade 2 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d., 2s., Grade 3 2s. 0\frac{1}{4}d., 1s. 11\frac{1}{4}d.; youths—London area 2s. 0\frac{1}{4}d., at 19 years, rising to 2s. 5\frac{1}{4}d. at 20\frac{1}{2}e. elsewhere the rates are 1d. an hour less; boys and girls—London area 11\frac{1}{2}d. at 15 years, rising to 1s. 10\frac{3}{4}d. at 18\frac{1}{2}e. elsewhere the rates are \frac{1}{2}d. an hour less.
Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture  Wool Textile  Leicester	Engineering	Great Britain	of first full pay period following 23 Nov.	engineering basis (except women whose rates are related to men's or youths' rates) in Government In-	Increases of 10s. 1d. a week of 44 hours for workers 18 years and over, of 6s. 5d. for girls aged 17 years, of 5s. 6d. for those aged 16, and 4s. 7d. for those aged 15. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: 36s. 1d. a week at 15 years, rising to 85s. 1d. at 21 and over.
Cost-of-living bonus increased* by \( \frac{1}{2} \) in the shilling (9\frac{1}{2} \) do y in basing wages. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and over—skilled 74s. for learner 71s. 8d.; piecework basis time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and over—skilled 74s. for learner 71s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and over—skilled 74s. for learner 71s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and over—skilled 74s. for learner 71s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and over—skilled 74s. for learner 71s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and over—skilled 74s. for learner 71s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and over—skilled 74s. for learner 71s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus increased 8 for land over—skilled 74s. for learner 71s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus increased 8 for land over—skilled 74s. for learner 71s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 14s. 8d. and over—skilled 74s. for learner 71s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 14s. 8d. and over—skilled 74s. for learner 71s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 14s. 8d. and over—skilled 74s. for learner 71s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 14s. 8d. and over—skilled 74s. for learner 71s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 14s. 8d. and over—skilled 74s. for learner 71s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 14s. 8d. and over, felt production processes 86s. 3d., cutting are for land over, felt production processes 86s. 3d., cutting are for	Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods	(92)	8 Feb.	Certain female workers	Increase in general minimum time rate of 1d. an hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.) for female workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines‡.
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture  Great Britain (87) (203)  Hosiery Manufacture  Midlands			day in	lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, ex- cept those whose wages are regulated by movements in	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by ½d. in the shilling (9¼d. to 9¾d.) on basic wages. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: men 21 years and over—skilled 117s. 2d. a week, unskilled 112s.; women 18 years and over—skilled 74s. 6d., learners 71s. 8d.; piecework minimum rates, men 122s. 4d., women 84s. 8d.
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture  Great Britain (87) (203)  Pieceworkers Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male and fema workers 18 years or over, and of \( \frac{1}{2}\)d. for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include : men 21 years or over 2s. 4\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}\)an hour, according to occupation; women 18 years or over 1s. 7\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1s. 8\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for all workers excemmale workers excemmale workers 2s. 5\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1s. 9\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour, according to occupation; women 18 years or over 1s. 7\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1s. 9\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour, according to occupation; women 18 years or over 1s. 7\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1s. 9\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1s. 9\frac{1}{2}\d. to 1s. 9\fra		Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	day in	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 1s, a week for men, and of 8d, for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 114s, 2d, a week; women 18 years and over, felt production processes 86s, 3d., cutting and stitching 78s.
Hosiery Manufacture  Hosiery Manufacture  Hosiery Manufacture  Midlands   (88)  Men, youths, boys, women and girls  Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing  Lancashire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire  Great Britain  Production  Great Britain  (95)  Men, youths, boys, women and girls  Electricians and apprentices	and Net		1 Feb.	Timeworkers	Increases of 1d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male and female workers 18 years or over, and of ½d. for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6½d. an hour, according to occupation; women 18 years or over 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8½d.§
Manufacture  (88)    day in Feb.     Feb.     Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing     Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire     Leather Production     Pay day in week commencing 18 Feb.     Leather Production     First full working week commencing 18 Feb.     Shiftworkers     Shiftw	dense like after	Bank Butter	er lotely	Pieceworkers	Increases of 1d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for all workers; increases of varying amounts in general minimum piece rates for all workers except male workers employed in hand hackling. Piecework basis time rates after change include: male workers 2s. 5\frac{3}{4}d. to 2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, according to occupation; female workers 1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s. 9\frac{1}{4}d.\frac{3}{2}
Dyeing, Printing and Pinishing  Shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire  I week commencing 18 Feb.  Leather Production  Great Britain (95)  First full working week commencing week			day in		Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1d. in the shilling (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.) on basic wages.
Production  First full working week commencing  First full working week commencing weight were commencing weight with the commencing weight weight	Dyeing, Printing	shire, Cheshire	in week com-	Electricians and apprentices	Increases of 9s. 4½d. a week of 45 hours (148s. 1½d. to 157s. 6d.) for journeymen, and of proportional amounts, according to age, for apprentices.
1 Feb.			First full working week com- mencing on or after	Shiftworkers	Existing extra payment of 4d. an hour to be replaced by a payment calculated
Garment Cheshire pay day minimum time rates after change include; adult males—makers, machinists, butto	Garment	Cheshire	pay day	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (70 to $72\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.). Inclusive minimum time rates after change include; adult males—makers, machinists and passers 142s. 4d. a week; adult females—makers, machinists, button-hole machinists, passers and finishers 90s. 7d., button machinists, bar tackers, folders, markers, eyeletters and studders 83s. 8d.
(116) girls more workers) 135s, 1½d, a week, men 21 years and over, Grade I 129s, 4½	Bacon Curing		11 Feb.		New minimum rates adopted as follows:—charge hands (men in charge of 4 or more workers) 135s. 1½d. a week, men 21 years and over, Grade I 129s. 4½d., Grade II 124s. 7d., Grade III 119s. 9½d.; women 21 years and over 82s. 5d.
Distilling Scotland First pay day in Jan. ¶ Men employed in pot still malt distilleries Increase of 1d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men on day shift 2s. 4½d. an hour, on constant night shifts 2s. 6½d., on 3-shifts and alternated day and night shifts 2s. 5½d.; existing differentials maintained for stillments.	Distilling		day in		Increase of 1d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: men on day shifts 2s, 4½d, an hour, on constant night shifts 2s, 6½d, on 3-shifts and alternate day and night shifts 2s, 5½d.; existing differentials maintained for stillmen, mashmen, tunmen, kilnmen and boiler-firemen.

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

† Authority to pay these increases was given in February, 1952, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

† This increase took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 76 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 76 of the February issue of this GAZETTE.

∥ Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

¶ This increase was agreed in February and made retrospective to the date shown.

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Sawmilling	Manchester District (123)	4 Feb.	Workpeople employed in steam joinery and sawmill shops	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen and labourers, of 1½d. for fema labourers 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, your male labourers and girls; increase of 12s. a week for lorry drivers and mate Rates after change include: woodcutting machinists 3s. 4½d. an hou power driven crane drivers 3s. 1d., slingers (regularly employed as sucl 2s. 11½d., timber yard labourers 2s. 11d., female labourers 19 and ow 2s. 1d. an hour; lorry drivers 138s. to 155s. 6d. a week, according to carryin capacity of vehicles, mates (18 and over) 141s. 6d.
Veneer Producing and Plywood Manufacture	England and Wales	11 Feb.	Timeworkers	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in minimum rates for men 20 years and over, of 2 for women 19 and over, of proportional amounts for male workers und 20, and of 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 2d., according to age, for female workers under 1 Minimum time rates after change include: London district (within 25-mil radius from Charing Cross)—approved inspectors Grade I 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hou machinists 3s. 3d. or 2s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to occupation, labourers 2s. 9d women 19 years and over, first three months 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d., thereafter 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d provincial rates 1d. an hour less, except Isle of Wight where the adult ma
	rechang locates in the control of th	A PARK	Workers employed under pay- ment-by-results or bonus schemes	rate is 2d. an hour less.  Increases of 2½d. an hour in basic rates for male workers 20 years and over, are of 2d. for female workers 19 and over. Basic rates after change include London district—approved inspectors Grade I 3s. 2½d. an hour, machinis 3s. 1d. or 2s. 9½d., according to occupation, labourers 2s. 7½d.; wom 19 and over, first three months 1s. 10d., thereafter 1s. 11d.; provincial rate 1d. an hour less, except Isle of Wight where the adult male rate is 2d. a hour less.*
ign Production and Display	Great Britain	4 Feb.	Certain workers	Increases of 3d. an hour for adult carpenters, painters and general disples workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: carpenters and painters, London area (within a 15-mile radius Charing Cross) 3s. 6d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 4½d., general display worked (unskilled), rates as laid down for labourers in the building trade.
Paper Box Making	Great Britain (129) (202)	20 Feb.	Workpeople other than home- workers	Supplemental payments granted for a week of 45 hours (44 hours for worker under 16 years) as follows:—8s. for male workers 21 or over, 6s. for male workers 18 and under 21 and female workers 18 or over, 4s. for male ar female workers 17 and under 18, 3s. for those 16 and under 17, and 2s. f those under 16.†
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Great Britain ,. (201)	29 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to age and occupation; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 35 to 50 percent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates, malestworkers of any age who have completed an apprenticeship of not less that 3 years and workers 19 years or over with not less than 3 years' experient in certain specified occupations 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, other workers 21 years over 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. (with additions of \frac{1}{2}d. to 2\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, according to length experience exceeding six months in specified occupations); females, oth than apprentices to pan-setting—pan hands of any age 1s. 8d., 2s. 3d. 2s. 8\frac{3}{8}d., according to class of work, drawing hands (wire brushes) 1s. 11 or 2s. 2d., workers with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specific occupations 1s. 8d., other workers 20 years or over 1s. 7\frac{1}{4}d. (with addition of \frac{1}{4}d. to \frac{1}{4}d. an hour, according to length of experience exceeding six mont in certain specified occupations); piecework basis time rates, males 2s. 11 an hour, females 1s. 10\frac{1}{4}d. 2s. 9\frac{1}{4}d., according to occupation.\frac{1}{2}
The second secon	Northern Ireland	7 Feb.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases§ in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; percenta addition to general minimum piece rates increased by 5 per cent. (45 to per cent.). Rates after change include: general minimum time rates male workers 19 years or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certe specified occupations 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}(with addition of \frac{1}{2}d. to 2\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, according to length of experience over ix months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified occupations female workers with not less than 3 years' experience as pan hands 1s. 8 2s. 3d. or 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d., according to class of work, in certain other specific occupations 1s. 8d., other female workers 21 or over 1s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. (with addition \frac{1}{2}d. to \frac{1}{2}d., according to age and length of experience over six months be less than 3 years, when employed in specified occupations); piecewood basis time rates—male workers 17 years or over with not less than 3 year experience in specified occupations 2s. 11d., other male workers, irrespection age, 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. female workers 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., 2s. 4d. or 2s. 9\frac{1}{2}d., according occupation.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Feb.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers,¶ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1s. a week (51s. to 52s.) at 21 and over and by 8d. (34s. to 34s. 8d.) at under 21.
Salar de la contra	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose nor- mal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing news- reels	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 6d. a week (38s. 6d. to 39s.) at 21 year and over, and by 4d. (25s. 8d. to 26s.) at under 21.
Button Manufacture	Great Britain (201)	22 Feb.	Workpeople (other than female home-workers):— Timeworkers  Pieceworkers	Increases in general minimum time rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for male worker 21 years or over, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to age, for those under 21, 2d. for female workers 18 or over, and of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for those under 18. Gener minimum time rates after change: male workers 21 years or over in a occupations 2s. 4d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 1d. at under 16, rising 2s. at 20 and under 21; female workers 18 years or over 1s. 7d., girls 1s. under 16, rising to 1s. 4d. at 17 and under 18\frac{1}{2}.  Increases in piecework basis time rates of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for male workers, and 2d. for female workers. Piecework basis time rates after change: ma workers in any occupation 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, female workers 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$
Building	England and Wales (142)	4 Feb.	Men, youths and boys  Women	Increases** of 3d. an hour in standard rates for craftsmen and labourers, at of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers. Rat after change include: men—inner London (within a 12-mile radius fro Charing Cross) and Liverpool (special district) craftsmen 3s. 6d. an hou labourers 3s. 0½d., outer London (between 12 and 15 miles from Charin Cross) 3s. 5½d., 3s., Grade A districts 3s. 4½d., 2s. 11d., Grade A1 3s. 4c 2s. 10½d., Grade A2 3s. 3½d., 2s. 10d., Grade A3 3s. 3d., 2s. 9½d. Increase§ of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: on craft processes 2s. 5d. a hour, on other work 2s. 1d.
MARK	Scotland (142)	do.	Building operatives	Increases†† of 3d. an hour in standard rates for craftsmen, labourers are women, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young ma labourers. Rates after change include: men—craftsmen 3s. 4½d. an hour labourers 2s. 11d.; women employed on craft operations 2s. 11d., on labourers

<sup>\*</sup>The basic rates apply, where a bonus is actually being paid, to adult workers employed under a payment-by-results or bonus scheme which, except in circumstances over which neither the management nor the employee has any control, is capable of producing for employees of average ability 25 per cent. above the basic rates.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 117. Where in any week a worker works for an employer for less than 45 hours, the supplemental payment is to be reduced by one-tenth in respect of each 4½ hours by which his hours of work in that week are less than 45.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 117.

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

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

\*\* These increases include ½d. an hour for adult workers and proportional amounts for younger workers payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

and the second second		1	No. of the last of	
Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Building (continued)	London	4 Feb.	Road haulage workers	Increase* of 12s. a week. Rates after change: motor drivers 141s. 6d. to 160s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, tractor drivers (steam and I.C.) 159s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 years and over 146s. 6d., drivers of mechanical vehicles with trailers 6d. a day more; carmen—one-horse 143s. 6d., two-horse 147s. 6d., assistant horse-keepers
	England and Wales (excluding London) (143)	do.	do.	and stablemen 143s. 6d.  Increase* of 12s. a week. Rates after change: motor drivers Grade 1 districts 138s. to 155s. 6d. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, Grade 2 districts 133s. 6d. to 150s. 6d., mates and statutory attendants 18 years and
	Great Britain	do.	Firebrick bricklayers and lab- ourers employed by refrac- tory users (other than those in the employ of the Gas Council and Area Gas Boards)	over 141s. 6d., 136s. 6d.  Increases of 3d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers.
Civil Engineering Contracting	Great Britain (145)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: craftsmen—London super grade and Liverpool grade 3s. 6d. an hour, Class I districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 3s. 4½d.; navvies and labourers—London super grade 3s. 0½d., Class I districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 2s. 11d.
	The state of the state of the	The second second	Watchmen	Increase of 1s. 6d. a shift. Rates after change: London super grade 18s. 9d. a shift (day or night), Class I districts 17s. 6d.
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	Northern Ireland (147)	Beginning of pay period in week com- mencing 4 Feb.	Craftsmen and labourers em- ployed in the building indus- try and similar classes em- ployed by civil engineering contractors	Increases‡ of 1½d, an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen 3s. 1½d, to 3s. 4d, an hour, according to district, labourers 2s. 5½d, to 2s. 8d.
Glazing	England and Wales (certain districts)	4 Feb.	Glaziers and wall liners	Increase of 3d. an hour in standard rates of wages. Rates after change: London area (within 12 miles from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 3s. 6d. an hour; South Eastern area (from 12 to 30 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 5½d.; South Eastern area (from 30 to 45 miles from Charing Cross, except Aldershot and Guildford), Manchester, Midlands, North Eastern, West of England, South Wales and Yorkshire areas, Portsmouth and Bournemouth 3s. 4½d.; Poole, Christchurch, Wimborne, Romsey, Winchester and Basingstoke
Mastic Asphalt Laying	Great Britain (149)	do.	Men, youths and boys	3s. 4d.; Andover, Isle of Wight, Aldershot and Guildford 3s. 3½d. Increases§ of 3d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change include: charge-hands, London area and Liverpool (Mersey district) 4s. an hour, Provincial areas 3s. 10½d., spreaders 3s. 7d., 3s. 5½d., mixermen 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d., potmen 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1½d., "classified" labourers 3s. 1d., 2s. 11¾d.
Demolition Contracting	England and Wales (144)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3d. an hour for men and youths 18 years and over, and of proportional a nounts for younger workers. Rates after change for labourers: London district (within 12 miles radius) and Liverpool (Mersey and district) 3s. 0½d. an hour, London district (12 to 15 miles radius) 3s., Grade A districts 2s. 11d., Grade A1 2s. 10½d., Grade A2 2s, 10d., Grade A3 2s, 9½d.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (144)	do.	Craftsmen and adult mates	Increases of 3d. an hour for craftsmen, of 2\frac{1}{2}d. for adult mates 21 years and over, and of 2d. for adult mates 18 and under 21. Rates after change: craftsmen—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 3s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, all other districts 3s, 5\frac{1}{2}d.; adult mates—21 years and over 3s., 2s. 11d., 18 and under 21 2s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.
Electrical Contracting	England and Wales and Northern Ire- land (148)	do.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in basic rates for journeymen, of 1½d. for adult mates, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Rates after change, inclusive of temporary addition of 9d. an hour, include: journeymen electricians—Grade A (London) area 3s. 10d. an hour, Mersey district 3s. 6d., Grade B (other) areas 3s. 5d.; adult mates—London 3s. 2½d., Bristol 2s. 10½d., Mersey district 2s. 9¾d., all other areas 2s. 9d.
Mark 197 59	Scotland (148)	First full pay period following 3 Feb.	Charge-hands, journeymen elec- tricians, armature winders and apprentices employed on electrical installation and maintenance work (excluding work on ships)	
Waterworks Undertakings	England and Wales (154)	First full pay week com- mencing on or after 17 Feb.	Fully skilled engineering crafts- men employed in waterworks undertakings other than Lon- don Metropolitan Water Board	Increase of 13d. an hour. Rates after change: blacksmiths, brass finishers, coppersmiths, electricians, engine-fitters and turners, motor mechanics, moulders, patternmakers, sheet metal workers and welders 3s. 5d. an hour.
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour	Great Britain (155)	25 Feb.	Dock labourers and other workers (except coal tippers and trimmers at principal coal exporting centres) employed in the actual handling of cargoes in or on ship, quay, warehouse or craft:  Timeworkers	Increase in the national minimum wage of 1s. 6d. a day. Minimum daily rate
the man with the control of the cont	cot in 1/2 To other 247 and restricted 2500 to 45 to 360 1 15 cutto a clara		Pieceworkers	after change on half-daily basis 22s. 6d.  Minimum guarantee on half-daily basis increased from 21s. a day to 22s. 6d., with consequential increases during overtime periods; existing percentage addition to piecework rates increased from 45 per cent. to 52½ per cent., or by proportionate amounts where piecework rates have been compounded in whole or in part.
			Permanent men whose wage rates are directly governed by agreements of the National Joint Council for Dock Labour	Increase of 8s. 3d. a week. Minimum rate after change 123s. 9d. a week.
Post Office	London (168)	1 Jan., 1951¶	Postmen, higher grade	Revised scale of pay adopted for full-time permanent male staff as follows:—108s. 6d. a week at 21 years, rising to 128s. at 24 and by 4 further annual
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (excluding London) (168)	1 June, 1951¶	do.	increments to 152s.** Revised scales of pay adopted for full-time permanent male staff as follows:— intermediate areas—105s. 6d. a week at 21 years, rising to 125s. at 24 and by 4 further annual increments to 149s.; provincial areas—102s. 6d. at 21 rising to 122s. at 24 and by 4 further annual increments to 146s.**
the season of th	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (168-169)	1 Jan., 1952	Manipulative grades (including postmen, postmen higher grade, male and female telegraphists, telephonists, and postal and telegraph officers), engineering, supplies and motor transport grades and other non-industrial grades	Increase of 10 per cent. on the first 191s. 8d. a week (£500 a year).†† (A lower rate of percentage increase applies to any part of the pay which is in excess of 191s. 8d. a week).
			covered by the National Whitley Council	

\* This increase includes 6s. payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

† These increases include 2d. an hour for adult workers and proportional amounts for younger workers payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

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

§ These increases include 1½d. an hour for adults and proportional amounts for apprentices payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

of retail prices.

| The grading of districts is in accordance with that for the building industry.
| These revised scales were authorised in February, 1952, with retrospective effect to the date shown. Revised scales on the basis of the replaced scheme of classification of offices were also adopted for provincial areas for the period from 1st January, 1951 to 31st May, 1951.

\*\* Revised scales were also adopted for full-time male and female temporary staff.

†† In the cases of (i) male cleaners, doorkeepers, liftmen and handymen (wireless stations), (ii) women cleaners, (iii) motor mail drivers and supplies department motor drivers and guards, the standard wages are abated by (i) 8s. a week (6s. in certain cases), (ii) 6s. a week (4s. in certain cases), (iii) 2s. 6d. a week, and the 10 per cent. increase is allowable on the pay so abated.

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during February—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Fire Services	Great Britain (189)	22 Feb.	Whole-time officers and other ranks (male and female) em- ployed by Fire Brigades	Revised scales of pay adopted, resulting in increases of £52 a year for divisional officers, grades I, II and III, assistant divisional officers, station officers, group officers and assistant group officers, of 16s. 6d. a week for sub-officers or section leaders, leading firemen and firemen, and of £40 a year for senior leading firewomen, leading firewomen and firewomen. Rates after change include: males—firemen (19 years of age or over in England and Wales and 20 years or over in Scotland) 155s. a week during the first two years of service, then rising by yearly increments of 3s. a week to 176s. after 8 years' service, and by two further increments of 4s. a week after 10 and 15 years' service to a maximum of 184s.; leading firemen 174s. during first year of
	CONTRACTOR AND		SPACE OF STREET STREET, STREET	service after promotion, rising to 192s. after 6 years' service; sub-officers or section leaders 197s. a week during first year of service after promotion, rising to 212s. after 5 years' service; females—firewomen 20 years or over £285 a year during first year of service after appointment, rising by yearly increments of £10 to £325 after 4 years' service; leading firewomen £340, senior leading firewomen £380.* All these rates are increased by 10s. a week or £26 a year for members of brigades stationed in the Metropolitan Police district or the City of London Police area.

\* These scales or rates of pay are set out in Regulations made under the Fire Services Act, 1947. See page 118.

# Index of Rates of Wages

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette. March, 1952

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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
December	100	100 103	100 106	100
1948 June December	105	107	108 110	106 107
December	108	111	112 113	109 109
Dagambas	109	113 116	114 118	110 114
June	117 118 120 125	119 122 126 130	122 124 127 132	117 119 121 126
February	125	130 130	133 134	127 128

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### Industrial Disputes

#### DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in February, was 143. In addition, 14 stoppages which began before February were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during February, in these 157 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 31,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during February, was about 75,000.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of

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

		r of Stopp gress in M		Number of Workers involved	Aggregate Number of Working
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
Coal Mining Engineering Building and Contracting	6 1 2	103 8 7	109	15,500 4,200 1,300	33,000 12,000 7,000
All remaining industries and services	5	25	30	10,200	23,000
Total, February, 1952†	14	143	157	31,200	75,000
Total, January, 1952	3	119	122	26,300	80,000
Total, February, 1951	20	123	143	57,300	339,000

Of the total of 75,000 days lost in February, 59,000 were lost by 24,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 19,700 were directly involved and 4,500 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 February also included 16,000 days lost by 7,000 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

#### Duration

Of 147 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during February, 64, directly involving 5,800 workers, lasted not more than one day; 28, directly involving 2,200 workers, lasted two days; 16, directly involving 3,100 workers, lasted three days; 27, directly involving 7,200 workers, lasted four to six days; and 12, directly involving 3,400 workers, lasted over six days.

#### Causes

Of the 143 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in February, 12, directly involving 3,700 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 55, directly involving 4,300 workers, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 700 workers, on questions as to working hours; 24, directly involving

6,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 46, directly involving 4,400 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

# DISPUTES IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1952 AND 1951

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

	January	and Febru	ary, 1952	January	and Febru	ary, 1951
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, Forestry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	1 182	600 29,400	2,000 63,000		13,700	31,000
Quarrying Treatment of Non-metalli-	等的		- 1	2	100	§
ferous Mining Products Chemicals and	2	‡	§ .	3	300	§
Allied Trades Metal Manufac- ture	5	700	3,000 2,000	- 8	900	3,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering	7 12	1,100 4,700	7,000 14,000	17 16	1,100 6,400	8,000 21,000
Vehicles Other Metal Industries Textiles	3 1	5,400 300 200	1,000	14 4 3	6,500 600 1,300	90,000 4,000 4,000
Leather, etc Clothing Food, Drink and	- 1	= 1	§ §	- 1	600	4,000 §
Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3	100	§ §	2 2	200 600	§ 3,000
Paper and Printing Other Manufac- turing Industries	2	100	9 9	1 1	‡ 200	§ §
Building and Contracting Gas, Electricity	11	1,600	7,000	21	5,100	24,000
and Water Transport, etc. Distributive	14	2,400	5,000	15	1,000 36,600	3,000 224,000
Trades Other Services	3 2	2,700	16,000	3	300 400	1,000
Total	262	50,900	155,000	254	75,900	417,000

The number of days lost in the period January and February through stoppages which began in that period was 132,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 49,700. In addition, 23,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1952 by 1,200 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

#### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING FEBRUARY

	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage			7 200	
Industry, Occupations and Locality	Directly	In- directly	Began Ended		Cause or Object	Result	
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—South Shields (one colliery)	1,280	-	11 Feb.¶	15 Feb.	In support of a demand by fillers in one seam for their pay rate to be increased to that of fillers in other seams, and in protest against non-payment of bonus to cutters in another seam	Work resumed pending negotiations.	
Colliery workers—Castleford (one colliery)	160	990	26 Feb.	14 Mar.	Demand for the removal of a deputy who had incorrectly measured the advance of the face when assessing tonnage filled by colliers	Work resumed under conditions existing prior to stoppage.	
Engineering:— Toolroom, production and maintenance workers and millwrights employed in the manufacture of ball bearings—Newark (one firm)	1,310	-,-	6 Feb.	8 Feb.	In protest against notice of dismissal given at the end of a trial period to a toolroom worker whose work was not up to the required standard	Dismissal notice withdrawn and worker transferred to another department.	
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, labourers and other workers employed on a housing site—Boreham Wood (one firm)	850		18 Feb.	21 Feb.	In protest against the dismissal of 14 workers declared redundant,	Dismissed workers re-employed in place of other workers who, because of the strike, voluntarily left the firm's employment.	

figures do not include time lost in two short token stoppages; one on 7th February, by some 2,000 Clydeside apprentices in support of a claim for an increase of £1 a week, and the other on 8th February by about 500 constructional engineering workers in protest against the suspension of a worker for alleged

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 10th/11th February.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. March, 1952

### U.K. Index of Retail Prices

#### ALL ITEMS'INDEX, 12th FEBRUARY, 1952

At 12th February, 1952, the retail prices index was 133 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 132 at 15th January, 1952, and with 118 at 13th February, 1951. The rise in the index during the month was the net result of a number of small changes. But as the figure for 15th January was a fraction under 132½ (published as 132) and the few changes during the month were sufficient to raise this figure to slightly over 132½, the figure for 12th February, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 133.

#### REVISIONS IN BASIS OF INDEX

The interim index of retail prices measures, for the United Kingdom, the average changes, month by month, in the prices of goods and services entering into working-class expenditure. Up to the present the goods and services covered, and their relative importance, i.e., the "weight" each carries in the index, have been based on the information recorded in the comprehensive series of family budgets collected in 1937–38, statistics of this kind for any later period not having been available when the present index was started in June, 1947. Thus the index has measured changes in prices compared with the level of prices ruling in June, 1947, for a collection of goods and services typical of those being purchased by working-class consumers shortly before the last war. As regularly stated in previous issues of this GAZETTE, the relative changes since June, 1947, in the price levels of the various items included have been combined by the use of "weights", these weights being roughly proportional to the June, 1947, cost of the quantities of the various items used in 1937–38.

in 1937–38.

In June, 1951, the Cost of Living Advisory Committee made a Report\* to the Minister of Labour and National Service in which they recommended that a new full-scale budget enquiry should be held, to provide information for an up-to-date weighting basis for a new index. The recommendations made by the Committee were accepted and plans for this enquiry are now in preparation. In the meantime the Cost of Living Advisory Committee submitted a further Report dealing with an examination they have made of the working of the index since its inception in 1947. This Report†, a review of which appears on page 89 of this issue of the GAZETTE, contained certain proposals for immediate modifications in the method of calculating the index, as temporary expedients, until a new index could be instituted based on the results of the new budget enquiry. The principal changes recommended concerned alterations

method of calculating the index, as temporary expedients, until a new index could be instituted based on the results of the new budget enquiry. The principal changes recommended concerned alterations in the weighting basis of the index, a few changes in the list of items included, and a revised method of measuring changes in the level of rents. A further proposal was that "Drink" and "Tobacco" should each be treated as a separate group, instead of being combined into a single group as in the past.

The proposals made in this Report have been accepted and the changes recommended by the Committee have been brought into force with the calculation of the index figure for February.

The most important of these changes concerns the weighting basis of the index. A new series of weights has been calculated, the new weights for the various groups and sections being proportional to the estimated consumption in the year 1950, valued at the prices ruling in January, 1952. In future the index figure for each month will first be calculated as an index with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, and the new weights will be used for this purpose. This index figure on the basis January, 1952 = 100 will then be linked on to the figures in the earlier series, in order to produce an index on the basis June, 1947 = 100, thus avoiding any break in the continuity of the final "all items" index. A detailed list of the new weights is given in an appendix to this article. new weights is given in an appendix to this article.

#### DETAILED FIGURES FOR 12th FEBRUARY, 1952

The following Table shows, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices in this new series at 12th February, 1952, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index:—

	O	to the last of the	interior to a little		THE PROPERTY	TILC.	MARK TREES BEING
				INDE	X FIGURE	FOR	
	G	ROUP		12TH I	EBRUARY,	1952	WEIGHT
			(1	5th Jan	uary, 1952	= 100	)
I.	Food			A 10	100 · 1		399
II.	Rent and	rates			100 - 1		72
Ш.	Clothing	620.40	20,10	amount	99.7	of Green	98
IV.	Fuel and	light			100 · 3		66
V.	Househol	d durab	le goo	ds	99.9	PLOKE	62
	Miscellan			12	100 - 3	100	44
VII.	Services				100 - 3		91
VIII.	Drink		HELL		100 - 1		78
IX.	Tobacco		rorenis	The same	100.0	30. 4	90
					A TOTAL DE		
		All ite	ms	. Est	100 · 1	10000	1,000

Thus at 12th February, 1952, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 100·1. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series in order to produce an "all items" figure for 12th February, 1952, comparable with all the indices published for

preceding dates, i.e., on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)

All items index at 12th February, 1952 (15th January, 1952 = 100)

All items index at 12th February, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)  $132.5\times\frac{100.1}{}$ 100 = 132.6 taken as 133

It is necessary to point out that, for technical reasons with which it is impossible to deal within the scope of this article, this "linking" procedure, if adopted in order to calculate similar indices for each of the separate groups on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100, will not yield a series of group indices which would, when combined by means of either the old or the new weights, produce a figure corresponding with the officially published "all items" index on the base June, 1947 = 100. Accordingly the only group indices given in this article are those in the new series with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100.

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN PRICES DURING MONTH UNDER REVIEW

Between 15th January and 12th February there was a substantial fall in the average prices of many kinds of fish, but the effect of these reductions was offset by increases in the average prices of potatoes and some other vegetables and apples. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices was fractionally higher than at a month earlier, but to the nearest whole number the index figure remained at 100.

Reductions in the average prices of many articles of men's outer clothing, socks and footwear were reported during the month under review. To some extent these reductions were offset by small increases in the average prices of some articles of women's and children's clothing and children's sandals. The general level of clothing prices was a little lower than at a month earlier, but, expressed to the nearest whole number, there was no change in the index figure, which remained at 100.

Although the index for the fuel and light group showed a slight rise between 15th January and 12th February, as a result of increases in the charges for gas or electricity in some areas, the changes were not sufficient to alter the index figure when expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained the same as at a month earlier, i.e., 100.

#### Household Durable Goods

There were reductions in the average prices of blankets, sheets, curtain material and towels during the month under review, but these reductions were largely offset by small increases in the prices of a number of other items included in the household durable goods group. For the group as a whole there was a very slight fall in the general level of prices and there was no change in the index figure when expressed to the nearest whole number.

#### Miscellaneous Goods

Apart from a small rise in the average price of toothpaste, there was little change during the month under review in the prices of the items included in the miscellaneous goods group and there was no change in the index figure when expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 100.

The prices of some of the items included in the services group showed slight increases between 15th January and 12th February, but the changes were too small to alter the index figure when expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 100.

#### Other Groups

In the three remaining groups, covering rent and rates, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for each of these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained

#### ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-52

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

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

A description of the method of calculation of the index figures up to and including January, 1952, is given in the publication "Interim \*

<sup>\*</sup>Interim Report of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee. Cmd. 8328, H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7½d. post free). See page 309 of the August, 1951, issue of this GAZETTE. †Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices. Cmd. 8481. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free).

Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation" obtainable, price 1s. net (1s. 1½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 119 of this GAZETTE. For further details of the changes in the basis of the index as from February, 1952, reference should be made to the Cost of Living Advisory Committee's Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices, Cmd. 8481, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office.

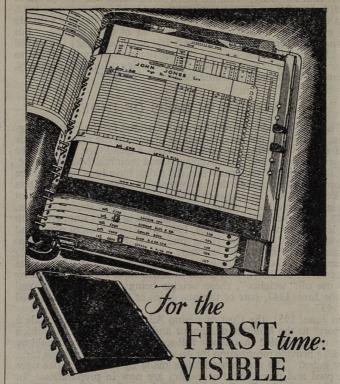
#### APPENDIX—LIST OF NEW WEIGHTS FOR EACH GROUP AND SECTION OF THE INDEX

Group and Section	Weight (Proportion of 1,000 for "All Items")	Group and Section	Weight (Proportion of 1,000 for "All Items")
I. Food		V. Household	
1. Bread	27	DURABLE GOODS	
2. Flour	4	1. Furniture	16
3. Biscuits, cakes,		2. Appliances, etc.	17
buns, etc	32	3. Floor coverings	11
4. Beef 5. Mutton and	22	4. Drapery and soft furnishings	12
lamb	15	5. Hardware, pot-	1
6. Other meat	32	tery, glass, etc.	6
7. Bacon and ham	. 18	allowing and same benefit benefit	
8. Fish	19	Total—Household	(0
9. Fresh milk	40	Durable Goods	62
10. Butter	14		
ing fats, etc	11		
12. Cheese	9	a long in the system of the angle	
13. Eggs	22	VI. MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	
14. Tea	12		7
15. Sugar and syrup	10	1. Soap 2. Miscellaneous	7
16. Potatoes 17. Other vegetables	TO THE PARTY OF TH	household goods	11
18. Fruit	19	3. Medicines and	
19. Miscellaneous	AND S	toilet requisites	4
manufactured		4. Newspapers,	
foods	50	books, station-	22
Total—Food	399	ery, etc.	22
10tal—100d	377	Total-Miscellan-	
		eous Goods	44
II. RENT AND RATES	72	rethr emplodeum stock	
III. CLOTHING			
1. Men's outer		VII. SERVICES	
clothing	20	1. Travel	31
2. Men's under-		2. Postage, etc	9
clothing	10	3. Entertainment	24 .
3. Women's outer	19	4. Other services	27
clothing 4. Women's under-		Total—Services	91
clothing	7	Total—Services	91
5. Children's outer		neons Conds associa	
clothing	8	A SELECTION OF THE SECOND	
6. Children's under-		VIII. ALCOHOLIC	
clothing	3	DRINK	
7. Clothing materials 8. Men's footwear	s 6	1. Beer	71
9. Women's foot-		2. Whisky	7
wear	9	2. ((111511)	
10. Children's foot-	· AND STATE	Total—Alcoholic	
wear	5	Drink	78
Total—Clothing	98	Law got men agains	3234, 173
Total Clothing			
IV. FUEL AND LIGHT		IX. TOBACCO	CA TORIN
1. Coal and coke	30	1. Cigarettes	72
2. Gas	18	2. Pipe Tobacco	18
3. Electricity	14	Total—Tobacco	00
4. Other	4	Total—Tobacco	90
Total Fred 1			
Total—Fuel and Light	66	THE PROPERTY LIVE	
LIEUL	UU	The Table 1	4 000

#### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

TOTAL, ALL ITEMS 1,000

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in oversea countries is given on the next page.



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### MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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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 February was 115, compared with 130 (revised figure) in the previous month and 147 (revised figure) for February, 1951. In the case of seamen employed in ship registered in the United Kingdom, 20 fatal accidents were reported in February, compared with 15 in the previous month and 11 in February, 1951. Detailed figures for separate industries are

Mines and Quarries*	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Factories—continued	
Under Coal Mines Act:		Electrical Stations	20.
Underground	27	Other Industries	1
Surface	3	WORKS AND PLACES UI	NDER
Metalliferous Mines		ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTO	ORIES
Quarries	3	Аст, 1937	602
Quarries		Docks, Wharves, Quays	
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	33	and Ships	6
IUIAL, MINES & QUARRIES	-	Ruilding Operations	24
	1	Building Operations Works of Engineering	29
TOUR PARTY I THE PARTY	GUE!	Construction	1
Factories		Construction	1
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	SERVE.	Warehouses	1
tery and Glass	3	Property Control of the Control	-
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	2	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	68
Metal Extracting and			-
Refining	1	Railway Service	
Metal Conversion and		Brakesmen, Goods Guards	1
Founding (including		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
Rolling Mills and Tube	200	men	
Making)	11	Firemen	
Making)	11	C1- (D)	
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,	C TO THE	Guards (Passenger)	3
	1	Labourers Mechanics	,
etc	1		8
Railway and Tramway	10000	Permanent Way Men	0
Carriages, Motor and		Porters Shunters	
Other Vehicles and Air-	1000		.:
craft Manufacture	3 2 2 2	Other Grades	1
Shipbuilding	2	Contractors' Servants	1
ShipbuildingOther Metal Trades	2		
Cotton	1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	14
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	1		1000
Other Textile Manufacture	3	Total (excluding Seamen)	115
Textile Printing, Bleaching			-
and Dveing		Seamen	
Tanning, Currying, etc		Trading Vessels	18
Food and Drink		Fishing Vessels	2
General Woodwork and		I louring vessels	
Furniture	2	TOTAL STATE	20
Paper, Printing, etc.	3	TOTAL, SEAMEN	20
Dubbar Trades	3	T-4-10 -1 11 C	10
Rubber Trades	MIROS.	Total (including Seamen)	135
Gas Works			1

Industrial Diseases

**Epitheliomatous Ulce** (Skin Cancer)

Chrome Ulcerat

Manuf. of Bichromate

Total, Cases

II. Deaths

Nil.

Chrome Tanning... Chromium Plating Other Industries ...

..

TOTAL

The number of cases in the United Kingdom reporte February under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lea (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown bel

deaths were reported during the month

I. Cases

Lead Poisoning

Operatives engaged in: Smelting of Metals ... Other Contact with

Paint and Colour Works

Coach and Car Painting

Other Poisoning

Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...

TOTAL

Nil.

Molten Lead Electric Accumulator

Other Industries

TOTAL ..

### Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 4th February, 1952.

The state of the s	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during			
period:	100	01	220
Able-bodied	199	21	220
Disabled	420	107	527
Total	619	128	747
Number of persons in training at end of	to January		
period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	1,043	92	1,135
Disabled	1,460	104	1,564
Technical and Commercial Colleges-	63		140
Able-bodied	63	77	140
Disabled	469	381	850
Employers' Establishments— Able-bodied	10	2	12
Disabled	40 114	2	42 114
	114		114
Residential (Disabled) Centres and	444	91	525
Voluntary Organisations	444	91	535
Total	3,633	747	4,380
Trainees placed in employment during			
period:—			
Able-bodied	86	27	113
Disabled	202	46	248
Total	288	73	361
10tai	200	13	301

### Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below, continuing those published in previous issues, relate to the four weeks ended 4th February.

TOTAL STATE OF THE	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	788	78	866
period	1,273 601	131 63	1,404 664

### Retail Prices Overseas

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

	Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure		x Figure x Points)
d durin	and the proposition and	is given		Month before	Year
ad Pain				Colore	Colore
		The state of the s			
low. No	D European Countries Belgium All Items*	1936-38 = 100 Nov., 1951	421	+ 2	+ 33
ued	Food	THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN T	390	+ 2 + 3	+ 33 + 25
eration	France	1938 = 100	2 450		. 201
eration	Food, Paris Germany (British and	Dec., 1951	2,469	+ 55	+391
	United States Zones)	1938 = 100	The state of the s		
	6 All Items	Jan., 1952	170	Nil	+ 16
	2 Food		187	+ 2	+ 30
	Food Italy (Large towns)	1938 = 1	C1 10	0 004	+ 4.07
10 A	All Items	Dec., 1951	54·16 63·53	- 0·03† - 0·25†	+ 4.07
1		Aug., 1939 = 100	03.33	- 0.231	T 3 33
. 1	All Items	Dec., 1951 (end)	171.0	+ 0.2	+ 10.2
	Food	" " "	184.3	+ 0.4	+ 4.5
		10000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.000	100000195	
on	Other Countries Canada	1935-39 = 100			
e Cabifor	All Items	Jan., 1952 (beginning)	191.5	+ 0.4	+ 19.0
3 1	0 Food	" " "	250.0	+ 0.7	+ 29.8
	, Israel (Tel Aviv and			273 27	
	7 Haifa)	Aug., 1939 = 100	200		40
	All Items*	Nov., 1951	373 424	+ 4 + 3	+ 48 + 50
So. VIII	Food	Aug., 1939 = 100	424	+ 3	+ 30
1		Dec., 1951	326 · 86t	+ 4.73	+ 64.25
1	South Africa, Union		THE RESERVE		
Horizon,	(9 urban areas)	1938 = 100	1000000		10000
3	O All Items	Oct., 1951	172.2	- 0.1	+ 10.2
9 ni n	Food	1935-39 = 100§	180 - 5	- 1.0	+ 8.3
	All Items	Dec., 1951 (middle)	189-1	+ 0.5	+ 10.3
	Food	" " "	232.2	+ 0.8	+ 15.9
		Turk the second second	Design Street	100	
	* The items of expenditu	ire on which the " all ite	ms" figur	es are base	d are food

### ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

#### **Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards**

During February the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued 16 awards, Nos. 95 to 110\*. Three of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 96 (4th February).—Parties: Members of Associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the Constructional En-Union engaged on erection contracts by these employers Claim: For height money for working between 30 feet and 100 feet, for an increase in radius allowance and for payment in respect of travelling time at holiday periods, and for an adjustment in the payment for travelling vouchers. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim in respect of height money had not been established; that the radius allowance should be increased by 25 per cent. and calculated to the nearest penny on a daily basis, halfpennies being rounded up to the nearest penny above; and that travelling time at holiday periods should be paid for the return journey to the job

Award No. 99 (7th February).—Parties: Members of the Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners, and members of the Watermen, Lightermen, Tugmen and Bargemen's Union and of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Matter in dispute: The dispute related to the following questions: (a) whether there should be a flat rate bonus in substitution for the piece-work payment in the Legal Quay section and, if so, how much; (b) whether in addition there should be a flat rate bonus increase applicable to all sections and, if so, how much; and (c) whether there should be a contingency so, how much; and (c) whether there should be a contingency allowance for any grades or categories of workpeople according to skill and, if so, what should be the amount and to which grades or categories should it apply. Award: As regards item (c), the Tribunal found that the claim of the Unions for a contingency allowance in respect of skill had not been established. As regards item (a), the Tribunal were of the opinion that some alternative form of payment should be substituted for the piece-work payment at present paid only when barges are actually engaged in receiving goods from piece-work gangs. The Tribunal referred this item back to the parties for settlement by negotiation. The Triitem back to the parties for settlement by negotiation. The Tri-bunal also recommended that the question contained in item (b) should be considered again in the light of any settlement which might be reached by the parties in relation to item (a).

Award No. 101 (11th February).—Parties: Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the Midland Clay Industries Joint Council, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: That piece-workers should be paid the same flat advance for each hour worked as was payable to time-workers employed at the same works under the terms of the agreement made by the Midland Clay Industries Joint Council on 13th August, 1951. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim with effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 11th August, 1951.

#### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

#### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During February the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two

awards, Nos. 179 and 180\*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 179 (2nd February).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Ministry of Health. Claim: Professional Civil Servants and the Ministry of Health. Claim: For increase with retrospective effect in salary scales for technical officers in the Supplies Division and Pharmaceutical Section. Award: The Tribunal awarded that as from 1st October, 1950, the salary scales (London male), of the following officers of the Supplies Division and the Chief Pharmacists' Section of the Ministry of Health should be:—Chief Inspector, £1,200 by £50 to £1,500; Senior Technical Officers, £900 by £30 to £1,020 by £40 to £1,100;

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 119.

Technical Officers Grade I, £700 by £25 to £900; Technical Officers Grade II, £575 by £25 to £700 (linked to age 28 with deductions of £25 a year for each year below 28),

Award No. 180 (27th February).—Parties: The Prison Officers' Association, the Prison Commissioners and the Scottish Home Department. Claim: For increased scales of pay with retrospective effect for certain prison staff. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the following scales of pay should be applied without provincial differentiation to the undermentioned staffs in H.M. Prisons and Borstals in England, Wales and Scotland with effect from 1st January, 1952:—Officers: Men, 135s. 6d. by 5s. to 172s., after 15 years 177s., and after 20 years 182s.; Women, 118s. by 4s. 6d. to 148s. 3d., after 15 years 152s. 9d., and after 20 years 157s. 3d.; Principal Officers: Men, 184s. by 6s. to 200s., Women, 160s. by 5s. to 172s. 6d.; Chief Officers: Class II, Men, 207s. by 7s. to 221s., Women, 184s. by 6s. to 196s., Class I, Men, 230s. by 7s. to 251s., Women, 201s. by 7s. to 222s.; Engineers: Class II, 190s. by 6s. to 207s., Class I, 207s. by 6s. to 218s. 6d.; Foremen of Works, 218s. 6d. by 7s. to 232s. Scotland only: Stores Officers, 141s. 6d. by 5s. to 177s. 6d., after 15 years 182s. 6d. and after 20 years 187s. 6d.; Principal Stores Officers, 157s. by 5s. to 177s. by 6s. to 205s. 6d.; Chief Stores Officers, 207s. by 7s. to 221s. Award No. 180 (27th February).—Parties: The Prison Officers'

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

#### **Industrial Court Awards**

During February the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2358 and 2359, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2358 (6th February).—Parties: The Trade Union side and the Official side of the Ministry of Supply Joint Industrial Council. Claim: For a certain process worker Grade I to be paid at Grade I rate for a week while doing Grade III work. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly. awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2359 (29th February).—Parties: The Employees' Side and the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport (Catering National Sectional Panel). Claim: That catering equipment stores workers whose terms and conditions of employment are governed by an agreement dated 29th February should have (1) their hours reduced from 48 to 44 a week (2) double time payment for Sunday duty, (3) some consideration given to increasing their wages, (4) some improvement in the weekly overtime payments. Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

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

During February two awards were issued by Boards of Arbitration appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The awards are summarised below :-

(1) Parties: Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis and the Civil Service Clerical Association. Claim: For an increase in the salary scales for members of the female civil staff employed on communications duties. Award: The Board awarded an increase of 7s. 6d. a week above the present wage rates as and from 1st January, 1951.

(2) Parties: Two Sides of the National Joint Council for the Port Transport Industry. Claim: To determine the claim of the Workpeople's Side (1) for an increase on the existing day rates Workpeople's Side (1) for an increase on the existing day rates with a percentage increase to piece-workers; (2) for the present holiday agreement to be amended to provide for two weeks' holiday with pay; (3) for an increase in attendance money and the guaranteed fall back. Award: The Board awarded: Under Part (1) of the claim that the daily wages of men on time rates shall be increased by 1s. 6d., and the minimum daily wage on the half-daily basis shall be 22s. 6d. For piece-workers, the minimum guarantee shall be increased to 22s. 6d. a day on the half-daily basis with consequential increases during overtime periods; in addition, the rates of piece-workers shall be increased by adjustments based on the same principles adopted for the increases set out in Para. 2 (ii) of the agreement dated 5th February, 1951. Under Part (2) of the claim, the Board awarded that the present holiday agreement shall be amended to provide for two weeks' annual holiday with pay for each year at the standard time rate for a 44-hour week. Part (3) of the claim was not established.

In addition, an independent Chairman was appointed under the

In addition, an independent Chairman was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to deal with a difference between the two Sides of the Board of Conciliation for the Cumberland Iron

Ore Trade.—Parties: West Coast Hematite Iron Ore Proprietors' Association and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. Claim: For an increase of £1 a week for all shift and day workers. Award: That the rates for all adult shift and day workers shall be increased by 1s. a shift as from 25th February, 1952.

### Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

#### **Notices of Proposal**

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

Road Haulage Wages Council.-Proposal R.H.(39), dated 1st February, for revising statutory minimum remuneration for drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 15 tons operating under A or B licences or defence permits, and amending the provisions relating to night work, subsistence and overtime.

Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal C.T.(50), dated 12th February, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal V.(48), dated 15th February, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Toy Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Y.(46), dated 26th February, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration for male and female workers.

Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal O.(46), dated 29th February, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday

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 February 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 Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 206 (B.(50)), dated 4th February and effective from 20th February. This Order prescribes payment of supplemental rates (for workers other than home workers) and general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for all workers in relation to whom the Council operates.—See page 109.

The Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 207 (V.(47)), dated 4th February and effective from 22nd February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for all workers (other than female homeworkers).—See page 109.

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 291 (M.(71)), dated 15th February and effective from 29th February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers in all sections of the trade.—See page 109.

The Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 309 (O.(47)), dated 18th February and effective from 7th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and a revised piece work basis time rate for females.

The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 310 (P.(52)), dated 18th February and effective from 5th March. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and a revised piece work basis time rate for female workers.

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 404 (M.D.(66)), dated 29th February and effective from 16th March. This order increases statutory minimum remuneration for work (a) performed on a Sunday being the worker's rest day but not a customary holiday, and (b) performed between the hours of 9 p.m.

# Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland).

#### Notices of Proposal

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

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.R. (N.57), dated 1st February, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.113), dated 8th February, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male workers.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N.114), dated 22nd February, for revised provisions for the allowance of customary holidays and payment of holiday

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

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (N.I.W.R. (N.42)), dated 20th February and effective from 29th February. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and the piece work basis time rate for male workers.

The General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (N.I.W.R. (N.43)), dated 20th February and effective from 29th February. This Order requires certain customary holidays to be allowed in addition to annual holidays, and fixes the payment for such holidays.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (N.I.Bk. (N.151)), dated 25th February and effective from 5th March. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates for transport workers.

The Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (N.I.R. N.58)), dated 27th February and effective from 11th March. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (N.I.B. (N.49)), dated 25th February and effective from 6th March. This Order prescribes increases in statutory minimum remuneration, by way of supplemental payments, for all workers.

#### Catering Wages Act, 1943 Notices of Proposal

During February notice of intention to submit to the Minister of Labour and National Service a wages regulation proposal was issued by the following Wages Board:—

Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Board:—Proposal U.P.R.(11), dated 29th February, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers.

#### **Wages Regulation Orders**

During February the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposal made to him by the Wages Board concerned:—

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 205 (L.N.R.(26)), dated 4th February and effective from 2nd March. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for managerial grades including club stewards and club stewardesses.

#### Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

† Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit; and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 119.

are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of main-

are thus the case law which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.

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

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts

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

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 119.

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 119.

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

#### Decision No. R(U)4/52 (7th February)

#### **Decision of the Commissioner**

"My decision is that the claimant was not unemployed on 1st, 2nd and 10th October, 1951.

"The question whether the firm at which the claimant works was closed on the above-mentioned dates because of slackness of trade or because the employers desired to observe the Jewish holiday is one of fact. The Local Tribunal found that the claimant was not on holiday on those days because his enforced idleness was due to the fact that the firm was closed owing to slackness of trade. I fully realise the difficulty in which the Tribunal found themselves when they had before them the statement of the employers that the claimant 'was not paid for the Jewish holidays October 1st, 2nd and 10th, three days in all' because 'our premises are closed through slackness of trade.'

"The above statement, however, does not afford a complete exposition of the state of affairs. The employers have stated that their firm has been closed on Jewish holidays in each of the last 10 years. The days of closing, they say, have not been the same in each year because of the incidence of the Jewish calendar. No payment is made in respect of holidays, it appears, and so the fact that the claimant is not of the Jewish persuasion appears to have no bearing on the question of wages. I am informed that approximately two-thirds of the employees of the firm are Jews.

"In the circumstances, although it may well have been convenient that Jewish holidays occurred at a time when there was a shortage of work, I am forced to the conclusion, in this case, that the primary reason for closing the workshop was the fact that it was customary for the employers and the majority of the workers The question whether the firm at which the claimant works

shortage of work, I am forced to the conclusion, in this case, that the primary reason for closing the workshop was the fact that it was customary for the employers and the majority of the workers in this factory to observe the Jewish holidays. Although himself not a Jew, the claimant was bound by the terms and conditions of his employment at that firm to abstain from work there, because the firm was closed for a 'holiday'. He was therefore 'on holiday' on the days in question within the meaning of Regulation 6(1)(e)(i) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] and in the result those days could not be treated as days of unemployment in his those days could not be treated as days of unemployment in his case, and the fact that he received no holiday payment is not material. The appeal of the Insurance Officer is allowed".

#### Decision No. R(I) 8/52 (26th January)

Claim for industrial injury benefit: An insurance agent interviewed a prospective member at a club and then drove him to his home on the pillion of a motor-cycle. He was injured in a road accident. Held that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of the claimant's employment. Acts done by an agent to obtain business only arise out of employment if reasonably necessary or proper to be done. Section 8 not applicable.

#### **Decision of the Commissioner**

" My decision is that the personal injury suffered by the claimant

"My decision is that the personal injury suffered by the claimant on 14th July, 1951, was not caused by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

"The claimant, who is 39 years of age, has been employed as a full-time insurance agent by a certain Benefit Society since September, 1948. At 11.20 p.m. on the night of Saturday, 14th July, 1951, the claimant was driving his motor-cycle and had, as a pillion passenger, a man whom the claimant thought was likely to join the Benefit Society as a member. The claimant was driving this prospective member to the latter's home, when they met with a road accident in the course of the journey, in which the claimant was injured. The question is whether this was an industrial accident within the meaning of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. Injuries) Act, 1946.

The claimant lives at M.T. The prospective member lives at "The claimant lives at M.T. The prospective member lives at R., some ten miles away. The prospective member had come to see the claimant at a club at M.T. at 8.15 p.m. on the Saturday night, and had lost his last bus home at 10.20 p.m. They therefore went into the claimant's house, the claimant changed into motorcycle clothing, and the claimant drove the prospective member as a pillion passenger to R. In the course of the journey he ran into a sheep on the road and so met with the accident in question. The prospective member has not yet joined the Benefit Society as he has been unemployed since the accident, but he did take home a proposal form. Insurance agents such as the claimant are expected

been unemployed since the accident, but he did take home a proposal form. Insurance agents such as the claimant are expected by their employers to work if necessary until late at night, and business is often obtained then from people who are away at work all day. The claimant is allowed entertainment money to secure business, and is also paid a travelling allowance of £3 a year.

"The Local Insurance Officer and the Local Appeal Tribunal decided that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of the claimant's employment. In my judgment their decision was correct. In order that the accident may be one arising out of the employment, it must be shown that it was brought about by an act which the claimant was authorised by his employers, expressly or impliedly, to perform, or was an act so closely incidental to that which he was authorised to perform that it was reasonably necessary and proper for him to do it. Even if I were to assume that interviewing and entertaining the prospective member at the necessary and proper for him to do it. Even if I were to assume that interviewing and entertaining the prospective member at the club were a part of the claimant's duty (and this is by no means clear to me), I cannot hold that to drive the prospective member home by night on a pillion was impliedly authorised by the claimant's employers or was even remotely incidental to the proper performance of his duty. It was certainly not expressly authorised by the employers. Not everything done by an agent for the purpose

of obtaining business can be said to arise out of the employment. of obtaining business can be said to arise out of the employment. The agent may be prepared to take risks for the purpose of getting business which are so hazardous that they could not by any stretch of imagination be regarded as part of his duty or as reasonably incidental thereto. A test suggested by Lord Sumner in Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company v. Highley 10 B.W.C.C. at page 263 is useful in the present case, viz., was it part of the claimant's employment to hazard, to suffer, or to do that which caused his injury. In my judgment, the answer is clearly 'No'. The act in guestion did not arise out of the claimant's employment in question did not arise out of the claimant's employment.

"I have not overlooked Section 8 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, but Section 8 assists the claimant only if the accident would have been deemed to arise out of the employment notwithstanding that it was done without instructions from the employer. The difficulty that the claimant cannot overcome in this case is not that he was acting without instructions, but that the act which he did was not reasonably incidental to his employment. It was something different in kind from anything that he was required or expected to do; see Decision C.I. 28/49 (reported). I must dismiss the claimant's appeal".

#### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,\* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The price of each Instrument, etc., unless otherwise indicated is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

indicated is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 206; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 4th February; The Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 207; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 4th February; The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 291; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 15th February; The Pin, Hook and Eye, and Snap Fastener Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 309; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 18th February; The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 310; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 18th February; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 404), dated 29th February. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment)

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Non-residential Establishment) (Managers and Club Stewards) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 205; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), made on 4th February by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 117.

The Fire Services (Ranks and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 330; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free); The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 334 (S.13); price 3d. net, 4½d. post free). These Regulations were made on 20th February by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs and the Secretary of State for Scotland, respectively, under the Fire Services Act, 1947.—See page 111.

The Aliens (Employment) (Visiting Forces) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 221), made on 6th February by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs under the Aliens Order, 1920, as subsequently

The Order, which came into operation on 11th February, revokes the Aliens (Employment) (Allied Forces) Order, 1946 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1946, page 205). It provides that an alien who is a member of the naval, military or air forces of certain who is a member of the naval, military or air forces of certain countries (namely, Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal or the United States of America) and who in certain circumstances is not actually on service may not enter into, or continue in, any employment with an employer without the permission, as appropriate, of the Minister of Labour and National Service or the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland, or otherwise become, or continue to be engaged in any business, profession or occupation for reward without the permission of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. The Order also applies to any alien who has, since the coming into operation of the Order, been discharged from any of the specified forces and has not since his discharge landed in the United Kingdom with the leave of an immigration officer. United Kingdom with the leave of an immigration officer.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Colliery Workers Supplementary Scheme) Amendment Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 344; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 22nd February by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 93.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 373; price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), made on 25th February by the Minister of National Insurance, with the consent of the Treasury, under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951.—See page 93.

The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act Extension Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 350), made on 22nd February by Her Majesty in Council under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. The Order extends the application of Part I of that Act to the year 1952, to enable members of Her Majesty's military and air forces of the descriptions specified in Section one of the Act to be called up for training or instructor duties during that year.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1951 (page 186).

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Accidents.—Accidents, how they happen and how to prevent them. Vol. 10 (New Series). January, 1952. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10½d.).

Careers.—(1) Choice of Careers. New Series. (i) No. 17: The Plumber; (ii) No. 22: Woollen and Worsted Cloth Manufacture. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.) each; (iii) No. 23: Woollen and Worsted Yarn Manufacture. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.). (2) Careers for Men and Women Series. No. 10: Church Work, Clerical and Lay Workers. Price 9d. (10½d.). Ministry of Labour and National

Census of Production.—Final Reports on the Census of Production for 1948. (i) Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods. (ii) Cattle, Dog and Poultry Goods. (iii) Watch and Clock. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.) each. (iv) Textile Finishing. Price 3s. (3s. 1½d.). Board of Trade.

Civil Service.—Staffs Employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st January, 1952, compiled from returns furnished to the Treasury. Cmd. 8482. Treasury. Price 2d. (3½d.).

Cost of Living.—Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices. Cmd. 8481. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).—See page 89.

Disabled Persons.—Disabled Persons in Government Employment. Statement concerning the Number of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Industrial Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1950, and 1st October, 1951. Cmd. 8471. Treasury. Price 2d. (3½d.).—See page 93.

Economic Aid.—Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America on United States Economic Aid. London, January, 1952. Treaty Series, No. 9 (1952). Cmd. 8480. Foreign Office. Price 3d. (4½d.).

Industry.—The Worker in Industry: A series of Centenary Lectures delivered in 1951. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).—See page 92.

Milling Machines.—Second Report of the Committee on the afeguarding of Milling Machines. Ministry of Labour and lational Service. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).—See page 93.

Mines and Quarries.—(i) Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, for 1950. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 10½d.). (ii) Provisional Statement of Number of Deaths by Accidents at Mines and Quarries in Great Britain during 1951. Price 4d. (5½d.). Ministry of Fuel and Power.—See page 90.

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\* See footnote \* in next column.

National Income and Expenditure.—Preliminary National Income and Expenditure Estimates 1948 to 1951. Cmd. 8486. Treasury. Price 6d.  $(7\frac{1}{2}d.)$ .

National Insurance.—Time Limits. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee in accordance with Section 41 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, on the Time Limits for claiming penefit. Cmd. 8483. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 9d. (10½d.).—See page 93.

Pensions.—Twenty-sixth Report of the Ministry of Pensions for the period 1st April, 1950, to 31st March, 1951. H.C. 288. Ministry of Pensions. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).

Post Office.—Report of the Post Office (Departmental Classes) Recognition Committee. Cmd. 8470. General Post Office. Price

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

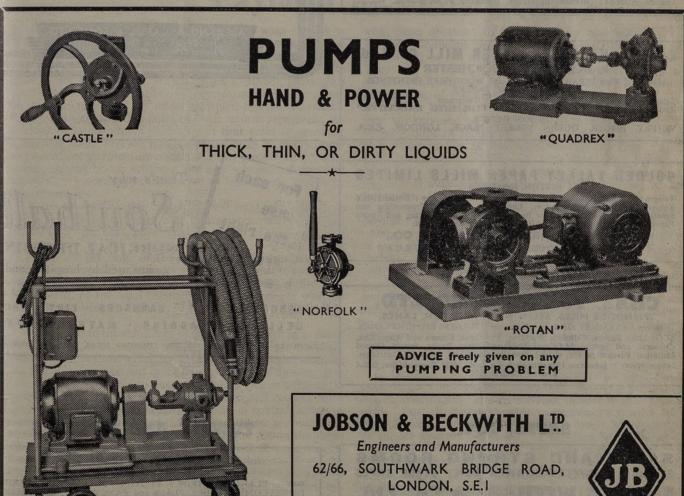
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