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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 April, 1952

N April, 1952, 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 GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for March, 1952). In the enquiry of April, 1952, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 3,000 additional employers asking for particulars of the number.

In the enquiry of April, 1952, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 3,000 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last pay-week in April, 1952, 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 outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; 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.

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 April, 1952, or to be employing no wage-earners

within the scope of the enquiry) was about 62,000, of which approximately 59,700 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 nearly 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 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 April, 1952, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 305 and 306, 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 April, 1952, and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 307 and 308.

Weekly Earnings in April, 1952

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1952, 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 April, 1952. 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 April, 1952, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The earnings of these women averaged 48s. 3d. and the hours worked averaged 22·0. 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 92s. 2d. would have been altered by only 4d. (to 91s. 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 6d. Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in The small number of men employed as part-time workers have been

Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1952*

Industry Group	(21)	en years id er)†	You and (un 21 ye	Boys der	(18)	nd		rls der ears)	Wor	ll kers:
Freatment of non-metal- liferous mining pro-	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
ducts other than coal	179	4	84	0	89	8	58	9	153	11
Chemical and allied trades	174	3	79	1	94	5	60	6	152	9
Metal manufacture	197	4	82	3	98	9	61	0	183	10
Engineering, shipbuilding			1							
and electrical goods	184	8	65	6	100	4	61	8	161	1
Vehicles Metal goods not else-	189	7	65	9	107	1	66	10	170	7
Metal goods not else- where specified	183	7	71	0	92	8	58	9	147	4
Precision instruments.	103	1	/1	U	34	0	20	9	14/	7
jewellery, etc	179	2	67	9	97	10	60	4	142	7
Textiles	156	6	71	5	90	1	65	2	114	4
Leather, leather goods			1000			1993				
and fur	152	3	69	7	86	5	54	4	121	7
Clothing	154	4	67	3	87	9	52	5	99	8
Food, drink and tobacco Manufactures of wood	157	9	67	5	88	3	55	9	126	6
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	167	7	72	4	97	0	55	6	144	3
D dtt	191	ó	66	2	96	2	55	11	149	1.
Other manufacturing in-	151		00	-	30	-	33	11	143	
dustries	173	11	76	4	91	0	59	8	138	6
All manufacturing in-	170		60		00				145	
dustries	179	4	69	4	92	6	58	2	145	11
Mining and quarrying	100000	Ball all	F1020000				NO REP	2000	1992 100	4343
(excluding coal)	169	9	88	10	95	9	8		164	7
Building and contracting	170	9	80	5	85	7	2000	1000	162	4
Gas, electricity and water	161	4	72	7	90	5	8		155	5
Transport and communi-	000		1000		10000		1000		18376	
cation (excluding rail-	2000		TO ALCO		55586		12000			
ways, London Trans- port and British Road	7		0.75075		100000		19 19 19		32000	
Services)	162	2	72	2	120	11	52	11	155	9
National and local	102	-	12	-	120	11	32	11	133	,
government service	139	3	76	9	86	2	52	0	130	6
		(8)	100000		The state of the s	No. of Contract of				1000
All the above, including	3 35		HARM		10000		A PROPERTY.		1	
manufacturing indus- tries¶	173	7	71	9	92	2	57	0	147	3
tries¶	1/3		/1	9	92	4	31	9	14/	3

It should be observed that the figures shown in the Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 305 and 306, 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. It should be observed that the figures shown in the Table, and

Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1952

Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1952

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in April, 1952, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 307 and 308. 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.

OF POLITICAL AND

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-	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
liferous mining products other than coal	49.0	44.3	41.3	42.2	47.1
Chemical and allied trades	47.0	43.4	42.0	41.8	45.8
Metal manufacture	47.8	43.6	41.5	41.9	47.1
Engineering, shipbuilding	47.0	43.0	41.3	41.9	4/-1
and electrical goods	48.2	44.0	42.1	42.4	46.8
Vehicles	46.6	43.6	41.5	42.2	45.9
Metal goods not else-	10 0	45 0	71 5	72 2	43.3
where specified	47.2	44.0	40.9	41.2	45.0
Precision instruments.					43 0
jewellery, etc.	45.9	43.8	40.9	42.7	44.2
Textiles	44.7	42.8	39.2	40.8	41.6
Leather, leather goods					
and fur	43.9	43.4	40.4	42.2	42.6
Clothing	42.6	42.8	39 · 1	40.9	40.3
Food, drink and tobacco	48.3	44.3	43.0	43.0	46.1
Manufactures of wood					
and cork	45.7	44.0	41.3	42.1	44.8
Paper and printing	45.6	43 · 1	42.1	42.4	44.3
Other manufacturing in-					
dustries	47.1	43.8	41.8	42.4	45.1
All manufacturing in-		THE RESERVE	San Carlos	STANCE VOICE	STATE OF THE PARTY
	47.1	43.7	40.8	41.6	45.0
dustries	47-1	43.7	40.0	41.0	43.0
Mining and quarrying				CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	
(excluding coal)	48.4	45.1	41.8	8	48 - 1
Building and contracting	47.9	45.6	40.0	8	47.6
Gas, electricity and water	47.6	44.3	40.3	anana	47.3
Transport and communi-	200000000			3	
cation (excluding rail-					
ways, London Trans-	SECTION AND PROPERTY.				
port and British Road					
Services)	49.4	45.4	44.5	41.7	48.9
National and local					
government service	45.6	43.7	40.4	40.8	44.8
		750000000000000000000000000000000000000	Control of the last	COLUMN TO A COLUMN	Control of the Contro
All the above, including	100000000000000000000000000000000000000				
manufacturing indus-	47.2	44.0	40.0	41 6	15.6
tries¶	47.3	44.2	40.9	41.6	45.6
		200000000000000000000000000000000000000	70 SON		

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 307 and 308 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 April, 1952, 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.

Hourly Earnings in April, 1952

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 April, 1952, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 307 and 308.

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1952

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 Chemical and allied trades Metal manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding	43·9 44·5 49·5	22·8 21·9 22·6	26·1 27·0 28·6	16·7 17·4 17·5	39·2 40·0 46·8
and electrical goods Vehicles	46·0 48·8	17·9 18·1	28·6 31·0	17·5 19·0	41·3 44·6
where specified Precision instruments,	46.7	19.4	27.2	17.1	39 · 3
jewellery, etc. Textiles Leather, leather goods	46·8 42·0	18·6 20·0	28·7 27·6	17·0 19·2	38·7 33·0
and fur	41 · 6 43 · 5 39 · 2	19·2 18·9 18·3	25·7 26·9 24·6	15·5 15·4 15·6	34·2 29·7 32·9
and cork Paper and printing Other manufacturing in-	44·0 50·3	19·7 18·4	28·2 27·4	15·8 15·8	38·6 40·4
dustries	44.3	20.9	26.1	16.9	36.9
All manufacturing industries	45.7	19.0	27.2	16.8	38.9
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal) Building and contracting Gas, electricity and water Transport and communi- cation (excluding rail- ways, London Trans-	42·1 42·8 40·7	23·6 21·2 19·7	27·5 25·7 26·9	anapua	41·1 40·9 39·4
port and British Road Services)	39 · 4	19·1	32.6	15.2	38 · 2
ment service	36.6	21 · 1	25.6	15.3	35.0
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	44.0	19.5	27.0	16.7	38.8

^{† ‡ § || ¶} See corresponding footnotes in previous column,

Earnings and Hours in April, 1952, 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 April, 1952, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

de bind De hilted	ate		bus ods 1	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers
appire		Day V			Averag	ge Weekly I	Barnings	111001
1938 Octo	ber	Yout		s. d. 69 0	s. d. 26 1	s. d. 32 6	s. d. 18 6	s. d. 53 3
1946 Octo		TROV	1.0	120 9 123 5	46 6	65 3 67 4	38 8	101 0
1947 April Octol				123 5	47 4 51 10	67 4	40 2 43 9	103 6 108 2
1948 April		1000		134 0	57 2	72 11	48 4	114 0
Octo		100000	1	137 11	58 9	74 6	49 5	117 4
1949 April		1500		139 11	58 6	77 2	50 3	119 4
Octol	ber			142 8	60 1	78 9	51 8	121 9
950 April				145 9	61 5	80 6	51 10	124 1
Octol 1951 April	ber	6.39		150 5 160 2	63 9	82 7 87 4	53 5 55 11	128 0 136 2
Octo				160 2 166 0	66 11 69 1	87 4 90 1	55 11 57 11	136 2
1952 April			1::3	173 7	71 9	92 2	57 9	147 3
				Pe	rcentage Ir	ncrease since	October,	1938
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
946 Octol	per		12.1	75	78	101	109	90
1947 April				79	81	107	117	94
Octol 948 April	per			86	99	114	136	103
948 April Octol	105			94 100	119 125	124 129	161	114
949 April	JCI	1000		100	123	137	172	120
Octob	per			107	130	142	179	129
950 April	3 000		300	iii	136	148	180	133
Octol	per	SOUTH	JB 4	118	144	154	189	140
951 April		15. 63	10.0	132	157	169	202	156
	Ser			141	165	177	213	165
Octob 1952 April	JC1	13 1000	COLUMN	152	175	184	212	177

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.

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 108 per cent. higher in April, 1952, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 177 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above. 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 332 and 334) are expressed as index numbers on the basis of June, 1947 = 100. The level of average weekly earnings in April, 1952, expressed as an index number on the basis of April, 1947 = 100, was 142. The details at six-monthly intervals were as follows: The details at six-monthly intervals were as follows:

vd.64	D	ate	1512	Elus	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947	April	1 30	och 1	0 :03	100	100	100	100
1948	October April	aulo	II bi	100	104	103 108	110	105 110
1949	October	1,000	VEC.	1000	112	111	124	113
	April October		20.00	Dies	113	115	125 128	115 118
1950	April October		COLUMN TO		118	120 123	130	120
1951	April		100000		130	130	135 142	124 132
1952	October				135	134	147	136
1932	April		1000		141	137	151	142

The index of wage rates was 128 at April, 1952, showing a rise of 28 points since June, 1947, as against a rise of 42 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 129 at April, 1952, 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 April, 1952.

* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in April, 1952, have been included on the basis of two part-timers being taken as representing one full-timer.

Average Weekly Hours Worked

170	Date	6	Prote	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
938	October			47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5
946	October		11.00	47.6	44.7	42.6	42.6	46.2
947	April	10000	86.4.00	46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
	October			46.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.2
948	April			46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
	October			46.7	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
949	April	100119	7 (979)	46.6	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3
01:23	October		1 253	46.8	44.0	41.7	42.4	45.4
950	April	-	111162390	47.0	44.2	41.9	42.5	45.6
0.00	October			47.6	44.4	42.0	42.6	46.1
951	April	218/23	19:5	47.9	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.3
0.00	October		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	47.8	44.5	41.5	42.1	46.1
952				47.3	44.2	40.9	41.6	45.6

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

	Date		Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*		
	tenin	125 VI	Average Hourly Earnings						
1938	October		d. 17·4	d. 6·8	d. 9·0	d. 5·0	d. 13·7		
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	October April		30·4 32·0 33·0 34·6 35·4 36·6 37·2 37·9 40·1 41·7 44·0	12·5 13·0 14·1 15·6 16·0 16·4 16·7 17·2 18·0 18·6 19·5	18·4 19·5 20·1 21·0 21·5 22·2 22·7 23·1 23·6 25·0 26·0 27·0	10·9 11·5 12·5 13·7 14·0 14·2 14·6 15·0 15·7	26·2 27·6 28·7 30·2 31·1 31·6 32·2 32·7 33·3 35·3 36·7 38·8		
			Pe	rcentage In	crease since	October, 1	938		
1946 1947	October April October		Per cent. 75 84 90	Per cent. 84 92 108	Per cent. 105 117 124	Per cent. 119 131 - 150	Per cent. 91 101 109		
1948 1949	April October	1	99 104	130 136	134 140	175 182	120 126		
1949	April October April	P. W.	107 110 114	135 141 146	147 152 157	184 192 192	131 135 139		
1951	October		118 130 140	153 165 174	162 178 189	200 214 230	143 158 168		
1952	April	::	153	187	200	234	183		

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 April, 1952, 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)

	Dat	•		Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
loon loon) Hogen	633 3	000 100	100 V 100	Average	e Weekly	Earnings	E dairing
1938	October	·		s. d. 70 11	s. d. 25 11	s. d. 32 10	s. d. 18 7	s. d. 50 4
1946	October	STILL ST	200000	126 7	45 4	65 10	39 0	100 10
1947	April October			129 2 134 5	45 10 49 8	68 0	40 6	103 3
1948	April October			138 8	54 5	73 8 74 11	48 8 49 10	113 3
1949	April October			145 1 148 1	56 11 58 4	77 7 7 7 9 3	50 8 52 0	118 6
1950	April October			151 8	59 10 62 1	81 0	52 2 53 9	123 4 127 5
1951	April October			165 0 172 1	64 3	87 11 90 7	56 4 58 4	134 2
1952	April			179 4	69 4	92 6	58 2	145 11
				Pe	ercentage Ir	ncrease since	October,1	938
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1946	October			78	75	101	110	100
1947	April October		* **	82 90	77 92	107	118	105 115
1948	April October			96 102	110	124 128	162 168	125 132
1949	April October	65	9	105	120 125	136	173 180	135 140
1950	April October		3314	114	131	147	181 189	145 153
1951	April October			133 143	148 158	168 176	203 214	167 178
1952	April	1000	100	153	168	182	213	190

^{*} The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the estimated total 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 305 to 308 the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 52s. 9d. in April, 1952, and the hours worked averaged 15·8.

[‡] In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in April, 1952, have been included on the basis of two part-timers being taken as representing one full-timer. § The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

^{||} 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 306 and 308.

Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

	Date			Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938	October			47.8	46.0	44.0	44.9	46.3
1946	October		3.3	47.7	44.5	42.8	42.7	46.0
1947	April October		1:	46·0 46·2	43.2	41.7	42·0 42·1	44.5
1948	April October			46.3	43.5	41.7	42.3	44.8
1949	April	::	::	46.5	43.7	41.9	42.4	45.0
1950	October April	::	11	46·6 46·9	43.7	41.7	42·3 42·5	45·0 45·2
1951	October April	::		47·5 47·6	44.1	42.1	42.7	45.7
1952	October April		***	47·6 47·1	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.6

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

	Date	•		Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*	
		i de la companya de l	100	Average Hourly Earnings					
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	
1947	April October			33.7	12.7	19.6	11.6	27.8	
1948	April	::	1:	35.9	15.0	21.2	13.8	30.3	
	October			37.0	15.8	21.6	14-1	31.2	
1949	April			37.4	15.6	22.2	14.3	31.6	
1950	October April			38 · 1	16.0	22.8	14.8	32.2	
1930	October		***	39.6	16.9	23.7	15.1	33.5	
1951	April			41.6	17.5	25.1	15.8	35.2	
1952	October			43.4	18.2	26.2	16.6	36.8	
1952	April		1	45.7	19.0	21.2	16.8	38.9	
				P	ercentage I	ncrease sinc	e October,	1938	
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent	
1946	October			79	79	106	120	102	
1947	April October			89	87	118 124	132 152	114	
1948	April			102	121	136	176	133	
1480	October			108	132	140	182	140	
1949	April			110	129	147	186	143	
950	October			114	135	153 158	196 194	148 152	
330	October			122	149	163	202	158	
1951	April			134	157	179	216	171	
1052	October			144	168	191	232	183	
1952	April			157	179	202	236	199	

Increases in Wages since April, 1952

There have been some increases in rates of wages since the last pay-week in April, 1952, when the enquiry into earnings was made, but it is estimated that the effect of these increases has not raised the average general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by more than about two-thirds of one per cent. during the four months May, 1952, to August, 1952, inclusive. The main increases which occurred in that period affected workers employed in the following industries and services:—roadstone quarrying, brickmaking in England and Wales, glass container manufacture, seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture, soap, candle and edible fat manufacture, iron and steel manufacture, jute preparing, spinning and weaving, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, linen and cotton handkerchief and linen piece goods manufacture in Northern Ireland, carpet manufacture, flour milling, baking, tobacco manufacture, home grown timber trade There have been some increases in rates of wages since the last manufacture in Northern Ireland, carpet manufacture, flour milling, baking, tobacco manufacture, home grown timber trade in England and Wales, wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture in England and Wales, printing industry, rubber manufacture, goods transport by road, and County Council roadmen in England and Wales.

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

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

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 males and female workers in Great Britain the average weekly earnings were as follows:—

		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 1947 October-1948 March 1948 April - 1948 September 1948 October-1949 March 1949 April - 1949 September 1949 October-1950 March 1950 April - 1950 September 1951 April - 1951 September 1951 April - 1951 September 1951 October-1952 March		s. d. 97 7 104 4 108 7½ 105 1½ 114 9 110 9½ 115 7½ 115 7½ 123 3½ 126 8	s. d. 62 3 67 8 71 2 68 10½ 77 0 72 5½ 77 10½ 74 10 79 5 83 0	8. d. 65 1½ 70 5 73 4½ 9 76 6 1 75 3½ 77 11 82 2½ 85 5
Yearly periods 1947 April -1948 March 1948 April -1949 March 1949 April -1950 March 1950 April -1951 March 1951 April -1952 March	Per cent	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \ 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 106 \ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 112 \ 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 115 \ 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 125 \ 0 \end{array}$	64 11½ 70 0½ 74 8½ 76 4½ 81 2½	67 9 73 1 76 6 76 71 83 91

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.

In the coal mining industry, information collected by the National Coal Board on a special return shows that for all classes of work-people combined, including juveniles, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 1s. 9d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 2s. 0d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 40s. 6d. in the week ended 26th April, 1952. For the week ended 7th April, 1951, the corresponding cash earnings were 36s. 4d. corresponding cash earnings were 36s. 4d.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of work-eople were 222s. 8d. in the week ended 26th April, 1952, and people were 222s. 8d. In the week character 20th April, 12 200s. 11d. in the corresponding week in the previous year.

For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the weekly cash earnings in the week ended 26th April, 1952, averaged 233s. 3d., and in the corresponding week of 1951, 209s. 8d. The value of allowances in kind for the corresponding periods (10s. 6d. in 1952 and 10s. 2d. in 1951) is not included in these figures.

Since the beginning of 1949 the average weekly earnings for wageearners 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 appxoximately 3 per cent.

The figures relating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given on pages 306 and 308 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 pay-week in April, 1952, the earnings of all classes of dock workers on the pay-rolls during that week averaged 196s. Od., inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances. In the three months April–June, 1952, the average earnings were 193s. 3d. a week.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING FOR THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1952

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1952

(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.)

	Num		age-earners irns receiv		by the	Av	erage earn ir	ings* in the April, 195	e last pay-	week
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	5,033 13,456 3,729 7,667 6,539	266 533 258 388 421	25 45 9 28 635	- 2 - 3 85	5,324 14,036 3,996 8,086 7,680	s. d. 190 6 169 1 141 6 168 5 174 1	s. d. 100 2 84 6 68 0 94 10 93 4	s. d. 98 5	s. d.	185 6 165 7 136 7 164 7 162 3
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	43,451 18,729 18,147 14,628 8,341 34,105	3,585 1,978 1,873 1,079 227 1,813	4,226 23,185 4,579 3,071 175 2,404	403 3,080 474 243 11 295	51,665 46,972 25,073 19,021 8,754 38,617	178 9 171 9 173 2 172 1 213 11 181 4	88 8 79 6 78 1 78 8 88 10 86 4	97 3 88 4 89 7 88 11 	68 3 58 2 52 9 52 6 	165 0 119 3 148 6 151 10 207 10 170 5
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.	12,164 88,255 7,539 17,635 11,579 11,216 15,427 14,112	263 3,703 409 507 556 778 755 486	35 13,735 7,876 8,000 2,883 7,734 840 1,996	5 1,467 1,222 844 219 1,673 22 143	12,467 107,399‡ 17,046 26,986 15,237 21,401 17,044 16,737	178 6 179 7 156 3 172 6 157 2 169 6 183 11 160 5	82 3 81 7 72 10 85 7 74 1 71 6 79 2 75 7	92 8 88 7 114 6 86 6 89 5 97 7 86 11	58 6 61 8 71 2 48 6 59 7	176 2 163 3 116 2 150 6 139 2 128 5 174 10 148 4
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Timplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	17,189 152,325 66,500 11,265 10,942 27,133 65,411	471 9,699 5,362 1,129 846 1,371 2,371	176 6,092 6,909 1,899 401 2,628 8,197	5 184 639 268 17 134 379	17,841 168,300 79,410 14,561 12,206 31,266 76,358	196 3 202 8 191 6 205 2 205 7 189 10 193 11	89 8 84 0 76 7 90 4 87 2 82 2 83 7	96 3 97 2 91 0 106 11 100 2 102 10	59 3 62 3 — 64 10	192 6 191 10 174 6 178 9 193 11 177 0 180 1
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 Other Electrical Goods	138,699 59,935 17,564 11,711 35,294 43,612 32,204 39,450 333,787 68,284 23,253 18,269 20,328 8,680 6,129 33,673	15,965 9,409 2,415 1,022 4,332 1,349 4,108 1,447 3,477 34,782 8,993 1,314 1,350 1,883 125 4,188	1,819 784 948 334 4,568 1,822 5,158 8,595 1,239 44,608 25,296 11,824 11,988 19,988 12,912 2,391 18,964	145 56 62 3 214 44 45 432 152 42 2,389 1,615 772 706 1,028 1,558 1,558 1,489	156,628 70,184 20,989 13,070 44,408 21,421 53,310 42,398 44,208 417,289‡ 104,188 37,163 31,723 43,227 23,708 8,751 58,314	184 8 175 1 161 0 187 3 199 9 199 7 174 5 188 4 182 0 185 10 189 11 188 8 182 1 179 10 177 6 185 7 182 8	65 1 63 5 59 7 64 11 70 6 67 2 63 1 62 11 66 3 65 9 65 4 70 7 68 3 67 6 69 10	94 2 99 6 93 5 99 3 107 4 93 10 108 1 96 7 100 9 102 6 94 11 105 6 98 6 103 6 102 8 97 7		171 4 159 2 145 11 175 3 176 2 183 1 157 2 167 4 170 4 165 11 155 10 151 11 147 0 134 7 159 8 143 5
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.	165,460 57,207 2,949 60,156 79,694 48,409 12,028 18,313 2,082	11,949 11,710 826 12,536 6,090 2,280 1,714 1,805 392	15,512 2,355 111 2,466 7,179 14,495 301 443 999	855 146 18 164 279 848 11 21 107	193,776 71,418 3,904 75,322 93,242 66,032 14,054 20,582 3,580	207 11 154 7 145 0 154 1 206 9 200 1 177 1 186 10 154 2	78 0 59 1 57 1 58 11 69 0 75 2 65 2 68 10 66 7	115 3 93 6 92 11 108 10 106 8 102 7 85 1 84 9	73 3 — 60 9 70 4 —	191 10 136 8 124 2 136 1 189 10 173 7 161 9 174 2 122 3
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	19,267 13,116 20,038 18,169 13,528 15,188 69,740	1,717 1,095 1,492 1,149 1,294 1,417 5,586	9,502 9,515 2,841 4,190 15,554 7,332 30,812	953 600 154 442 2,234 514 2,609	31,439 24,326 24,525 23,950 32,610 24,451 108,747	182 7 180 3 190 10 184 9 176 2 182 11 183 8	69 0 73 4 77 0 71 7 70 6 68 0 70 7	89 8 97 9 95 8 90 3 89 10 95 4 92 11	50 10 63 10 	144 4 140 3 172 2 160 5 122 6 147 6 149 3
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	26,557 3,975 5,543 3,174	3,531 422 531 625	12,382 3,074 3,649 535	971 398 531 46	43,441 7,869 10,254 4,380	180 11 173 0 179 0 173 2	69 0 71 0 67 0 59 9	100 10 106 2 85 8 92 5	63 4 62 9 55 3	146 5 135 10 133 7 145 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	38,468 24,984 63,452 53,869 19,024 8,832 9,531 5,017	2,528 1,508 4,036 3,441 659 572 3,270 406	60,861 43,986 104,847 57,911 6,164 11,211 21,371 6,593	5,812 3,826 9,638 7,605 574 1,600 5,093 564	108,122‡ 74,417‡ 182,539‡ 122,826 26,421 22,215 39,265 12,580	145 6 154 5 149 0 153 5 161 5 151 11 132 10 142 1	81 11 77 8 80 4 71 3 71 7 71 7 71 7 79 2 73 9	87 0 103 0 93 9 86 9 94 8 97 7 72 10 90 0	67 10 74 1 70 4 67 4 65 0 69 9 55 7 68 10	106 9 118 4 111 6 114 4 141 6 116 6 84 0 109 3

^{*} 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 being 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.

[Excluding railway workshops.

^{*} In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in April, 1952, have been included on the basis of two part-timers being taken as representing one full-timer.

Table I.—Numbers of Wage-Earners Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1952—continued

description of the all products are also and the second of the second se	Nun	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received					rage earni in	ngs* in the April, 1952	last pay-	week
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	3,146 17,251 3,248 8,015 3,033 2,943 36,945 8,018	632 1,543 387 976 259 366 2,407 578	5,280 38,256 3,627 7,691 6,756 7,994 13,421 3,845	926 8,487 502 2,501 1,052 1,827 1,565 307	10,197‡ 65,537 7,764 19,183 11,100 13,130 54,338 12,748	s. d. 150 4 188 9 155 1 174 9 147 9 149 5 158 10 174 0	s. d. 61 8 66 9 71 9 73 7 68 6 64 8 74 11 85 9	s. d. 79 11 96 0 83 0 101 0 86 6 76 10 85 0 90 11	s. d. 54 8 67 5 59 0 66 3 63 2 53 0 62 10 70 7	s. d. 98 9 116 0 111 1 125 11 100 7 89 5 134 1 142 5
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	17,937 3,893 1,471	1,159 517 81	2,935 7,209 1,177	236 1,406 117	22,267 13,025 2,846	150 3 147 6 174 6	70 7 68 5	85 8 83 1 103 10	59 2 53 1	136 7 98 6 137 4
Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke: Firms employing 10 or more workers 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 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 All firms supplying returns	27,970 1,126 467 1,593 2,202 59 2,261 2,371 3,282 3,359 33,006 4,439 1,033 5,472	3,179 103 17 120 224 6 230 313 214 355 2,954 1,023 167 1,190	87,168 2,420 668 3,088 30,962 31,849 21,952 5,436 11,119 27,998 852 59 911	17,846 691 100 791 7,581 111 7,692 6,159 531 2,511 3,176 186 8 194	136,172‡ 4,340 1,252 5,592 40,969 1,063 42,032 30,849‡ 9,463 17,344 67,134 6,500 1,273‡ 7,773‡	155 7 140 1 151 0 162 8 162 4	66 5 65 10 66 4 61 1 70 4 62 2 77 2 58 0 58 0	87 2 84 8 80 11 83 11 91 2 91 2 82 1 85 8 81 1 97 1 82 0	52 10 41 1 40 2 50 10 50 8 53 10 54 8 55 0 61 3	97 6 95 6 98 10 96 3 87 5 89 4 87 5 81 1 105 7 88 88 124 8 119 7 118 11 119 6
Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery: 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	18,967 42,969 3,247 46,276 7,747 9,340 18,742 10,141 16,698 9,383 18,865 38,404 7,178 11,017 11,359	728 4,598 461 5,059 1,264 866 1,262 583 1,627 623 977 2,052 891 1,477 704	3,053 14,955 932 15,887 12,260 5,139 4,678 2,526 22,332 15,367 10,378 5,916 5,624 4,844 16,080	410 3,694 237 3,931 3,020 637 544 552 5,255 1,583 1,352 656 820 737 2,835	23,158 66,216 4,880‡ 71,096‡ 24,291 15,982 25,226 13,802 45,912 26,956 31,572 47,028 14,513 18,075 30,978		78 2 60 7 62 9 60 9 63 7 73 6 73 6 89 8 89 8 69 9 72 6 72 3 71 2 62 10 73 11	83 7 80 10 75 11 80 6 92 6 85 9 86 10 95 6 96 5 89 4 86 14 83 0 84 1 79 11 79 11	61 2 49 4 47 1 49 2 55 2 59 8 51 9 73 4 56 2 58 5 57 11 61 2 65 0 57 8	146 4 127 9 122 9 127 5 108 2 122 5 143 10 148 10 111 5 127 8 149 3 144 8 120 3 114 7
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 Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	38,217 53,099 1,148 54,247 5,821 9,491 8,099	6,005 9,109 233 9,342 1,002 2,270 1,478	2,981 13,944 320 14,264 575 2,584 2,060	275 1,855 47 1,902 48 290 214	47,478 78,068‡ 1,748 79,816‡ 7,446 14,696‡ 11,851	158 1 182 10 183 0	70 10 73 10 68 9 73 9 82 11 66 9 72 0	90 11 103 3 95 2 103 0 91 6 84 5 90 1	57 4 55 7 55 6 54 2 53 2	137 4 153 2 131 10 752 3 161 8 126 6
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.	42,309 2,228 8,070 9,894 27,634 63,273	3,101 298 804 1,122 1,985 10,040	9,685 779 11,062 12,946 1,634 32,475	2,465 109 2,644 2,703 281 8,528	57,560 3,414 22,580 26,665 31,534 114,578‡	182 5 142 0 164 11 167 7 212 7 191 2	87 7 71 2 68 0 68 9 61 4 61 6	95 8 92 9 90 3 93 10 101 9 98 7	72 11 58 11 54 11 49 0 51 8	158 1 122 1 142 6 116 2 195 11 143 1
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	39,416 6,537 2,048 4,369 3,190 17,778	1,632 297 318 584 400 1,090	13,801 816 2,557 6,342 3,554 11,899	883 51 463 976 382 1,291	55,732 7,701 5,386 12,271 7,526 32,058	179 11 166 11 151 6 161 1 161 9 173 4	80 8 78 1 70 6 69 10 73 3 77 2	94 9 89 9 82 0 89 2 93 3 90 8	62 11 59 5 56 5 59 1 60 2	154 1 154 8 105 10 111 3 119 0 134 10
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	321,841 19,341 73,999	31,193 8,556 2,224	1,396 313 253	118 48 8	355,075‡ 28,258 76,484	166 11 172 8 188 5	83 11 59 2 96 2	85 6 87 1 84 11		159 3 137 2 185 5
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	97,840 108,160 24,898	4,967 6,538 365	2,136 3,136 193	11 20 8	104,954 117,854 25,464	162 9 162 3 150 8	75 9 68 11 89 6	87 3 92 2	A STATE OF THE STA	157 155 149
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Transport and Omnibus Service (except London Transport) Goods Transport by Roads Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	150,499 19,131 24,299 57,052 19,495	3,135 701 792 3,741 783	27,215 262 627 508 2,697	17 34 21 42 262	180,866 20,128 25,739 61,343 23,237	155 8 161 8 177 0 176 9 163 1	71 4 70 5 79 11 76 10 75 4	127 9 89 7 81 1 98 3 86 3	51 4	150 % 157 4 171 3 169 11 150 6
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above)** Local Government Service††	81,549 261,270	1,438 5,651	12,348 45,890	345 618	95,680 313,429	146 6 136 10	69 9 78 4	100 11 81 9	59 11 44 2	139 2
Other Services Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeling, Carpet Beating, etc	16,000 4,074	3,250 400	55,398 7,944	7,057 1,404	81,705 13,822	146 11 160 10	63 2 70 6	76 9 88 2	48 10 57 6	87 6 106 0

* 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.

** 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.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1952

(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.)

	la	st pay-wee	er of hour ek in April vered by th	l, 1952, b	v the	Ave	k in April	, 1952, of t	Average hourly earnings* in the last pay- week in April, 1952, 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 Vorkers†				
Mining and Quarrying (except coal) Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	Hours 47·4	Hours 45·4	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d,	d,				
Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	50·1 41·6 48·7 45·9	45·9 42·3 46·3 43·4	- - - 42·1	11111	47·3 49·9 41·6 48·6 45·4	48·2 40·5 40·8 41·5 45·5	26·5 22·1 19·3 24·6 25·8			47·1 39·8 39·4 40·6 42·9				
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	49·2- 47·5	44·4 44·2	42·4 40·9	42·0 42·0	48·3 43·7	43·6 43·4	24·0 21·6	27·5 25·9	19·5 16·6	41·0 32·7				
Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	45·9 47·3 57·1 49·7	42·5 42·3 47·0 45·9	42·0 41·6 41·1	42·9 42·7 42·7	44·9 46·0 56·5 48·9	45·3 43·7 45·0 43·8	22·0 22·3 22·7 22·6	25·6 25·6 26·9	14·8 14·8 — 19·3	39·7 39·6 44·1 41·8				
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes	48·0 46·8	46.2	-		47.9	44.6	21.4	- T		44-1				
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Seen Condition Character Political Political Management	45·2 46·8 47·0	43·0 42·9 43·3 43·5	42·2 41·7 42·5 42·5	42·3 41·4 42·1 42·2	46·0 43·2 45·3 46·0	46·0 41·5 44·2 40·1	22·8 20·4 23·7 20·4	26·4 25·5 32·3 24·4	16.6 17.9 20.3 13.8	42·6 32·3 39·9 36·3				
Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	47·1 48·5 47·3	42·6 44·9 44·1	41·5 43·3 42·1	41.5	44·5 48·1 46·6	43·2 45·5 40·7	20·1 21·2 20·6	25·9 27·0 24·8	17.2	34·6 43·6 38·2				
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces: Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	48·9 48·4	46·2 43·6	41.1	=	48·7 47·8	48·2 50·2	23·3 23·1	28.1		47·4 48·2				
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated	47·3 44·5 46·9	43·7 42·2 42·8	41·3 41·8 44·4	41.9	46·5 43·9 46·6	48·6 55·3 52·6	21·0 25·7 24·4	28·2 26·1 28·9	17·0 18·0	45·0 48·9 49·9				
works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	47·9 47·5	44·1 43·5	40·6 42·1	42.2	47·1 46·7	47·6 49·0	22·4 23·1	29·6 29·3	18.4	45·1 46·3				
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	48·2- 48·7-	44·3 44·4	41·5 41·1	-	47·8 48·0	46·0 43·1	17·6 17·1	27·2 29·1		43·0 39·8				
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines	46·4 49·0 48·4 47·9	44·3 44·1 43·4 43·4	41·1 42·5 41·7 43·1	42.3	45·9 48·4 47·2 47·2	41·6 45·9 49·5 50·0	16·1 17·7 19·5 18·6	27·4 26·4 28·6 29·9	16.0	38·1 43·5 44·8				
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering	46·2- 47·7- 49·2-	43·5 41·6 44·0	41·7 42·8 42·2	43.4	45·5 46·5 48·6	45·3 47·4 44·4	17·4 18·1 18·1	27·0 30·3 27·5	17.5	46·5 41·5 43·2 42·1				
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	48·3 48·7 50·8 46·9	44·1 43·4 44·3 43·4	42·1 41·9 42·5 42·9	42·6 42·5 42·3 42·3	47·2 46·5 47·7 45·2	46·2 46·8 44·6 46·6	17·9 18·1 19·1 18·9	28·7 29·4 26·8 29·5	17·4 16·1 15·7 17·5	42·2 40·2 38·2 39·0				
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	47·1 47·9 45·2 47·3	43·6 43·7 43·9	42·3 42·2 42·4 41·6	42·2 42·6 42·1	44·6 44·4 44·4 45·1	45·8 44·5 49·3 46·3	18·6 19·2 — 17·8	27·9 29·4 29·1 28·1	18·4 19·6 17·1	36·2 34·5 43·2 38·2				
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages;	45.0	43.0	41.3	41.9	44.5	55.4	21.8	33.5	21.0	51.7				
Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns.	46·2 46·1 46·2	44·2 43·9 44·2	42·3 42·2	=	45·7 45·4 -45·7	40·2 37·7 40·0	16·0 15·6 16·0	26.5		35·9 32·8 35·7				
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture§	49·0 47·9 47·5	42·6 43·0 44·1	43·0 41·2 42·4	42.1	48·1 46·1 47·0	50·6 50·1 44·7	19·4 21·0 17·7	30·4 31·1 29·0	17·3 20·0	47·4 45·2 41·3				
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	48·3 44·7	44·7 43·3	39·4 39·7	-	47·8 43·1	46·4 41·4	18·5 18·5	25·9 25·6	=	43.7				
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Poles Natus Congress Printer Notice and	46.4	43.4	40.5	41.6	44.3	47.2	19·1	26.6	14.7	39.1				
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware	48·3 47·2 48·8 47·6	44·2 43·4 44·7 44·0	41·3 41·1 41·7 41·6	42·7 42·7 39·9	45·2 46·2 47·3 44·1	44·8 48·5 45·4 44·4	19·9 21·3 19·2 19·2	28·4 27·9 26·0 25·9	17·9 16·0 16·7	37·2 44·7 40·7 33·3				
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	47·3 46·8	43·8 44·2	40·0 40·7	41.3	44·8 44·8	46·4 47·1	18·6 19·2	28·6 27·4	18·1 17·9	39.5				
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	46·5 44·2 44·8 45·6	43·7 44·1 43·0 44·9	40·9 43·0 39·7 40·0	42·8 43·0 42·5	44·6 43·7 42·8 44·8	46·7 47·0 47·9 45·6	18·9 19·3 18·7 16·0	29·6 29·6 25·9 27·7	17·8 17·5 15·6	39·4 37·3 37·5 39·1				
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc	41·5 43·8	40·2 42·0	35·7 40·6	36·0 41·1	37·9 41·7	42·1 42·3	24·5 22·2	29·2 30·4	22.6	33.8				
Total Cotton Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	42·4 45·6 42·9 43·0	42.0 40.8 42.9 41.3 41.4	37.8 39.1 39.8 38.5	38·0 41·1 39·7 40·1	39·5 42·2 42·1 40·4	42·2 40·4 45·2 42·4	22.2 23.6 19.9 20.8 20.7	29·8 26·6 28·5	21.6 22.2 19.7 19.6	34·1 33·9 32·5 40·3				
Linen and Soft Hemp	45·8 46·4	43.3	38·5 40·9 41·9	40·1 41·3 42·7	40·4 42·3 43·8	34·8 36·7	20·7 16·4 19·8	30·4 21·4 25·8	20·9 16·2 19·3	34·6 23·8 29·9				

^{*}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 being 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 April, 1952—continued

on as and are excelled and excelled markets, and in the	la	st pay-wee	er of hours ek in April vered by th	, 1952, by	the	Ave	ek in Apri	rly earnings il, 1952, of by the retu	the wage-	-earners
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 48.6 43.3 45.9 45.8 44.9 47.6 46.8 47.7	Hours 44·0 44·4 44·1 43·4 43·6 43·7 42·9 45·1	Hours 40·7 39·6 40·2 42·4 40·5 39·9 40·6 40·0	Hours 42.6 41.5 42.7 43.4 42.4 41.2 42.2 42.3	Hours 43·6 41·0 42·9 44·0 41·9 41·9 44·9 45·1	d. 37·1 52·3 40·5 45·8 39·5 37·7 40·7 43·8	d. 16.8 18.0 19.5 20.3 18.9 17.8 21.0 22.8	23·6 29·1 24·8 28·6 25·6 23·1 25·1 27·3	d. 15·4 19·5 16·6 18·3 17·9 15·4 17·9 20·0	d, 27·2 34·0 31·1 34·3 28·8 25·6 35·8 37·9
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	44·0 44·4 41·9	43·3 43·4 —	40·5 40·3 40·6	41·4 42·3	43·5 41·9 41·3	41·0 39·9 50·0	19·6 18·9	25·4 24·7 30·7	17·1 15·1	37·7 28·2 39·9
Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke: Firms employing 10 or more workers 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 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 All firms supplying returns	42·0 43·2 42·8 43·1 43·1 43·1 43·0 44·8 40·9 42·3 44·9 44·5 44·8	42·4	38·6 40·9 40·7 40·9 39·8 39·8 39·1 38·0 39·2 39·1 42·6 42·4	40·5 41·4 ————————————————————————————————————	39·7 41·6 41·6 41·6 40·2 40·0 40·2 39·9 39·2 40·4 41·0 44·4 44·2 44·4	46·2 43·2 39·3 42·0 45·3 	18·8	27·1 24·8 23·9 24·6 27·5 27·5 27·5 27·1 24·8 29·8 23·1 23·1	15·7 11·9 11·6 14·9 15·8 15·8 15·3 17·3	29·5 27·5 28·5 27·8 26·1 26·8 26·1 24·4 32·3 36·5 32·3 32·3 32·3
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery: 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	48·7 49·2 48·9 49·1 48·5 48·5 47·3 46·5 47·3 48·4 47·3 48·4 47·3 48·4 47·3 48·5	44·0 44·6 43·6 44·5 44·3 45·3 44·7 44·6 44·1 45·5 43·8 43·7 43·9	41·8 43·3 42·2 43·3 43·3 43·3 42·2 43·1 42·5 42·8 42·4 43·7	41·7 43·3 43·2 43·3 42·3 42·1 42·9 43·2 42·7 42·5 42·6 43·5 43·3	47·5 47·1 46·8 47·1 44·9 46·2 48·6 45·5 44·7 44·4 46·1 46·4 45·0 44·4	39·7 38·5 36·9 38·5 39·8 37·7 39·2 43·8 44·0 39·9 39·2 38·8 44·0	21·3 16·3 17·3 16·4 17·2 19·5 19·7 24·1 19·0 19·1 19·4 19·8 19·5 16·9 20·2	24·0 22·4 21·6 22·3 25·6 23·9 24·1 27·2 26·8 25·5 23·5 22·8 26·5	17·6 13·7 13·1 13·6 15·5 16·5 14·8 20·5 16·4 16·4 17·2 15·9 16·7	37·0 32·5 31·5 32·5 28·9 31·8 35·3 39·3 31·9 30·1 33·2 36·0 30·6 31·4 31·0
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 44·4 44·3 44·4 47·9 46·0 46·4	44·2 43·6 43·7 43·6 44·8 44·0 44·9	41·7 41·1 40·2 41·1 41·0 41·4 41·5	42·0 42·2 42·2 42·2 42·7 41·2	46·0 43·7 43·4 43·7 46·9 44·8 45·2	39·0 49·5 42·8 49·4 45·8 40·3 42·2	19·2 20·3 18·9 20·3 22·2 18·2 19·2	26·2 30·1 28·4 30·1 26·8 24·5 26·0	16·4 15·8 15·8 15·2 15·5	35·8 42·1 36·5 41·9 41·4 33·9 36·4
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.	50·3 45·9 46·1 45·3 41·8 45·1	45·8 44·5 43·6 42·7 40·6 43·0	43·1 44·1 40·5 41·5 40·2 42·6	43·5 	48·5 45·3 42·6 43·0 41·7 44·1	43·5 37·1 42·9 44·4 61·0 50·9	22·9 19·2 18·7 19·3 18·1 17·2	26·6 25·2 26·7 27·1 30·4 27·8	20·1 17·4 15·8 13·8 14·5	39·1 32·3 31·7 32·4 56·4 38·9
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	47·2 48·2 45·7 47·2 45·2 47·1	44·0 43·2 42·9 43·3 43·2 44·2	42·4 42·9 40·5 42·1 41·9 41·5	42·0 42·6 43·1 41·9 42·2	45·9 47·4 42·8 44·1 43·3 44·7	45·7 41·6 39·8 41·0 42·9 44·2	22·0 21·7 19·7 19·4 20·3 21·0	26·8 25·1 24·3 25·4 26·7 26·2	18·0 	40·3 39·2 29·7 30·3 33·1 36·2
Building and Contracting Building Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	47·3 47·8 50·6	45·7 45·3 45·8	39·8 40·3 40·7	Ξ	47·1 47·0 50·4	42·3 43·3 44·7	22·0 15·7 25·2	25·8 25·9 25·0		40·6 35·0 44·1
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	47·5 47·6 47·6	44·1 44·3 45·1	39·5 40·9	Ξ	47·2 47·3 47·5	41·1 40·9 38·0	20·6 18·7 23·8	26·5 27·0		39·9 39·4 37·7
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	48·9 51·4 49·6 47·8 47·9	43·9 48·1 47·7 44·4 45·3	45·2 40·1 41·0 41·5 40·7	_ _ 42·0	48·3 51·1 49·3 47·6 46·9	38·2 37·7 42·8 44·4 40·9	19·5 17·6 20·1 20·8 20·0	33·9 26·8 23·7 28·4 25·4		37·3 36·9 41·8 42·8 38·4
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above)¶ Local Government Service**	46·3 45·3	43·8 43·7	43·6 39·5	43·8 37·8	45·9 44·4	38·0 36·2	19·1 21·5	27·8 24·8	16·4 14·0	36·4 34·5
Other Services Laundries	48·0 48·2	44·7 44·9	41·8 43·6	42·0 44·3	43·1 45·1	36·7 40·0	17·0 18·8	22·0 24·3	14·0 15·6	24·4 28·2

† See footnotes on previous page.
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.
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 as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 317 to 334.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during July by 13,000 (11,000 males and 2,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,128,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 13,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 36,000, and other industries and services an increase of 10,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken un employment is estimated. on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 2,000 from 23,316,000 to 23,318,000. (The figure for end-June has been revised—see text below Table in the first column on page 317.)

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 393,464 to 403,574 between 14th July and 11th August. There was a rise of 11,344 in the case of males and a fall of 1,234 in the case of females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 130 at the end of August, compared with 129 at the

end of July. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Depart ment during August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £275,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,310,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected agricultural workers in England and Wales, domestic staffs in hospitals and allied institutions, and workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, in goods transport by road, and in hosiery manufacture in the Midlands.

At 12th August, 1952, the retail prices index was 137 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 138 at 15th July and with 127 at 14th August, 1951. The fall in the index during the month was mainly the result of substantial reductions in the prices of potatoes and of apples.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was about 44,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 165,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 143, and, in addition, 23 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of colliery workers in various districts of Glamorganshire and Breconshire.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE FOR 1951

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for 1951, which has recently been published*, gives a concise account of the work of the Ministry during the year. The main sections of the Report deal with Man-Power, the Services of the Ministry, Industrial Relations and International Labour Relations, and a final chapter describes the organisation of the Ministry. The Report contains much statistical information and the text is mented by a series of appendices and a number of charts and

Because of the diversity of subjects dealt with it is not practicable here to summarise the Report, but reproduced below is the text of the Introduction, which reveals the nature of its contents and indicates the general trends in various matters with which the Ministry

The total working population in Great Britain again expanded in The total working population in Great Britain again expanded in 1951 as it had done over a number of years, and there were increased numbers both in the Forces and in civil employment. In July unemployment was at the lowest point recorded since the middle of 1945—fewer than 200,000 persons being unemployed out of a total working population of about 23,350,000. Nevertheless, the check to the expansion of production which was experienced, as a result of shortages of materials and a falling off in demand for the products of certain industries, notably textiles, began to be reflected in the man-power situation towards the end of the year. After July unemployment rose appreciably and at the close of the year it was at almost the same level as at the opening of the year with just over almost the same level as at the opening of the year with just over 300,000 persons unemployed—approximately 14 per thousand of the estimated total number of employees in Great Britain.

There were very few changes in normal weekly hours of work in

industry, but wage rates were substantially raised in a number of industries, especially towards the end of the year. Altogether, the increases in wages amounted to about £6,500,000 a week. They resulted for the most part from direct negotiation under collective agreements or through Joint Industrial Councils, or from statutory Wages Regulation Orders made at the instance of Wages Boards and Councils. The number of disputes leading to strongers of

Wages Regulation Orders made at the instance of Wages Boards and Councils. The number of disputes leading to stoppages of work, and the total number of working days lost through such stoppages, was a little higher than in 1950, but still below the average for the years 1940 to 1945.

The general picture, therefore, was one of continuity and stability in the industrial life of the community. At the same time, the defence programme—super-imposed on the pressure for higher production for export and the need to maintain essential supplies for the home market—began to make its influence felt as the year the home market—began to make its influence felt as the year advanced. More and more contracts were placed by the Governadvanced. More and more contracts were placed by the Government, as the months went by, for naval, military and air equipment and supplies, and for building and civil engineering work essential to the rearmament plans. As a result there was a growing demand for labour, particularly skilled workers, which was reflected towards the middle of the year in the number of vacancies notified to the Local Offices of the Ministry. By July outstanding vacancies had reached a peak of over 500,000—the highest number for more than three years. During the autumn the degrands elected at the over three years. During the autumn the demands slackened, although only slightly in the industries concerned with defence production, and at the end of the year there were still more than 300,000 vacancies outstanding. In particular, the demand for skilled engineering workers was half as large again as it had been twelve

The Ministry was thus faced with the difficult task of redistributing man-power without any power of control over the movement of

labour. In a free labour market employers were at liberty to make their own engagements and workers to seek and obtain their own employment. In consequence, the Ministry had to rely largely on persuasion and guidance and, in particular, upon enlisting the co-operation of both sides of industry.

At the Employment Exchanges lists of vacancies which it was particularly desirable to fill were maintained and constantly revised. When workers applied for employment they were told of any vacancies of national importance that would be suitable for them and they were encouraged to accept such work. In practice this purely voluntary procedure operated with some degree of success and helped towards the redistribution of labour required by the national situation.

In January, the National Joint Advisory Council, representing the In January, the National Joint Advisory Council, representing the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, and the nationalised industries, agreed to recommend proposals for curtailing unemployment resulting from redundancy discharges; for facilitating training, up-grading and dilution by agreement between organised employers and workers; for encouraging the employment of women with domestic responsibilities by the adaptation of hours of work to their home needs; for increased training of women for semi-skilled operations; for more general resort to overtime where it would augment output; and for resort to overtime where it would augment output; and for preventing the attraction of labour to one industry from another by unfair competition. The Council also recommended industries to consider what other measures were desirable in order to secure the more efficient use of the available labour supply.

No opportunity was lost of encouraging industry to overcome its labour difficulties by methods of self-help. For five months during the summer the Ministry staged an Exhibition in London designed to point the way to the most efficient use of the labour available to industry, for example by systematic training (including the training of the disabled and the development of apprenticeship schemes), by the elimination of avoidable wastage, and above all by the creation within the factory of conditions conducive to maximum produc-

Of the other Employment Services of the Ministry, the Appointments Offices and the Technical and Scientific Register continued, as in previous years, to assist employers at home and abroad and to advise registrants about suitable opportunities for employment. The Youth Employment Service was especially concerned with the long-term needs of industry, for on the right guidance of young people about to enter employment depend not only their prospects of a successful and progressive career but the hope of replenishing the supply of skilled craftsmen for industry. With this in mind, the Central Youth Employment Executive furthered its policy of encouraging and assisting industries to formulate and put into operation schemes drawn up by agreement between employers and operation schemes drawn up by agreement between employers and trade unions for the recruitment and training of young workers by apprenticeship or otherwise. By the end of the year such schemes existed in practically all the leading industries. There was, however, some ground for believing that these national schemes were not being fully implemented at the local level and it was deemed advisable to examine this aspect of the problem. A survey of the situation locally was therefore undertaken, but its results were not available before the end of the year.

Notable progress was made, in consultation with employers and trade unions in a large number of industries and services, towards securing openings for ex-Regular members of H.M. Forces in civilian employment at levels for which they were fitted, and by the end of the year it could be said that men who had completed terms of Regular service were readily considered for most employments. The Service authorities continued to take appropriate measures to persuade and help men on Regular engagements to ve their qualifications for civil employment while still serving

able-bodied workers, which had been declining for some years, tended to increase with the growing need for skilled workers for defence production and, in agreement with the industrial organisa-tions concerned, arrangements were made for the provision of additional courses of training in some of the engineering trades in which the shortage of qualified labour was most felt. There was a slight decline in the number of disabled persons seeking training for employment—a movement which may reflect the fact that the number of registered disabled persons who were registered as unemployed at the end of the year was the lowest on record.

The outstanding event in the record of industrial relations was the The outstanding event in the record of industrial relations was the replacement of the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, 1940 (popularly known as Order 1305), by the Industrial Disputes Order for the settlement of trade disputes. The new Order contained no prohibition of strikes or lock-outs but provisions for compulsory arbitration were retained, the Industrial Disputes Tribunal being substituted for the former National Arbitration Tribunal. The main purpose of the change, which took effect on 14th August, was to base the procedure for the avoidance of strikes and lock-outs on the voluntary principle rather than on proscription and compulsion. In announcing the rather than on proscription and compulsion. In announcing the new Order to the House of Commons on 2nd August, the Minister said it carried the broad agreement of organised employers and trade unions. Its provisions were framed to develop and strengthen voluntary systems of negotiation and to uphold the sanctity of agreements and awards. It was, however, experimental and subject to review at any time if either side in industry so desired.

Employers continued to take increasing advantage of the advisory service which the Ministry provides on problems of personnel management. The range of subjects on which the help of this service was sought by employers was varied and extensive. Questions relating to the organisation and improvement of joint consultation between management and workpeople at the unit level in industry were frequently raised. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the regular practice of joint consultation was spreading among firms and in most cases was operating effectively.

The contribution made to the work of the International Labour Organisation—for Her Majesty's Government's relations with which the Ministry is responsible—and the extent of participation in the activities of the United Nations and other international organisations, including European organisations, such as the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and the Council of Europe, are described in the present Report, which gives some account of the subjects treated at meetings of these organisations at which representatives of the Ministry attended on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. A wide range of functions was undertaken by the Labour Attachés appointed to British diplomatic missions in many oversea countries and by Advisers lent to Colonial and other Governments.

CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RELATIONS IN INDUSTRY

The Ministry of Labour and National Service has issued a full report* of the Conference on Human Relations in Industry which was held in London under the auspices of the Ministry from 18th to 20th March (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 50).

The Conference was called by the Ministry for the purpose of assessing the results of action taken concerning human relations in industry during the past few years by the various bodies interested, and of considering what still needs to be done. It was attended by about 400 delegates and observers from the British Employers' Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, the managements of the nationalised industries, several Government Departments, and a great many institutions and voluntary organisations dealing with problems of labour in industry.

a great many institutions and voluntary organisations dealing with problems of labour in industry.

The main part of the report consists of seven chapters: (1) Opening address by the Minister of Labour and National Service. (2) Statements by Sir Cuthbert Clegg (President of the British Employers' Confederation) and Mr. T. Williamson (Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress) on "Some Conclusions about Human Relations in Industry drawn from the Reports of the Anglo-American Productivity Teams". (3) A statement by Sir George Schuster (Chairman of the Panel on Human Factors in Industry set up by the Committee on Industrial Productivity) on "Some of the Projects sponsored by the Schuster Panel". (4) Discussions and conclusions on "Factors affecting the Opportunity to Work":—the employment of older men and women; unemployed women; employment of women with domestic commitments; the disabled; ex-Regulars; redundancy and transfer. (5) Discussions and conclusions on "Factors affecting the Capacity of Workers":—personnel selection; industrial training (apprenticeship, induction training and training of other operatives); training for supervision. (6) Discussions and conclusions on "Factors affecting Wastage of Manpower":—accidents; disease and sickness. (7) Discussions and conclusions on "Factors affecting the Will to Work":—joint consultation; communications in industry; incentives.

These chapters are followed by a brief general review of the Conference in which Sir Guildhaums Myrddin Evens Departs

These chapters are followed by a brief general review of the Conference in which Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, Deputy

in the Forces. The demand for State facilities for vocational training of civilian

Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, describes some of the main impressions left by the proceedings as he saw Appended to the report are the full texts of a number of papers

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN **ENGLAND AND WALES**

distributed by the Ministry in advance of the Conference, relating to the subjects dealt with in the chapters enumerated above.

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales made Orders on 6th August, with effect from 18th August, 1952, raising the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales.

The Orders raise the minimum time rate for ordinary male workers 21 years and over from 108s. to 113s. a week in all districts.

The special rates, which are in operation in the Holland division of Lincolnshire for certain classes of workers, are increased by 7s. a week to 149s. for men 21 years and over employed wholly or mainly as horsemen, and by 6s. to 136s. for those employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen, milkmen or shepherds. For men in part-time or casual employment the general minimum rate is raised from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. an hour. The corresponding rates for youths and boys are advanced proportionately, and there are consequential increases for all workers in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment and in holiday remuneration.

For female workers 21 years and over in all areas except Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, and the three Ridings of Yorkshire, the Orders raise the minimum time rate from 82s. to 86s. a week. In the excepted areas, where the rate of 86s. does not apply, the minimum rate for a 44-hour week is raised from 77s. to 81s. For women in part time or casual employment in all areas 81s. For women in part-time or casual employment in all areas the minimum hourly rate is increased from 1s, 9d. to 1s. 10d. an hour. There are corresponding increases in the minimum rates for female workers under 21, in the minimum differential rates for overtime employment and in holiday remuneration.

There are no changes in the provisions relating to hours of work, holidays with pay, public holidays, or the benefits or advantages which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash, but the values fixed for board or individual meals supplied to a worker are increased by varying amounts.

FURNITURE TRADE DISPUTE

As a result of a request made by the British Furniture Trades Joint Industrial Council to the Minister of Labour and National Service, representatives of the employers and trade unions met on 27th August under the Chairmanship of the Chief Industrial Commissioner to the Ministry of Labour and National Service to consider the difference between the two Sides of the Council in regard to the terms on which the cost-of-living sliding scale should be reinstated in the National Labour Agreement for the Furniture Industry. This matter had already been referred to the Industrial Disputes Tribunal on the report of the Employers' Side and the meeting was held on the understanding that, if a mutually acceptable agreement was not reached, the arbitration proceedings would be it no way projudiced.

After full discussion, agreement was reached on a new cost-ofliving sliding scale arrangement to meet the present economic circumstances of the industry.

DISPUTE AT PARK ROYAL VEHICLES LIMITED

On 26th August the Minister of Labour and National Service appointed Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., to be Chairman, and Mr. W. H. Forsdike, C.B.E., and Mr. H. M. Moulden to be Mr. W. H. Forsdike, C.B.E., and Mr. H. M. Moulden to be members of a Committee of Investigation to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute between Park Royal Vehicles Limited and the National Union of Vehicle Builders and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, and to make recommendations. The hearing was held in private on 28th August. A summary is given below of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Report which the Committee submitted to the Minister of Labour and National Service and which was issued on 3rd Sentember. which was issued on 3rd September.

which was issued on 3rd September.

The Committee concluded that both Park Royal Vehicles Limited and the Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry, to which the firm is affiliated, had acted constitutionally and had broken no agreements. On the other hand, they were satisfied that the shop committee at the factory, the National Union of Vehicle Builders, and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists had contravened the provisions for avoidance of disputes laid down in the national agreement to which they and the Employers' Federation are parties. The Committee also found that the first workers to go on strike, who were 22 men who stopped work over a piecework bonus price dispute, broke the constitution of the bonus scheme and also the national agreement by withdrawing their labour while negotiations were in progress. The Committee criticised delay by the district union official in making personal contact with these strikers. It was accepted by the Committee that, after the strike of the 22 men had been in progress for eight days, it was necessary for the firm to suspend 78 men temporarily owing to consequent dislocation of production. This

suspension led to a complete stoppage of work in the factory. The Committee found that in the negotiations for a resumption of work the management made substantial concessions with a view to reducing the delay before the temporarily suspended men would be re-engaged and they considered that the management's last offer, that the delay should in no case exceed 48 hours, should have been accepted. The Committee criticised the failure of the union efficiels to submit immediately to a full meeting of worknessele. officials to submit immediately to a full meeting of workpeople the terms for a resumption of work agreed between the union officials and the management.

The Committee recommended that the unions should accept and

instruct their members to accept resumption of work on the terms of the management's last offer, i.e., that all workers should resume work immediately, except the 78 temporarily suspended, and that the latter should resume work not more than 48 hours later, the management undertaking to shorten that period wherever possible. It was also recommended by the Committee that negotiations on the disputed bonus price should at once be resumed at the point where they were interrupted by the strike.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Administration of the Factories Acts in Northern Ireland during 1951

The Annual Report for 1951 on the administration of the Factories Acts in Northern Ireland has been presented by the Chief Inspector and published as a Command Paper.*

The Report refers to the accident which occurred on 31st January, 1951, at the gangway on the whale factory ship "Juan Peron", causing the deaths of 18 men and injury to 41, and to the recommendations made by the tribunal which investigated and reported on the causes of the accident (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1951, page 189). Satisfactory arrangements have now, it is estated by the second of the cause of the second of the second of the cause of the second of the cause of the second of the seco for May, 1951, page 189). Satisfactory arrangements have now, it is stated, been made by firms engaged on the construction and repair of ships for the regular examination and maintenance of gangways where necessary. The Report also briefly summarises regulations made during the year on matters of safety, health and welfare.

Number of factories and inspections

The number of factories and other places within the scope of the Acts registered with the Factory Branch of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance on 31st December, 1951, was 8,542. Of these, 5,729 were factories with power, 1,394 factories without power and 1,419 were other places, e.g., electrical stations, docks, warehouses, institutions, building operations and works of engineering construction. In addition, there were 196 places within the scope of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act. It was estimated that the total number of persons employed in factories at 4th June, 1951, was 190,550, and that at the same date about 30,400 males were employed on building operations and works of engineering construction. During the year, 5,711 factories were fully inspected and 7,261 visits were made by Inspectors to premises within the scope of the Acts.

Inspectors reported that there was a good general standard of compliance with the provisions of the Acts and Regulations.

The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1951, page 100), came into operation during the year under review; these comprehensive Regulations, the Report says, widened the field to be covered by Inspectors and their implementation is a matter of some difficulty and will require time. The number of factories and other places within the scope of the

Inspectors and their in and will require time.

There was continued improvement generally during the year in the standards of cleanliness, lighting, temperature and ventilation, sanitary accommodation, and other facilities, although in some places working conditions could still be improved. Inspectors observed a growing tendency to substitute paint for lime-washing, even in the smaller factories, and to make use of planned colour schemes. Overcrowding in work-rooms was rarely found.

The total number of accidents reported in 1951 was 3,314, the lowest figure recorded since 1941. The number of fatalities (38) included in this figure was, however, the highest ever reported, owing to the occurrence of the serious accident, referred to above, on the whale factory ship "Juan Peron". In factories only, excluding warehouses, docks and building operations, the number of reported accidents was 2,789. The accident rate in factories, calculated on the basis of the estimated number of persons employed, was 14.6 per thousand workers employed compared with 16.8 in calculated on the basis of the estimated number of persons employed, was 14·6 per thousand workers employed, compared with 16·8 in 1950 and just under 16 in 1949. There were fewer accidents to men, women and boys, and a reduction in the accident rate in each case compared with 1950. The number of accidents to girls was the same as in each of the two previous years; there was a slight fall in the accident rate. The accident rate for boys in 1951 was 26·7 and for girls 11·0, compared with 18·6 for men and 8·5 for women. The accident rates for boys and girls are thus still comparatively high and could be reduced, the Report states, with adequate training and supervision. Of the 2,789 accidents in factories in 1951, 686 were caused by power-driven machinery (other than lifting machinery), 627 occurred in handling goods or materials, 399 were due to persons falling and 249 to persons being

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struck by falling bodies. The corresponding figures for 1950 were 736, 958, 389 and 160.

Accidents on building operations and works of engineering construction increased from 353, including 4 fatal, in 1950, to 375, including 8 fatal, in 1951. Accidents occurred more frequently in the handling of goods or materials than in any other way. At docks the number of accidents reported during 1951 was 138, none of which was fatal. Injuries sustained while handling goods accounted for the largest number of accidents due to any single cause.

The Chief Inspector points out that on the basis of the accident figures for 1951 64 persons in employment within the scope of the Factories Acts in Northern Ireland were injured each week on an average. This showed that there was ample scope for further reduction, which, however, could only be achieved by improvements in safety organisation on the part of employers and greater attention to safe working practices on the part of the workers.

In September, 1951, the provision of suitable seats for certain workers became a statutory obligation. Considerable progress in carrying out this requirement was reported by some Inspectors, but others reported a lack of interest on the part of both employers and workers, which was thought to be due to the fact that many occupations associated with traditional industries in Northern Ireland necessitate standing. In most factories washing facilities are now provided, and further improvement was reported in the provision of clothing accommodation. Unsatisfactory arrangements for first aid in many factories resulted in the neglect of some minor injuries. There was, however, a decrease from 314 in 1950 to 210 in 1951 in the number of cases of sepsis reported, indicating that, in general, more attention was being given to the immediate treatment of cuts and bruises.

During 1951 the number of young persons aged between 14 and 18 who were examined for certificates of fitness for employment in factories under the Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949, was 18,798, which included 7,545 males and 11,253 females. There was an increase of about 25 per cent. in the number of boys certified as medically fit for employment and of about 20 per cent. in the number of girls. The number of rejections was 352, which included 109 males and 243 females. Disease of the eyes and eye-lids was responsible for more rejections than any other cause but, among girls, disease of the ear, nose and throat was the cause of the largest number of rejections. Attention is drawn to these of the largest number of rejections. Attention is drawn to these defects, the Report states, because they are largely amenable to treatment during pre-employment years.

The Report, which also includes short particulars of some of the accidents reported during the year, is followed by appendices

* Report of the Human Relations in Industry Conference. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3s. 6d. net (3s. 8d. post free).

^{*} Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949. Report of the Chief Inspector for the year 1951. Cmd. 306. H.M. Stationery Office, Belfast; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. post free).

giving an analysis by industries of the causes of accidents reported in 1951, and a list of Northern Ireland Regulations and Orders made under the Factories Acts.

Amendment to Building Regulations

On 26th August the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1584). The Regulations, which come into operation on 1st November, amend the Building (Safety,

Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, by substituting an amended Regulation 87 dealing with the use of certain mechanically propelled vehicles and mechanically drawn trailer-vehicles on a building site. The principal effect of the Regulations is to modify the requirements relating to the safe loading and operation of such vehicles and to clarify the intention of the requirements.

The Minister had previously announced his intention to make these Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 202), copies of which can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3\frac{1}{2}d. post free).

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The eighty-fourth Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Margate on 1st September and the four following days. The President was Mr. A. E. Deakin, C.H., C.B.E., Chairman of the

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 938. The number of organisations represented was 183 and the approximate membership represented was 8,020,000, including about 1,318,000 female members. The total membership showed an increase of about 192,000 on the total represented at the previous

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1952 and 1951 Annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions.

La Salelline 2	MEE SO	1952 Con	gress	19	951 Cong	gress
Trade Group	No. of Unions	No. of Dele- gates	Member- ship	No. of Unions	No. of Dele- gates	Member- ship
Mining and Quarrying Railways	4 3	129 48	652,978 554,463	4 3	126 49	640,040 545,767
Transport (other than Railways) Shipbuilding	10 4	96 16	1,401,120 118,480	10 4	96 16	1,360,311 119,932
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building Iron and Steel and	27	107	1,290,261	27	105	1,238,300
Minor Metal Trades Building, Woodworking	18	40	194,213	18	40	193,059
and Furnishing Printing and Paper	19 14 8	68 53 39	592,349 288,610 181,808	20 14 8	55 55 38	599,011 273,785 174,479
Cotton Textiles (other than Cotton)	21	29	106,692	23	34	106,237
Clothing Leather and Boot and Shoe	5	23	180,862	5	22	184,539 109,929
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc.	15	67	484,919	15	68	477,778
Agriculture Public Employees	1 4 7	16 24 56	135,000 251,532 428,081	1 4 7	16 24 55	135,000 251,894 404,176
Civil Service	13 4	47 61	231,484 816,021	13 4	49 59	221,561 792,147
Totals	183	938	8,020,079	186	927	7,827,945

In his opening address the President spoke of the many conflicts of opinion which had occurred over the years and from most of which the trade union movement had emerged stronger than ever, establishing itself as an essential part of the country's democratic and industrial life. However, there was a tendency among trade unionists to make demands but to ignore the contribution demanded of them to make the nation strong and a force for good. Some, even, were trying to make the movement a tool of forces which would destroy all it had worked for in the way of freedom and human dignity. Nevertheless, he thought that most trade unionists would not readily reverse their consistent support of the principles of collective security, of defence against aggression and the sanctity of treaties intended to promote peace.

The primary issue to be considered by Congress concerned their attitude towards the arms programme. Their decisions on this and other matters would have grave and far-reaching consequences. Before changing their policy they should be sure that the aim of the critics was not to halt the concerted effort of the free world to enforce peace by building up armed defence against aggression.

Turning to the economic field, the President explained that many of our troubles have arisen from the fact that countries which have received our exports and services have used them to develop their own resources and are now competitors in the world markets. The position would not be improved if a policy were pursued which increased the cost of production, compelling our exporters to ask higher prices for their goods.

Closely associated with efficiency in industry are the industrial relationships and the wage-fixing machinery adapted to meet our particular needs which, although not yet perfect, has produced industrial relations in this country second to none.

Referring to wages, the President said that from time to time Referring to wages, the President said that from time to time there has been pressure to abandon the long-established policy of wage negotiation in favour of a Tribunal responsible for devising a national wages policy; it was not clear what these theories involved, but he felt sure it would be better to leave the problem of wages to people who have the responsibility in industry for producing results rather than to theorists. Formulation of wage policies, he continued, is not something which can be used merely as a form of propaganda. Demands unrelated to reality and intended to buttress extreme political views were a betrayal of the real interests of working people. The General Council recognised that

with a rising cost of living reasonable wage claims were justifiable, but nevertheless it urged the observance of reasonableness and the exercise of good sense in the formulation of wage claims. The Council warned the membership that, without a rise in productivity, substantial wage increases are bound to raise costs and that an appreciable rise in the costs of exports would most likely cause a loss of overseas markets and limit the country's capacity to buy the od and raw material essential to the maintenance of the standard of living.

In a reference to "splinter" unions the President defended the formation of large unions and said that it has been the policy of Congress to reduce the number of smaller unions by amalgamations to increase their effectiveness. Breakaway organisations disrupt and undermine the collective bargaining machinery and they should be opposed by all possible means.

On the subject of trade union practices and methods the President said that some essential features have been questioned in the law courts and in Parliament. Although these questions should be carefully considered, he reaffirmed the right of unions to achieve full organisation in their industries, and denied the right of employers to make non-unionism a condition of employment. On the question of the closed shop, the various organising methods traditionally used by the unions would be strongly supported and the right of trade unionists to say whether or not they would work with non-unionists would be asserted with the utmost vigour. The consequences of encouraging non-unionism were bound to be grave and far-reaching. The unions, he said, would not accept responsibility for the smooth and regular operation of industrial plant in which the right of combination is denied.

Trade unions, he continued, are being threatened with the prospect of losing the protection of laws which have hitherto been regarded as providing that officials and funds shall not be held liable for actions taken in pursuance of a trade dispute. This vital principle must not be put in jeopardy.

Commenting on recent Government intervention in the settlement of wage claims, the President said that it was never intended to invest a Minister with authority to withhold an order confirming proposals agreed after Wages Council negotiations. Governmental interference with the operation of wage negotiations could lead to unions losing confidence in collective bargaining and arbitration. At the same time unions should show a sense of responsibility and not allow their policy to be determined by extremists who had not the interests of their members or country at heart.

After criticising the Government's policy and actions in the industrial, social and financial spheres the President said that if the cost of living should consequently increase the unions must be free to ask for and obtain that consideration which is necessary.

In conclusion, he affirmed his faith in the future of the trade union movement which, he said, must take the necessary steps to protect and improve the living standard of its members and to serve the country's resources.

A resolution urging the initiation of a campaign against attempts to set up "non-political" trade unions in opposition to established unions was remitted to the General Council.

In a private session Congress discussed a motion, which was ultimately remitted to the General Council, seeking to clarify the position of trade union officials who were proceeded against at law when supporting members involved in an official trade dispute.

Resolutions were carried calling for the abolition of all charges in the national health service and for its extension to include a comprehensive occupational health service to safeguard the health

The Congress had before it two composite resolutions calling for reduction in rearmament, but delegates were warned by the President that these two resolutions were regarded as a rejection of the Council's view that rearmament was immediately necessary and that a simple curtailment of the arms programme would not be an immediate solution of economic problems. Following a lengthy debate, both resolutions were heavily defeated, and the General Council's statement was endorsed by a large majority.

Approval was given to a resolution recording support for the encouragement of joint consultation in industry. On behalf of the General Council it was stated that trade unions would do everything possible to promote discussion with employers on methods to increase industrial efficiency.

A composite resolution condemning the White Paper on transport and the Transport Bill was carried without dissent and unanimous approval was given to a resolution condemning Governmental interference with the efficient operation of British air transport.

Another resolution was carried calling for early legislation on shop hours, health and safety in non-industrial employment, and

juvenile working hours as recommended in the Gowers Committee

An important debate took place on a composite resolution which supported resistance to attempts to de-nationalise the road haulage and iron and steel industries and called on the General Council to formulate proposals, for endorsement by the 1953 Congress, for the extension of social ownership to other industries and services, particularly those controlled by monopolies. For the General Council it was stated that it was not the principle but the mechanics and time-table imposed by the resolution which presented difficulty and supporters of the motion were asked to remit it to Council for due consideration. The movers could not agree to this procedure and when put to the vote the resolution was carried.

The General Council's report on the economic situation and its

recommendations on wage claims were the subject of a major debate. A composite resolution supported by the Council was carried and recorded opposition to the Government's economic carried and recorded opposition to the Government's economic policy, urged the Council to reject attempts to restrict wage increases justified by rising living costs, and called on the Government to review its policy on food subsidies, purchase tax and profits. A second composite resolution rejecting a policy of restraint in wage demands was opposed by the General Council and defeated

On the last day of the Congress a resolution was passed demanding

immediate action to bring about equal pay throughout the field of Government employment. Another resolution carried unanimously expressed alarm at the increasing difficulty of maintaining exports in the face of growing world competition and called on Governments, regardless of their political systems, to discuss without delay the possibility of exchanging trade and removing artificial barriers

Other subjects on which resolutions were passed included old age pensions and old people's living conditions, the films quota, the employment of children in the entertainment industry, housing, rent tribunals, food production and farm conditions, human rights and trade unionism in South Africa, Utility furniture, and "problem" families.

Several resolutions were discussed and remitted to the General Council for further consideration.

The Congress was addressed by Mr. H. Earnshaw, Chairman of the Labour Party, and by delegates from the American Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the Co-operative

Mr. Tom O'Brien, M.P., the General Secretary of the National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees, has been elected Chairman of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Third Report of the Ministry of National Insurance

The Third Report of the Ministry of National Insurance has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of National Insurance and published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8635), price 3s. net (3s. 1½d. post free). The Report reviews the working during the year 1951 of the national insurance and industrial injuries schemes, and of the family allowances scheme, for the administration of which the Ministry of National Insurance is responsible.

The introduction to the Report refers to legislation passed during 1951 which made important changes in the main scheme of national insurance and some small changes in the industrial injuries scheme. No changes were made during the year in the family allowances scheme. Under the National Insurance Act, 1946, provision was made for a review in 1954 of the operation of the Act, but certain modifications have, it is stated, been found necessary pending the review. The National Insurance Act, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1951, page 315), improved the position of beneficiaries with children and the older retirement pensioners, relaxed certain earnings rules, increased the increments of pension for postponed retirement, and made an adjustment in the Exchequer contribution to the National Insurance Fund. The increased benefits in respect of children which were provided under increased benefits in respect of children which were provided under the Act also became available for beneficiaries under the industrial injuries scheme. Other changes, affecting special classes of persons, were made by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act, 1951, and the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Act, 1951

At the end of 1951 about 3,100,000 families containing nearly 8,000,000 children were receiving family allowances of 5s. a week for each child after the first within the age limits. The cost of family allowances to the Exchequer was £63 million during the year.

8,000,000 children were receiving family allowances of 5s. a week for each child after the first within the age limits. The cost of family allowances to the Exchequer was £63 million during the year. Statistics relating to family allowances confirm that the average size of a family is contracting. The smaller families, i.e., those having only two children under the age limit of 16 and so qualifying for one allowance only, represented just under 63 per cent. of all families in receipt of allowances at the end of 1946; by the end of 1950 the proportion had risen to over 64 per cent. It was estimated that there were about 3½ million children in families with only one child below the age limit, for whom no allowance is payable.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service continued to pay unemployment benefit as agents of the Ministry of National Insurance. In December, 1951, about 234,000 persons were registered at Employment Exchanges and receiving unemployment benefit or national assistance, compared with 242,000 in December, 1950. Of these, 27,000 and 33,000, respectively, were in receipt of national assistance only. Nearly 2,573,000 claims for unemployment benefit, including repeat claims by the same person, were received in the year ended 11th January, 1952. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 222,000 in the total number of claims received. Claims made by men decreased by 385,000, but there was an increase of 163,000 in the number of claims made by women. Unemployment benefit paid during the financial year 1950–51 amounted to £17 million, which was over £2 million less than in the previous year.

New claims for sickness benefit made during 1951 totalled over 7,500,000 and averaged 145,000 weekly, compared with a weekly average of 138,000 in 1950. As a result of the severe influenza epidemic the total number of persons receiving sickness benefit in late January, 1951, was 1,500,000, which was higher than at any time since the start of the national insurance scheme in 1948. The lowest figur

women in 1950, and 119,000 of these qualified for maternity

women in 1950, and 119,000 of these qualified for maternity allowance in addition to the £4 grant.

New retirement pensions awarded during 1951 numbered 220,000; in addition, 70,000 pensions were awarded to the wives of pensioners in right of their husbands' insurances. During the year the total number of retirement pensioners increased to 4,100,000. The estimated total cost of retirement pensions was just over £248½ million during the financial year 1950–51. The number of persons still receiving contributory old are pensions of 100 persons still receiving contributory old age pensions of 10s. a week, though not having retired, in continuation of rights earned under the Contributory Pensions Acts, fell to about 150,000.

Statistics of persons reaching pensionable age at dates up to the end of 1951 do not indicate that there was any appreciable change in retirement trends during the year. At 31st December, 1951, there were known to be more than 400,000 men and women who, having

were known to be more than 400,000 men and women who, having reached pensionable age after 5th July, 1948, and not having yet retired, could therefore qualify for increments to the pensions which would be payable on their ultimate retirement.

The total number of claims made during 1951 for industrial injury benefit was 767,000, and claims were made at a fairly steady rate of about 15,000 a week. Most claims came from the heavy industries, and coal mining again accounted for more than a third. The average period of incapacity for work for which injury benefit was paid was about four weeks for a man and five weeks for a woman. The numbers of claims for disablement benefit tended to increase slightly and amounted to about eleven per cent. of the

woman. The numbers of claims for disablement benefit tended to increase slightly and amounted to about eleven per cent. of the claims for injury benefit. The estimated number of disablement pensions in payment at the beginning of 1951 was 55,000.

In the financial year 1950-51 total receipts of the National Insurance Fund amounted to about £577 million, which included £401 million in contributions from employers and insured persons, £145 million from the Exchequer, and £31 million from investments. Payments amounted to about £431 million, including £368 million for benefits. Receipts by the Industrial Injuries Fund totalled about £37 million, and the expenditure was nearly £17 million. The accounts of the National Insurance Fund and of the Industrial Injuries Fund for 1950-51 and the Second Interim Report of the Injuries Fund for 1950-51 and the Second Interim Report of the Government Actuary, giving detailed information, have already been published (see the issues of this GAZETTE for February, 2, and July, page 239).

The Report again refers to the prospect of heavy expenditure in future years on retirement pensions. A chart illustrating the estimated income and expenditure of the National Insurance Fund shows that expenditure will begin to outstrip income by 1954-55, and that in 25 years' time the total cost of retirement pensions will be £700 million out of a total estimated expenditure of £950 million. The income of the Fund is expected to remain at about £530 to £550 million a year and there will, therefore, be a deficiency amount-

£550 million a year and there will, therefore, be a deficiency amounting to £100 million a year in five years' time, £275 million a year by 1967-68, and £420 million a year by 1977-78.

Claims and questions relating to right to benefit under the National Insurance Acts are decided by the statutory authorities, which consist of insurance officers, local tribunals, and the Commissioner. During 1951 more than 12½ million new claims were decided by insurance officers and 62,574 appeals were decided by local tribunals. Of these appeals, 19,141 were decided in favour of the claimants. Appeals to the Commissioner against the decisions of local tribunals numbered 2,580, and, in 1,276 cases, the Commissioner decided in the claimants' favour.

The schemes for national insurance, industrial injuries insurance and family allowance, the Report states, operate as a unified system throughout Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. Reciprocal arrangements operate with the Irish Republic covering unemployment, sickness and maternity benefits and certain questions on the insurability of mariners.

A reciprocal agreement on family allowances was made with

Guernsey in June, 1951, and an agreement with Italy covering unemployment, sickness and maternity benefits, widows' benefits, retirement pensions, guardians' allowances and industrial injuries benefits was signed in November, 1951. The agreement with Italy, which will come into force when it has been ratified, follows the general lines of that already in operation with France (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1949, page 414).

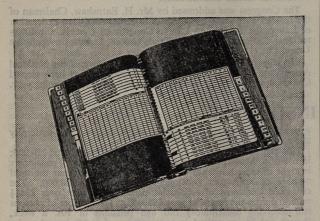
The Report is followed by appendices which contain statistical and other relevant information concerning the contains the contains

and other relevant information concerning the operation of the

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national insurance and allied schemes during 1951 and a list of Government publications relating to the work of the Ministry of National Insurance and of leaflets available to the public.

Decisions on Ouestions of Classification and Insurability

The fourth of the series of pamphlets referred to in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see the issue for November, 1951, page 427), containing leading decisions of the Minister of National Insurance on questions of classification of insured persons under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, has recently been published.

The decisions included in the pamphlet affect certain variety artistes; a film actress; a part-time lecturer; a handyman gardener; an agent employed on commission; a part-time member of the St. John Ambulance Brigade; a part-time sick visitor; a tailoring outworker; and a trade federation representative.

Proposed Contribution Credits for Full-Time **Students and Unpaid Apprentices**

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1952, under which full-time students and unpaid apprentices would in certain circumstances be credited with contributions for the purposes of claiming unemployment and sickness benefits only.

At present these persons are, in general, excepted from liability to pay national insurance contributions during their educational course or their apprenticeship and are not entitled to a credit of contributions beyond the age of 18, although they may pay contributions as non-employed persons (Class 3) if they wish. If, therefore, a person who has been a student or an apprentice becomes sick or unemployed shortly after taking up employment he may be unable to draw sickness or unemployment benefit he may be unable to draw sickness or unemployment benefit, because of the requirement that a claimant must have a certain number of contributions paid or credited in the relevant contribution

Under the proposed regulations a person who claims unemployment or sickness benefit after completing a period of full-time education or unpaid apprenticeship will, for the purpose of those benefits only, receive credits for that period or such part of it as would affect his claim, provided that he has paid at least 26 contributions as an employed or self-employed person excluding contributions paid in respect of a period of national service. These special credits cannot be given if he had already paid the 26 contributions before beginning the educational course or apprenticeship.

The Committee will consider any objections to these regulations which are sent before 30th September to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 30 Euston Square, London, N.W.1. Copies of the preliminary draft Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

Conditions for Increase of Family Allowances

On 31st July the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the Family Allowances (Conditions for Increase of Allowance) Regulations, 1952.

These Regulations, which came into operation on 2nd September, These Regulations, which came into operation on 2nd September, were made in consequence of the passing of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952. They prescribe the condition subject to which the increased rate of family allowances provided under the Act shall become payable under an award existing immediately before 2nd September, and they also amend certain provisions of the Family Allowances (Qualifications) Regulations, 1946, in order to bring the rate of contribution specified in those provisions into conformity with the higher rate of contribution required under the Act. required under the Act.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 1457) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4½d. post free).

Classification of Women in Business with their Husbands

On 31st July the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1952.

The preliminary draft of these Regulations was submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 240) and approved in principle. Consideration was given by the Minister to a point of drafting to which the Committee drew attention but, as no drafting amendments were deemed necessary, the Regulations now made are in the same terms as the draft regulations.

The new Regulations, which came into operation on 7th August, amend the National Insurance (Classification) Regulations, 1948. Their effect is to entitle a wife who is engaged in business with her husband or is employed by him in his business to be insured as a self-employed person, provided that she ordinarily works 24 hours

* Ministry of National Insurance. National Insurance Acts. Selected Decisions of the Minister on Questions of Classification and Insurability. August, 1952. Pamphlet M.4. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7[†]d. post free).

or more weekly in the business and that her earnings from this employment are 20s. a week or more.

Copies of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee, which has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 295 and of the Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 1454) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net and 2d. net respectively (4½d. and 3½d. post free).

Definition of Seasonal Workers

On 1st August the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations, 1952. A preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory nmittee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 205), and subject to drafting amendments, approved by them in their Report, which has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 231. The new Regulations, which came into operation on 15th August, amend the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950, by amplifying the definitions of "seasonal worker" and

Copies of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee and of the Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 1466) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (4½d. post free).

Benefits in respect of Children

On 21st August the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Children's Allowances and Orphans' Pensions) (Transitional) Regulations, 1952. The Regulations, which came into operation on 26th August, were made in consequence of the increase in the weekly rate of family allowances to 8s. They provide that, as from 2nd September, the payment of a child's allowance, which, in certain cases, has hitherto precluded the payment of a family allowance, shall no longer have this effect, and that, generally, where a family allowance

is payable in respect of a child for any week, any child's allowance in respect of that child shall not be payable for that week. The Regulations also provide that the weekly rate of an orphan's pension shall be increased to 8s. in cases where that pension precludes the payment of a family allowance.

Persons in receipt of an orphan's pension or child's allowance, and having at least two children in the family, who think they might benefit from the Regulations, are advised to make enquiries at the local National Insurance Office or write, giving full particulars, to the office which issued the current pension or allowance book.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 1559) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (4½d. post free).

Reciprocal Arrangements with Guernsey

On 28th August the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the Family Allowances (Guernsey Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations, 1952, which came into operation on 2nd September.

came into operation on 2nd September.

These Regulations give effect in Great Britain to Reciprocal Arrangements made between the Minister of National Insurance and the States Insurance Authority in Guernsey which are supplementary to the principal Reciprocal Arrangements relating to family allowances made between the same parties on 14th June, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1951, page 315). They provide that so long as the rate of allowances under the Family Allowances Acts, 1945 and 1952, exceeds the rate of allowances under the Family Allowances (Guernsey) Laws, 1950 and 1951, allowances shall be paid at the higher rate under the Great Britain Acts if they would have been so payable had they not become payable under the Guernsey Laws by reason of the principal Reciprocal Arrangements.

The supplementary Reciprocal Arrangements are reproduced in the Schedule to the Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 1597), copies of which can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN 1951

The Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1951, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8632), price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free).

In presenting the Report to the Minister of National Insurance, the Chairman of the Board refers to the increase in rates of assistance which came into operation on 3rd September, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1951, page 315), to meet the increased cost of living. The higher cost of assistance which would have resulted from the increased rates was partly offset by the greater amount of retirement and widows' pensions to be taken into account following the increase made in those pensions at about the same time. By far the greater proportion of the total expenditure on national assistance, the Chairman points out, continues to go to persons who, because of age, infirmity, disability or domestic ties cannot be expected to maintain themselves, but an attempt has been made in this Report to provide more information about the minority of persons to whom assistance is paid only on condition that they register for employment at an Employment Exchange.

During the calendar year 1951 the total net expenditure of the Board amounted to about £96,855,000. This expenditure included £67,910,000 in payments of national assistance grants and £23,760,000 in respect of non-contributory old age pensions, £300,000 for the maintenance of reception and re-establishment centres, £320,000 representing the net cost of maintaining Polish hostels, and £4,565,000 as administrative expenses.

The number of applications for assistance which were dealt with The number of applications for assistance which were dealt with in 1951 (excluding applications directed only to obtaining a grant for dentures or spectacles) was 2,690,000, three per cent. less than in 1950. Of these applications, 1,530,000 were dealt with by a single payment to meet a temporary situation and 840,000 resulted in the grant of a weekly allowance. No assistance was granted in the remaining cases, During the year about 730,000 weekly allowances terminated.

At the end of 1951 the number of weekly allowances in payment was 1,461,626, compared with 1,349,902 a year earlier and 842,304 in July, 1948, when the National Assistance Act came into operation. In the three and a half years from July, 1948, to December, 1951, there was an increase of about 73 per cent. in the number of yearly allowances in payment. The rise in payment. 1951, there was an increase of about 73 per cent. in the number of weekly allowances in payment. The rise in numbers was, however, the Report says, less in 1951 than in previous years and over a half of it took place following the increase in the scale rates on 3rd September. Including dependants, chiefly wives and young children, the allowances in payment at the end of the year represented provision in whole or in part for over two million persons. Of the 1,461,626 persons receiving weekly allowances in December, 1951, 1,378,017 were being assisted on the ordinary scale, and 49,553 blind persons and 34,056 tuberculous persons were being assisted on the special scale. Over one million of the allowances paid were in supplementation of insurance benefits, including 766,781 in supplementation of retirement pensions.

An analysis, based on a 2½ per cent, sample, of the numbers of persons receiving assistance on 14th November, 1951, showed that out of a total of 1,440,000 there were 1,208,000, or 83 · 9 per cent, who were outside the field of normal employment. These persons

who were outside the field of normal employment. These persons included 945,000 who were of pensionable age and 233,000 under

pensionable age but sick or incapacitated, 19,000 who were in local authority and other homes and 11,000 in hospital receiving assistance to provide pocket money. The remaining 177,000 were mainly women with domestic ties which prevented them from being candidates for employment other than of a casual kind. The number of dependants of persons receiving assistance was

At the date to which the enquiry related, the Report states, the At the date to which the enquiry related, the Report states, the persons receiving assistance who would ordinarily be described as the able-bodied unemployed, *i.e.*, those registered at the Employment Exchange, numbered only 55,000; the number of such persons receiving assistance, however, ordinarily rises in the latter part of the year and at 18th December it was 64,237. Able-bodied persons receiving national assistance are, as a condition for the grant of assistance, normally required to register for employment at a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. at a Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Detailed information was obtained and is given in the Report about 59,896 persons registered for employment and drawing weekly allowances in the first week of December. The total included 49,000 men and 10,896 women, of whom 19,680 men and 4,688 women were aged 20 and under 45, 18,732 men and 5,024 women were aged 45 and under 60, and 9,040 men and 88 women were aged 60 and under 65. There were 31,464 in receipt of unemployment benefit and 28,432 not in receipt of unemployment benefit. Although some needed only temporary assistance, persons who had drawn assistance for at least six months in the preceding two years numbered about 40,000 and included about 11,000 who had been drawing assistance continuously over the whole of the prebeen drawing assistance continuously over the whole of the pre-ceding two years. To a large extent, the Report states, the need for assistance arose from the physical or mental handicaps of the persons concerned. About 17,300 were registered as disabled persons concerned. About 17,300 were registered as disabled persons and many more who were not registered were suffering from a disability which greatly reduced their prospects of regular employment. It is estimated, however, that about 7,000 (5,500 men and 1,500 women) were persons who could be working if they so wished. Although the Board has discretion to decrease or withhold assistance their over-riding duty to meet need often makes it impossible to withhold assistance or reduce it substantially without serious risk of harm to young dependent children. Much time has been spent, the Report says, both by the Board and the Ministry of Labour and National Service in persuasion, provision of suitable jobs, and removal of alleged obstacles. Some men have consented to go to the new re-establishment centre at Clent in Worcestershire. Where persuasion failed, it was necessary to have recourse to the penal provisions of the National Assistance Act, recourse to the penal provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948. During the year there were 33 prosecutions of persons charged with obtaining cash assistance for themselves when they should have been working, and of these 22 men were sent to prison.

The Report gives particulars of the scale rates for requirements other than rent paid to persons under the regulations, the numbers of persons paying rents and the rents (for which a separate allowance is made) paid by those persons, their resources, and the annual cost of the increased assistance granted in special circumstances by the Board. The average weekly allowance in November, 1951, was 18s. 8d., compared with 17s. 9d. in September, 1950. Approximately 34 per cent. of the total number of weekly allowances were for amounts up to 10s, and 31 per cent, for amounts ranging from 10s, 6d, to 20s.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1951, the Board were empowered to make grants to persons needing assistance to meet

Re-establishment Centre

In June, 1951, the National Assistance Board opened a restablishment centre where, in accordance with section 16 of the establishment centre where, in accordance with section 16 of the National Assistance Act, persons in need of re-establishment through lack of regular occupation or of instruction or training may attend or may be maintained by the Board and afforded the occupation, instruction or training requisite to fit them for entry into, or return to, regular employment. The aims of the centre, which can accommodate 40 men, are to build up the physical strength and vigour of men who have neglected themselves; to accustom to regular occupation and to doing a fair day's work men who have had no regular occupation for some time; and to stimulate the men's pride in themselves and their interest in outside matters. By the end of the year 69 men had passed through the

Non-contributory Old Age Pensions

At the end of December, 1950, the number of current non-contributory old age pensions was 421,953; at the end of December, 1951, the number had fallen to 397,943, although 38,000 new pensions were put into payment during the year. Of the number in payment on 18th December, 123,829 were being supplemented by national assistance, including 107,985 under the ordinary scale and 15,844 under the special scale for blind persons.

Persons without a Settled Way of Living

The number of persons sleeping in reception centres in 1951 was lower in each month than in the corresponding months of 1950 and 1949. In December, 1951, the number was 2,106, which was 133 lower than in December, 1950. During 1951 the number of reception centres was reduced from 164 to 143. Over 11,000 persons in reception centres were placed in employment during persons in reception centres were placed in employment during 1951; 1,037 old or infirm persons were admitted to residential accommodation; 589 sick persons were admitted to hospital; 473 persons were persuaded to return to their families; and 142 were sent to re-establishment centres run by voluntary organisations or the Board's own centre. Nine men were prosecuted during the year for persistent refusal or neglect to maintain themselves.

Further information about persons without a settled way of living has been submitted to the Minister by the Board in a separate

The number of Polish hostels was reduced from 26 to 23 during the year and the number of residents fell from 14,263 at the end of 1950 to 12,363 at the end of 1951. The gross cost in maintaining the hostels during the year, exclusive of expenditure incurred by other Government Departments, was £325,000, of which £135,000 was recovered by charges for board and lodging for themselves and their families to Poles who were in employment. The majority of the 12,363 Poles living in the hostels were in employment and about 10,200 were stated to be financially independent. Of the remainder, 283 were registered for employment, of whom 229, including 98 registered as disabled persons, were capable of light

Between 2nd October, 1950, when the scheme of legal aid came into force, and 18th December, 1951, a total of 75,771 applications for legal aid were received. Of these, 2,676 were outstanding on 18th December, 1951, and 3,063 had been withdrawn. Of the remaining 70,032 applicants, 35 per cent. were found to be entitled on financial grounds to free legal aid, 62 per cent. to be entitled to legal aid subject to payment of a contribution, and 3 per cent. were outside the financial limits of the scheme.

The Report also includes a description of the functions and organisation of the Board, and is followed by appendices giving detailed statistical and other information.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Chemical Industries Committee

The Chemical Industries Committee, one of the Industrial Committees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to deal with conditions in certain major industries,

Labour Office to deal with conditions in certain major industries, opened its Third Session in Geneva on 9th September.

The agenda of the Third Session was:—

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

(2) Vocational training in the chemical industries with particular reference to a comparison of day work and shift

with particular reference to a comparison of day work and shift The Committee is tripartite in character and the delegation from each country taking part may include two Government

* Reception centres for persons without a settled way of living. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1½d. post free).

representatives and two representatives of each of the Employers' and Workers' groups. The representatives may be accompanied by advisers. The United Kingdom was represented at the meeting by the following delegation:—Government representatives: Mr. A. M. Morgan, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. W. A. Treganowan, Principal, Ministry of Labour and National Service; Employers' representatives: Mr. C. Brearley, Managing Director, Brotherton & Co., Ltd., Chairman of the Chemical Group of the Association of Chemical and Allied Employers; and Mr. E. T. Grint, Chief Labour Officer, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.; Workers' representatives: Mr. E. Higgins, National Officer, Chemical and Allied Trades, Transport and General Workers' Union, and Mr. J. Matthews, M.B.E., National Industrial Officer, National Union of General and Municipal Workers. The Employers' representatives were accompanied by advisers.

The Second Session of the Committee was held in Geneva in April, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1950, page 164). sentatives and two representatives of each of the Employers'

April, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1950, page 164).

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Earnings and Salaries in Switzerland in October, 1951

Statistics of earnings of manual workers and salaries of nonmanual workers in industrial and commercial undertakings in Switzerland in October, 1951, have been published in the May issue of "La Vie Économique". The statistics were obtained in the latest annual enquiry into wages carried out by the Swiss Federal

Office for Industry, Arts and Handicrafts, and Labour, in collaboration with the employers' organisations.

The Federal Office obtained returns from 27,000 undertakings, employing 470,000 manual workers and 171,000 non-manual workers in manufacturing industries, in engineering, woodworking, workers in manufacturing industries, in engineering, woodworking, printing and bookbinding, private transport, commercial undertakings, banking and insurance (non-manual workers only) and handicrafts (including such trades as baker, gardener, tailor, furrier, shoemaker, blacksmith, joiner, tinsmith and gas-fitter, painter). In the course of the enquiry information was also collected in respect of the hotel industry, electricity, gas and water supply, and public transport services, but has not been included in the summary. The remuneration taken into account for the statistics comprised each exprises including cost of living, and other allowances. cash earnings, including cost-of-living and other allowances regularly received as well as the value of wages in kind. Separate particulars were furnished for men and women and the principal classes of workers (skilled, semi-skilled, young workers and apprentices).

Among the manual workers, average hourly earnings during a week in October, 1951, were 2.98 Swiss francs for skilled men, 2.46 francs for semi-skilled and unskilled men, 1.75 francs for women and 1.40 francs for youths, boys and girls. Index figures, weighted according to the numbers in the various classes of workers, show that in October, 1951, earnings as a whole were about four per cent. higher than in October, 1950, and 114 per cent. above the pre-war level (June, 1939). Earnings of young workers increased by about eight per cent. between October, 1950, and October, 1951. The increase in the level of earnings, which at each of the two previous enquiries had shown little change compared with the preceding year, is attributed to the renewed rise in the cost of preceding year, is attributed to the renewed rise in the cost of living in 1951. (According to the Swiss official index figure of retail prices, the cost of living in Switzerland in October, 1951, was about 70 per cent. higher than in August, 1939, compared with about 60 per cent. higher in October, 1950, and in October, 1949.)

The average monthly salaries of non-manual workers in October, 1951, were 783 francs for men and 476 francs for women, the general increases compared with October, 1950, and June, 1939, being about four per cent. and 89 per cent. respectively.

The Table below shows the numbers of manual workers covered and the average hourly earnings of skilled men, semi-skilled and unskilled men, women and young workers in each industrial group, and in all groups taken together, during a week in October, 1951, with comparative totals for October, 1950, and June, 1939.

	Dis You	Ave	erage Hour	ly Earnin	gs
Industrial Group	Number of Workers	Men, Skilled	Men, Semi- skilled and unskilled	Women	Young Worker
Chemical Brick, Pottery, etc. Brick, Pottery, etc. Metal Working and Engineering Watch, Clock and Jewellery Textile Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking Paper and Leather Printing and Bookbinding Handicrafts Transport (Private undertakings) Commerce	20,088 16,204 133,978 45,937 59,195 39,667 32,469 18,573 16,341 19,753 42,077 4,837 20,610	Fr. 3·14 2·86 2·90 3·43 2·88 3·00 2·92 2·64 3·00 3·56 2·79 3·01 3·01	Fr. 2·67 2·41 2·47 2·73 2·35 2·48 2·40 2·17 2·61 2·44 2·37 2·39 2·54	Fr. 1·75 1·65 1·70 2·12 1·73 1·68 1·55 1·58 1·60 1·64 1·73 1·79	Fr. 1:34 1:50 1:44 1:64 1:32 1:30 1:29 1:35 1:40 1:28 1:30
Total, October, 1951	469,729	2.98	2.46	1.75	1.40
Total, October, 1950	429,044	2.86	2.35	1.68	1.30
Total, June, 1939	30-0 10	1.55	1.18	0.75	0.54

An article on the previous year's enquiry was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1951 (page 392).

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in July

GENERAL SUMMARY

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1952

There was little change in the estimated total working population* during July.

The strength of the Forces, excluding reservists recalled for short-period training, remained at 872,000, while the estimated number of ex-Service men and women on release leave at the end of the month who had not entered employment was unchanged at about \$ 000

about 8.000.

about 8,000.

The total number of persons registered as unemployed at 11th August was 403,600 (of whom 77,700 were temporarily stopped), an increase of 10,100 since 14th July. The numbers temporarily stopped declined by 23,400 while there was an increase of 33,500 in the numbers wholly unemployed, most of these being school-leavers registering for employment for the first time. Of the total, 138,100 had been unemployed for more than eight weeks. The number of persons registered as unemployed in textiles decreased by 15,600. The August unemployment figure represented 1.9 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, the same as in July compared with 1.0 per cent. in August last year.

cent. of the estimated total number of employees, the same as in July, compared with 1·0 per cent. in August last year.

The total number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) declined by 13,000 during July. Employment in the basic industries increased by 13,000 during the month, mainly due to an estimated seasonal rise of 10,000 in agriculture and fishing. The number of wage-earners on colliery books rose by 800 in July.

Employment in the manufacturing industries decreased by 36,000 during July, including 15,000 in engineering, metal goods and precision instruments (though aircraft manufacture showed a further rise of 1,000), 10,000 in the "other manufactures" group, and 5,000 in textiles.

It is estimated that there was a slight decline in employment in

There were increases of 7,000 in employment in the distributive trades and 9,000 in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group (mainly seasonal, in catering, hotels, etc.) during

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

87 8.8 188 198 698 698 698 698 698 698 698 698 698 6	End- June, 1951	End- Decem- ber, 1951	End- June, 1952	End- July, 1952	Change during July, 1952
Total Working Population* Men Women	23,323 15,935 7,388	23,371 15,986 7,385	23,316 15,978 7,338	23,318 15,978 7,340	+ 2 + 2
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	827 804 23	852 829 23	872 848 24	872 848 24	
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	8	3	8	8	
Number in Civil Employment Men	22,309 15,003 7,306	22,221 14,975 7,246	22,141 14,950 7,191	22,128 14,939 7,189	$ \begin{array}{r} -13 \\ -11 \\ -2 \end{array} $
Registered Unemployed†:— Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped	188 179 9	350 295 55	415 295 120	400 310 90	-15 +15 -30

A change has been made in the method of estimating the numbers

A change has been made in the method of estimating the numbers in the total working population, and the figures for dates back to mid-1951 have been revised accordingly.

This change is necessary because persons registered as temporarily stopped from work are also for the most part included in the employers' returns of numbers employed which are the basis of the employment statistics for the manufacturing and certain non-manufacturing industries. This element of duplication in the total working population is not significant when the numbers registered

*The total working population represents the estimated total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain, or register themselves as available for such work. The total comprises the Forces, men and women on release leave not yet in employment, all persons—employers and workers on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls) and wholly unemployed persons registered for employment. Part-time workers are counted as full units. † End of month estimates. See also the text below the Table,

at employment exchanges as temporarily stopped remain relatively constant at a low level. When, however, as has happened in recent months, there are substantial changes in the numbers temporarily stopped, the effect of this duplication on the figure for the total working population is appreciable. The method of estimating the total working population has therefore been revised with a view to eliminating such duplication. The estimate is now obtained by adding together the number in H.M. Forces and Women's Services, experiencement and women on release leave the number in civil ex-Service men and women on release leave, the number in civil employment and the registered wholly unemployed. The numbers registered as temporarily stopped are omitted from the addition since as already explained most, if not all, of them are included in the figures of civil employment. The figures for earlier dates have been revised on this basis.

ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

	End-	End-	End-	End-	Change
Industry or Service	June,	Decem-	June,	July,	during
000 000 000	1951	ber, 1951	1952	1952	July,
Table Told Teles de		1951	ESSECUTO.	MAN TO STATE OF	1952
Basic Industries					Valuiday
Mining and Quarrying	855	852	873	874	+ 1
(Wage-earners on Colliery		LEDSON AND THE	THE PERSON	is studied	annie de la constante de la co
Books)	(701)	(698)	(719) 368	(720) 368	(+ 1)
Fransport and Communica-	302	309	308	308	Radia
tion	1,747	1,751	1,762	1,764	+ 2
Agriculture and Fishing	1,161	1,102	1,142	1,152	+10
Number in Basic Industries	4,125	4,074	4,145	4,158	+13
Lavarante are Printer to	No. of Sec.	Specifical	excliveall	toursboo	Nedal C
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades	486	494	481	481	HOOF
Metal Manufacture	545	555	556	555	0=1
Vehicles	1,043	1,069	1,080	1,079	- 1
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,525	2,586	2,570	2,555	-15
Textiles	1,033	997	883	878*	- 5
Clothing	734	686	667	664	- 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	845 1,551	852 1,547	861 1,473	860 1,463	- 1 -10
1008 201000 1008	1,551	1,547	1,475	1,403	10
Number in Manufacturing Industries	8,762	8,786	8,571	8,535	-36
Industries	0,702	0,700	0,371	0,000	-30
Building and Contracting	1,468	1,422	1,447	1,441	- 6
Distributive Trades	2,632	2,645	2,628	2,635	+ 7
rofessional, Financial and		2004	Betato	T bins no	locill
Miscellaneous Services	3,961	3,921	3,985	3,994	+ 9
National Government Service	617	627	616	615	- 1
Local Government Service	744	746	749	750	+ 1
Total in Civil Employment	22,309	22,221	22,141	22,128	-13

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at end-1951 and May, June and July, 1952. The figures relate to employees (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers' pay-rolls); 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.

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.

* Cotton-265,000. Wool-190,000. Other textiles-423,000.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

and the property of the proper		Ma	les	(Thousand	in max	Fem	ales		Total			
Industry	End- 1951	End- May, 1952	End- June, 1952	End- July, 1952	End- 1951	End- May, 1952	End- June, 1952	End- July, 1952	End- 1951	End- May, 1952	End- June, 1952	End- July, 1952
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	758 · 2	776.9	778.6	779 · 4	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	771.0	789 · 7	791 · 4	792.2
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif, Mining Manufactures	255·9 74·2 36·7 34·1 21·3 13·8 75·8	252·4 75·0 35·3 31·6 20·7 13·9 75·9	250·6 75·4 34·7 30·7 20·4 14·0 75·4	249·8 75·6 34·2 30·3 20·3 14·1 75·3	88·8 8·4 47·0 13·4 6·1 1·1 12·8	85·5 8·7 45·4 12·2 5·6 1·1 12·5	83·6 8·7 44·6 11·7 5·5 1·1 12·0	82·5 8·7 44·1 11·4 5·4 1·1 11·8	344·7 82·6 83·7 47·5 27·4 14·9 88·6	337·9 83·7 80·7 43·8 26·3 15·0 88·4	334·2 84·1 79·3 42·4 25·9 15·1 87·4	332·3 84·3 78·3 41·7 25·7 15·2 87·1
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	350·4 17·2 173·5 20·0 29·3 28·5 30·2 25·4 26·3	344·7 17·5 169·2 19·3 31·0 28·1 29·2 24·9 25·5	342·3 17·6 167·0 19·0 31·2 28·0 29·0 25·1 25·4	342·2 17·7 166·6 19·0 31·3 28·0 29·0 25·3 25·3	138·9 0·4 50·5 27·3 17·1 11·7 19·7 4·7 7·5	135·2 0·4 48·2 25·3 18·7 11·5 18·8 4·7 7·6	134·4 0·4 47·9 24·9 19·0 11·3 18·5 4·7 7·7	134·3 0·4 47·6 24·8 18·9 11·2 18·9 4·7 7·8	489·3 17·6 224·0 47·3 46·4 40·2 49·9 30·1 33·8	479·9 17·9 217·4 44·6 49·7 39·6 48·0 29·6 33·1	476·7 18·0 214·9 43·9 50·2 39·3 47·5 29·8 33·1	476·5 18·1 214·2 43·8 50·2 39·2 47·9 30·0 33·1
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	486·4 18·7 193·2 111·6 15·8 17·4 39·1 90·6	487·6 19·2 193·7 111·8 15·7 17·1 39·1 91·0	487·6 19·4 194·4 111·0 15·8 17·1 38·9 91·0	487·4 19·5 194·9 110·3 16·0 17·1 38·8 90·8	67·0 0·3 18·6 18·2 2·8 1·0 7·9 18·2	66.8 0.3 18.9 18.2 2.8 1.0 7.8 17.8	66·5 0·3 19·0 18·0 2·8 1·0 7·8 17·6	66·1 0·3 18·8 17·9 2·8 1·0 7·8 17·5	553·4 19·0 211·8 129·8 18·6 18·4 47·0 108·8	554·4 19·5 212·6 130·0 18·5 18·1 46·9 108·8	554·1 19·7 213·4 129·0 18·6 18·1 46·7 108·6	553·5 19·8 213·7 128·2 18·8 18·1 46·6 108·3
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant. Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools. Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus. Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,479 · 4 194 · 3 68 · 5 38 · 1 26 · 4 75 · 8 23 · 8 63 · 2 34 · 7 72 · 3 521 · 3 134 · 1 38 · 3 30 · 0 52 · 1 18 · 4 11 · 6 76 · 5	1,492·2 195·7 68·9 38·4 26·2 78·1 24·5 62·5 37·9 71·6 523·4 137·4 39·6 30·8 52·2 18·8 11·2 75·0	1,487·9 196·2 68·8 38·4 26·1 78·1 24·0 61·4 38·2 71·2 521·9 137·1 39·6 30·9 51·9 11·0 74·2	1,483·1 194·9 68·7 38·2 26·0 78·2 23·4 60·9 38·2 70·7 521·0 137·1 39·6 31·0 52·0 18·8 10·9 73·5	418·3 8·4 4·1 5·0 2·5 17·6 3·7 11·5 10·5 48·2 23·4 40·7 24·8 8·6 58·5	417·0 8·5 4·3 5·0 2·5 18·2 3·7 11·2 12·3 11·4 11·2 49·4 23·8 21·7 44·4 24·3 7·8 56·3	410·6 8·5 4·3 5·0 2·5 18·2 3·6 10·9 12·4 6·3 116·1 48·4 23·7 21·7 42·8 23·8 54·6	405.9 8.3 4.4 5.0 2.5 18.1 3.5 10.7 12.3 15.1 47.9 23.5 21.7 42.2 23.3 3.5	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	1,909 · 2 204 · 2 73 · 2 43 · 4 28 · 7 96 · 3 28 · 2 73 · 7 50 · 2 78 · 0 640 · 6 186 · 8 63 · 4 52 · 5 96 · 6 43 · 1 19 · 0 131 · 3	1,898 · 5 204 · 7 73 · 1 43 · 4 28 · 6 96 · 3 27 · 6 72 · 3 50 · 6 77 · 5 638 · 0 185 · 5 63 · 3 52 · 6 94 · 7 42 · 7 18 · 8	1,889·0 203·2 73·1 43·2 28·5 96·3 26·9 71·6 50·5 76·9 636·1 185·0 63·1 52·7 94·2 42·1 18·7
Vehicles	879·8 256·3 222·7 149·6	888·5 252·6 223·6 162·2	888·7 251·1 223·3 164·5	888·1 249·8 223·6 165·4	151·7 46·5 31·5 27·4	154·7 45·9 32·4 29·8	154·3 45·2 32·5 30·2	153·5 44·9 32·5 30·3	1,031·5 302·8 254·2 177·0	1,043 · 2 298 · 5 256 · 0 192 · 0	1,043·0 296·3 255·8 194·7	1,041 · 6 294 · 7 256 · 1 195 · 7
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops	89·0 56·5 22·7	90·5 56·2 22·9	90·7 56·1 23·0	90·7 56·0 22·9	34·8 2·5 2·3	35·5 2·5 2·3	35·4 2·5 2·3	34·9 2·5 2·3	123·8 59·0 25·0	126·0 58·7 25·2	126·1 58·6 25·3	125 · 6 58 · 5 25 · 2
and Wagons and Trams	77·2 5·8 319·7	75·1 5·4	74.7 5.3	74·5 5·2 315·0	3·6 3·1 190·4	3·5 2·8 185·0	3·5 2·7 181·1	3·5 2·6 178·4	80·8 8·9 510·1	78·6 8·2 503·9	78·2 8·0 497·9	78 · 0 7 · 8 493 · 4
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	33·2 22·5 33·7 27·7 26·4 31·0 145·2	318·9 32·0 22·8 34·0 28·0 26·3 31·3 144·5	316·8 31·5 22·8 34·0 28·0 26·1 31·1 143·3	31·1 22·8 33·9 27·9 26·0 30·8 142·5	22·6 18·7 5·4 10·4 32·2 17·4 83·7	21·0 19·4 5·4 10·2 31·2 17·7 80·1	10.1 19.3 5.4 10.1 30.5 17.3 78.1	20·0 19·2 5·4 10·0 30·0 17·2 76·6	55·8 41·2 39·1 38·1 58·6 48·4 228·9	53·0 42·2 39·4 38·2 57·5 49·0 224·6	51·9 42·1 39·4 38·1 56·6 48·4 221·4	51·1 42·0 39·3 37·9 56·0 48·0 219·1
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks	8.6	82·7 53·1 8·1 14·9 6·6	82·1 53·0 8·0 14·8 6·3	81·7 52·8 8·0 14·7 6·2	48·7 28·9 6·8 11·2 1·8	46·9 27·9 6·5 10·7 1·8	46·0 27·6 6·3 10·4 1·7	45·4 27·3 6·1 10·3 1·7	133·1 82·3 15·4 26·7 8·7	129 · 6 81 · 0 14 · 6 25 · 6 8 · 4	128·1 80·6 14·3 25·2 8·0	127· 80· 14· 25· 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	419·1 65·6 44·6 88·6 31·3 22·9 5·5 7·8 6·2 33·8 5·2 12·8 6·5 7·8	380·5 54·7 40·7 84·2 25·0 19·4 5·2 7·1 5·9 31·8 4·8 12·3 6·2 8·2 58·0 17·0	371·8 52·9 39·6 83·7 22·7 18·9 5·8 31·3 4·7 12·1 6·1 8·2 57·0 16·7	370·2 52·6 39·2 84·1 22·3 18·8 5·1 6·9 5·7 31·2 4·7 12·0 6·1 8·2 56·7 16·6	570·2 121·1 88·7 108·3 11·4 34·9 9·2 10·9 9·7 83·1 6·1 14·3 14·5 17·0 29·2 211·8	514·4 101·6 79·2 102·9 8·5 28·8 8·7 9·5 8·9 78·2 5·7 13·9 13·2 17·1 26·9 11·3	502 · 6 98 · 9 76 · 5 101 · 8 7 · 8 28 · 0 8 · 4 9 · 1 8 · 8 77 · 3 5 · 6 13 · 5 13 · 0 16 · 6 26 · 3 11 · 0	499·3 97·8 75·2 102·1 7·6 27·6 8·2 9·1 8·7 77·5 5·6 13·3 13·1 16·5 26·1 10·9	989·3 186·7 133·3 196·9 42·7 57·8 14·7 18·7 15·9 11·3 27·1 21·0 24·8 92·2 29·3	894·9 156·3 119·9 187·1 33·5 48·2 13·9 16·6 14·8 110·0 10·5 26·2 19·4 25·3 84·9 28·3	874·4 151·8 116·1 185·5 30·5 46·9 13·6 16·0 14·6 10·3 25·6 19·1 24·8 83·3 27·7	869 -5 150 -4 114 -4 186 -2 29 -9 46 -4 13 -3 16 -0 14 -4 108 -7 10 -3 25 -3 19 -2 24 -7 82 -8 27 -5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	10.1	41·1 27·1 9·8 4·2	40·8 26·9 9·7 4·2	40·7 26·8 9·7 4·2	27·8 7·7 15·6 4·5	26·8 7·1 15·6 4·1	26·6 7·1 15·4 4·1	26·6 7·1 15·4 4·1	72·8 37·9 25·7 9·2	67·9 34·2 25·4 8·3	67·4 34·0 25·1 8·3	67 · 33 · 9 · 25 · 8 · .
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.	183·9 71·9 10·3 8·0 7·4 8·6 60·0	177·7 70·6 10·1 7·8 7·3 8·2 56·0 17·7	175·1 69·1 10·0 7·8 7·3 8·1 55·2 17·6	174.6 69.0 10.0 7.8 7.3 8.1 54.9	428 · 8 188 · 5 80 · 0 55 · 4 12 · 4 28 · 4 60 · 7 3 · 4	424·0 186·8 82·4 55·3 12·8 27·4 55·8 3·5	419·2 182·6 82·7 55·3 12·7 27·3 55·1 3·5	416·3 181·3 81·9 55·3 12·6 27·1 54·6 3·5	612·7 260·4 90·3 63·4 19·8 37·0	601·7 257·4 92·5 63·1 20·1 35·6 111·8 21·2	594·3 251·7 92·7 63·1 20·0 35·4 110·3 21·1	590 · 91 · 91 · 91 · 91 · 91 · 91 · 91 ·
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	473·1 33·0 114·7 16·4 21·7 39·2 18·3 30·4 19·5 42·3 74·4 14·9 27·5	472·1 32·7 115·5 16·3 22·0 42·4 14·7 29·3 19·3 41·9 74·4 14·6 28·6	474·9 32·8 116·2 16·5 22·2 42·4 14·6 29·3 20·2 42·0 74·6 14·7 28·9	479·1 32·8 116·8 16·7 22·3 42·6 14·6 29·3 21·4 42·5 75·1 14·9 29·6	348·5 8·3 81·9 29·0 14·4 16·8 5·2 52·7 40·0 30·7 19·0	340·2 8·4 80·4 28·5 14·0 19·8 4·8 48·3 36·7 30·3 18·8	355:7 8:5 81:1 28:7 14:4 20:0 4:7 47:9 48:6 31:3 19:1 11:4 16:9	350·9 8·4 81·4 28·8 14·0 19·9 4·8 47·6 44·1 31·1 19·5	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	812·3 41·1 195·9 44·8 36·0 62·2 19·5 77·6 56·0 72·2 93·2	830 · 6 41 · 3 197 · 3 45 · 2 36 · 6 62 · 4 19 · 3 77 · 2 68 · 8 73 · 3 93 · 7 26 · 1	830 · (41 · 2 198 · 2 45 · 3 36 · 3 62 · 2 19 · 2 65 · 3 73 · (94 · (26 · 46 · 4

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

to a the numbers of persons regularies as	g oldsi	and work	fales	. 20	in 14	Fe	males		OH YMA Total			
Industry	End- 1951	· End- May, 1952	End- June, 1952	End- July, 1952	End- 1951	End- May, 1952	End- June, 1952	End- July, 1952	End- 1951	End- May, 1952	End- June, 1952	End- July, 1952
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	232·1	224·7	-220·7	218·4	57·5	55·9	55·1	54·6	289·6	280·6	275·8	273·0
	84·3	81·7	81·0	80·8	12·5	11·7	11·5	11·4	96·8	93·4	92·5	92·2
	95·8	94·2	91·7	90·1	29·8	30·1	29·7	29·6	125·6	124·3	121·4	119·7
	13·6	13·2	13·0	12·8	2·5	2·4	2·4	2·3	16·1	15·6	15·4	15·1
	22·3	20·5	20·2	20·1	7·0	6·6	6·5	6·4	29·3	27·1	26·7	26·5
	16·1	15·1	14·8	14·6	5·7	5·1	5·0	4·9	21·8	20·2	19·8	19·5
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.	329·0	324·9	322·2	321·1	199·0	187·5	183·6	181·9	528·0	512·4	505·8	503·0
	63·0	62·3	60·9	60·0	19·9	19·6	19·1	18·8	82·9	81·9	80·0	78·8
	4·5	3·7	3·6	3·6	2·6	1·6	1·5	1·5	7·1	5·3	5·1	5·1
	18·6	17·4	16·9	16·8	30·1	26·1	25·2	24·9	48·7	43·5	42·1	41·7
	17·7	16·7	16·4	16·3	27·9	25·1	24·2	24·0	45·6	41·8	40·6	40·3
	83·0	83·4	83·8	83·9	19·7	19·6	19·6	19·7	102·7	103·0	103·4	103·6
	142·2	141·4	140·6	140·5	98·8	95·5	94·0	93·0	241·0	236·9	234·6	233·5
Other Manufacturing Industries	155·9	147·5	145·4	144·4	111·3	101·8	99·5	98·5	267·2	249·3	244·9	242.9
	74·3	69·7	68·9	68·5	38·3	34·6	33·7	33·1	112·6	104·3	102·6	101.6
	12·3	11·1	10·6	10·4	2·9	2·5	2·4	2·4	15·2	13·6	13·0	12.8
	8·8	8·4	8·3	8·2	8·5	7·2	7·0	6·9	17·3	15·6	15·3	15.1
	11·1	10·2	10·0	10·0	17·3	16·2	16·1	16·3	28·4	26·4	26·1	26.3
	5·8	5·6	5·4	5·3	8·8	7·5	7·0	6·8	14·6	13·1	12·4	12.1
	6·7	7·0	7·3	7·4	2·2	2·2	2·2	2·2	8·9	9·2	9·5	9.6
	36·9	35·5	34·9	34·6	33·3	31·6	31·1	30·8	70·2	67·1	66·0	65.4
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,694 · 1	5,635.5	5,606.9	5,595 · 8	2,846.9	2,741 · 7	2,718 · 8	2,694 · 2	8,541 · 0	8,377 · 2	8,325 · 7	8,290 · 0
Building and Contracting	1,233·4	1,258·0	1,258·4	1,252·1	39·5	39·7	39·7	39·8	1,272·9	1,297·7	1,298·1	1,291·9
	1,173·4	1,200·4	1,201·4	1,195·4	32·2	32·2	32·2	32·2	1,205·6	1,232·6	1,233·6	1,227·6
	60·0	57·6	57·0	56·7	7·3	7·5	7·5	7·6	67·3	65·1	64·5	64·3
Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity Water	330·7	330·3	329·7	330·1	38·0	38·3	38·4	38·4	368·7	368·6	368·1	368·5
	136·1	135·7	135·1	135·1	13·3	13·6	13·6	13·6	149·4	149·3	148·7	148·7
	163·5	163·2	163·1	163·3	23·1	23·1	23·2	23·2	186·6	186·3	186·3	186·5
	31·1	31·4	31·5	31·7	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·6	32·7	33·0	33·1	33·3
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	230·7	232·0	233·1	234·0	49·3	51·1	51·8	52·0	280·0	283·1	284·9	286·0
	22·3	24·3	25·9	26·3	2·1	2·5	2·6	2·7	24·4	26·8	28·5	29·0
	169·8	163·1	161·6	160·9	15·7	15·7	15·5	15·5	185·5	178·8	177·1	176·4
Distributive Trades	1,094.3	1,081 · 9	1,079 · 7	1,080 · 6	1,040 · 4	1,032.0	1,037.9	1,044 · 4	2,134.7	2,113.9	2,117 · 6	2,125 · 0
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural 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	113·0	111·1	110·0	109·7	29·3	29·9	29·9	29·8	142·3	141·0	139·9	139·5
	72·1	70·9	71·0	70·9	27·7	27·7	27·5	27·4	99·8	98·6	98·5	98·3
	115·4	116·0	116·4	117·1	54·8	55·7	55·5	55·9	170·2	171·7	171·9	173·0
	304·2	302·7	301·8	302·2	276·7	279·0	280·8	283·4	580·9	581·7	582·6	585·6
	164·8	163·2	162·7	162·6	99·2	99·3	99·1	99·2	264·0	262·5	261·8	261·8
	306·4	299·3	299·2	299·5	519·5	505·6	509·8	513·1	825·9	804·9	809·0	812·6
	18·4	18·7	18·6	18·6	· 33·2	34·8	35·3	35·6	51·6	53·5	53·9	54·2
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	62·8	60·8	60·5	60·3	75·5	75·7	75·8	76·1	138·3	136·5	136·3	136·4
	40·6	42·8	43·5	43·1	37·0	36·6	37·0	37·1	77·6	79·4	80·5	80·2
	172·6	174·2	179·4	181·9	459·0	476·9	494·6	499·3	631·6	651·1	674·0	681·2
	30·9	30·7	30·9	31·1	111·3	112·3	112·3	112·4	142·2	143·0	143·2	143·5
	11·2	11·5	11·4	11·3	30·3	32·8	32·5	32·3	41·5	44·3	43·9	43·6

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AT THE ADDRESSES SHOWN ON PAGE 339

Unemployment at 11th August, 1952

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

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

0 273 7 273 0	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
14th July	202,085	7,853	170,868	12,658	393,464
11th August	204,093	17,189	159,673	22,619	403,574

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 11th August represented 1.9 per cent, of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at

An analysis of the figures for 11th August according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

	Wholly U	Inemployed	l (including	Casuals)		
1.70 6.40 0.002,8_ T exc 0.002,1 1.002 0.702,1 1.002 0.702	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	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18	46,050 8,828	46,212 6,683	85,209 1,063	177,471 16,574	26,622 615	204,093 17,189
Women 18 and over Girls under 18	31,376 10,347	30,929 7,338	49,999 1,831	112,304 19,516	47,369 3,103	159,673 22,619
Total	96,601	91,162	138,102	325,865	77,709	403,574

The total of 403,574 includes 79,461 married women.

The changes between 14th July and 11th August in each administrative Region were as follows:—

	36.5	2.85	Wholly U	nemploye g Casuals)	d	2 8	
Region	10 40 10	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	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total
London & South- Eastern	14th July 11th Aug.	19,404 22,755	14,639 17,304	17,448 18,195	51,491 58,254	6,492 3,576	57,983 61,830
Eastern	Inc. or Dec.	+ 3,351	+ 2,665	+ 747	+ 6,763	- 2,916	+ 3,847
Eastern	14th July 11th Aug.	3,450 4,275	2,658 4,180	3,610 3,504	9,718 11,959	994 721	10,712 12,680
Parket	Inc. or Dec.	+ 825	+ 1,522	- 106	+ 2,241	- 273	+ 1,968
Southern	14th July 11th Aug.	3,368 4,064	2,480 3,002	3,863 3,739	9,711 10,805	526 203	10,237 11,008
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 696	+ 522	- 124	+ 1,094	- 323	+ 771
Western	14th July 11th Aug.	3,720 4,323	2,859 4,010	5,093 5,156	11,672 13,489	757 571	12,429 14,060
No year	Inc. or Dec.	+ 603	+ 1,151	+ 63	+ 1,817	- 186	+ 1,631
Midland	14th July 11th Aug.	7,157 7,431	4,066 5,985	3,430 4,640	14,653 18,056	3,660 1,229	18,313 19,285
	Inc. or Dec.	100 march 1970	+ 1,919	+ 1,210	+ 3,403	- 2,431	+ 972
North- Midland	14th July 11th Aug.	2,651 3,528	2,301 3,031	4,254 4,361	9,206 10,920	5,232 2,951	14,438 13,871
Tellis.	Inc. or Dec.	+ 877	+ 730	+ 107	+ 1,714	- 2,281	- 567
East and West Ridings	14th July 11th Aug.	5,573 6,919	5,672 6,665	9,656 9,857	20,901 23,441	13,453 7,835	34,354 31,276
Track.	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,346	+ 993	+ 201	+ 2,540	- 5,618	- 3,078
North- Western	14th July 11th Aug.	15,601 17,552	17,781 18,915	27,671 29,433	61,053 65,900	56,178 51,353	117,231 117,253
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,951	+ 1,134	+ 1,762	+ 4,847	- 4,825	+ 22
Northern	14th July 11th Aug.	5,424 7,137	5,897 8,430	14,201 13,993	25,522 29,560	2,007 2,294	27,529 31,854
September	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,713	+ 2,533	- 208	+ 4,038	+ 287	+ 4,325
Scotland	14th July 11th Aug.	12,163 13,981	14,011 13,525	30,451 32,317	56,625 59,823	10,084 5,842	66,709 65,665
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,818	- 486	+ 1,866	+ 3,198	- 4,242	- 1,044
Wales	14th July 11th Aug.	4,531 4,636	4,656 6,115	12,648 12,907	21,835 23,658	1,694 1,134	23,529 24,792
Prop.	Inc. or Dec.		+ 1,459	+ 259	+ 1,823	- 560	+ 1,263
Great Britain	14th July 11th Aug.	83,042 96,601	77,020 91,162	132,325 138,102	292,387 325,865	101,077 77,709	393,464 403,574
1	Inc. or Dec.	+ 13,559	+14,142	+ 5,777	+ 33,478	-23,368	+ 10,11

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

Region	register	bers of pered as uner th August,	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and South-	AL. L	nutacture	Direct Man	bns Book	roneonni)	DE DE		
Eastern	40,952	20,878	61,830	1.2	1.1	1.2		
Eastern	7,960	4,720	12,680	1.1	1.3	1.2		
Southern	6,229	4,779	11,008	1.0	1.5	1.1		
South-Western	8,567	5,493	14,060	1.2	1.6	1.3		
Midland	11,283	8,002	19,285	0.8	1:1:	1.0		
North-Midland	6,295	7,576	13,871	0.7	1.7	1.0		
East and West Ridings	15,679	15,597	31,276	1.3	2.6	1.7		
North-Western	51,733	65,520	117,253	2.8	6.2	4.0		
Northern	18,607	13,247	31,854	2.1	3.7	2.6		
Scotland	38,175	27,490	65,665	2.8	3.8	3.1		
Wales	15,802	8,990	24,792	2.3	3.7	2.7		
Great Britain	221,282	182,292	403,574	1.6	2.6	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 August, 1952, was 449,143, including 227,343 men, 19,324 boys, 177,277 women and 25,199 girls. Of the total, 365,465 (including 4,061 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 83,678 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 11th August, 1952, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total					
3/11/5/11/6/11	WI	holly Unemp	oloyed (inclu	ding Casual	s) 2 vid					
London and South- Eastern	35,493 6,954	3,229 728	16,340 3,388	3,192 889	58,254 11,959					
Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings	5,475 7,869 9,673 5,010 11,928	665 515 1,106 681 1,243	3,756 4,437 5,814 4,252 8,554	909 668 1,463 977 1,716	10,805 13,489 18,056 10,920 23,441					
North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	31,364 15,685 33,905 14,115	3,454 1,957 2,057 939	27,862 9,390 21,428 7,083	3,220 2,528 2,433 1,521	65,900 29,560 59,823 23,658					
Great Britain	177,471	16,574	112,304	19,516	325,865					
Northern Ireland	21,814	2,135	13,071	2,580	39,600					
United Kingdom	199,285	18,709	125,375	22,096	365,465					
MIOL :	Temporarily Stopped									
London and South- Eastern	2,192	38	1,266	80	3,576					
Eastern	275	3	405	38 7	721 203					
Southern South-Western	178	5	308	80	571					
Midland	494 563	10 41	678 2,063	47 284	1,229 2,951					
North-Midland E. and W. Ridings	2.438	70	4,912	415	7,835					
North-Western	16,584	331	32,889 1,117	1,549	51,353 2,294					
Northern Scotland	2,148	65	3,285	344	5,842					
Wales	728	20	339	47	1,134					
Great Britain	26,622	615	47,369	3,103	77,709					
Northern Ireland	1,436		4,533	0 0 T 10	5,969					
United Kingdom	28,058	615	51,902	3,103	83,678					
3-6 620 % 425	2 89-2	Total Reg	stered as Un	employed	3 - 10					
London and South- Eastern	37,685	3,267	17,606	3,272	61,830					
Eastern	7,229	3,267 731 665	17,606 3,793	927 916	61,830 12,680 11,008					
Southern	5,564 8,047	520	3,863 4,745	748	14,060					
Midland	10,167	1,116	6.492	1,510	19 285					
North-Midland E. and W. Ridings	5,573	722 1,313	6,315 13,466	1,261 2,131	13,871 31,276					
North-Western	47,948	3,785	60,751	4,769	1 117.253					
Northern Scotland	16,618 36,053	1,989 2,122	10,507 24,713	2,740 2,777	31,854 65,665					
Wales	14,843	959	7,422	1,568	24,792					
Great Britain	204,093	17,189	159,673	22,619	403,574					
Northern Ireland	23,250	2,135	17,604	2,580	45,569					
United Kingdom	227,343	19,324	177,277	25,199	449,143					

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1952

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 11th August, 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 July, 1952.

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 11th August, 1952

	Column Transport				in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as compared with 14th July, 1952
London and South-Eastern	37,685	17,606	6,539	61,830	+ 3,847
London (Administrative County)	19,169	7,597	982	27,748	- 174
Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove	157 217 1,512	82 61 597	12 33 241	251 311 2,350	+ 64 + 17 + 177
Chatham	390 812	405 344	184 190	979 1,346	+ 273 + 221
Dagenham Ealing	492 296	289 165	189	970 501	- 150 - 29
East Ham	389 395	126 197	179 30	694 622	+ 47 - 15
Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington	660 90	425 106	326 126	1,411 322	+ 249 + 124
Hendon	552 419	228 240	124 95	904 754	- 80 - 84
Leyton and Walthamstow	909 783	533 495	222	1,530	- 102 - 123
West Ham Willesden	801 521	507 166	102 71	1,410 758	- 68 - 4
Eastern Bedford	7,229 92	3,793 66	1,658 128	12,680 286	+ 1,968 + 133
Cambridge Ipswich	140 377	157 136	14 38	311 551	+ 17 + 71
Luton Norwich	140 1,194	111 378	192	1,603	+ 155 + 157
Southend-on-Sea Watford	590 169	232 214	175 41	997 424	+ 118 - 65
Southern	5,564	3,863	1,581	11,008	+ 771
Bournemouth	589 181	213 187	103	849 471	+ 2 90
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading	1,283	1,429	238 84	2,950 583	+ 159 + 92
Slough Southampton	184 741	101 412	19 197	304 1,350	+ 89 + 107
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	8,047 2,375	4,745 1,094	1,268	14,060 3,638	+ 1,631 + 326
Exeter Gloucester	265	302	47	614	- 10 + 23
Plymouth Swindon	1,027	1,030 152	213	2,270 264	+ 128 + 33
Midland	10,167	6,492	2,626	19,285	+ 972
Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	4,152 96	1,797	648	6,597	+ 782 + 34
Coventry Oldbury	696 80	297 38	88 67	1,081	+ 288 + 56
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	135 756	90 341	73 110	1,207	- 1,282
Walsall West Bromwich	335 89 430	337 84 244	194	866 224	+ 171 + 36
Wolverhampton Worcester	165	79	40	714 248	- 31 + 35
North-Midland	5,573 92	6,315 145	1,983	13,871	- 567 + 22
Derby Grimsby	311 759	296 193	47 282	654 1,234	+ 22 + 71 + 326
Leicester	569 109	907 27	70 10	1,546 146	- 311 + 38
Mansfield	141 271	321 498	155 89	617 858	+ 92
Nottingham	1,159	840 144	168	2,167	- 267 - 16
Scunthorpe	14,366	13,466	152 3,444	243	+ 113 - 3,078
Barnsley	355 1,795	347 2,094	106	31,276 808 4,069	+ 65 - 2,164
Dewsbury	228	166 544	6 72	400 982	- 121 + 138
Halifax Huddersfield	290 274	441 193	12 20	743 487	+ 361 - 1,345
Hull	2,903 2,663	1,386 2,058	309 297	4,598 5,018	+ 377
Rotherham Sheffield	1,212	1,022	67	2,301	+ 94 + 115
Wakefield York	353	187 64	218 212	549 629	+ 143 + 208
North-Western	47,948	60,751	8,554	117,253	+ 22
Accrington	438 468 316	1,422 497 486	87 27 106	1,947 992 908	+ 394 - 766 + 93
Birkenhead	745 893	606	136 165	1,487	+ 235 - 287
Blackpool	832 2,550	998 3,636	64 238	1,894 6,424	- 177 - 3,266
Burnley Bury	1,665	3,400 1,316	132	5,197 2,254	+ 3,266 + 1,711
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	163	245 5,794	2,067	18,713	+ 60 + 838
Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and	4,553	3,598	1,085	9,236	+ 29
Royton)	4,431	6,005	341 291	10,777	- 482 + 830
Rochdale St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	398 708	1,108	178	799 1,994	- 3,793 + 99
Pendlebury)	1,241	1,828	85	3,154	
Stockport Wallasey Warrington	643 493 295	935 371 501	329 110	1,907 974	- 1,394 - 10 + 42
Wigan		501 2,856	127 324	923 4,201	
			1		1

adustry by industry, the			Persons or th August,		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay) Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley Wales Wales Wales Wather the	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	as com- pared with 14th July, 1952
Carlisle	16,618	10,507	4,729	31,854	+ 4,325
	229	424	153	806	+ 23
	251	223	61	535	+ 148
	988	526	445	1,959	+ 329
	691	613	191	1,495	+ 378
	467	653	75	1,195	+ 40
Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington	730 2,573 1,329 527 2,297	730 1,369 552 570 1,381	381 860 158 211 502	1,841 4,802 2,039 1,308 4,180	+ 269 + 775 + 92 + 168 + 798 + 107
Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw	36,053	24,713	4,899	65,665	- 1,044
	1,463	499	126	2,088	+ 175
	335	211	21	567	+ 69
	2,336	1,898	150	4,384	- 3,318
	2,992	1,095	359	4,446	+ 431
	13,061	7,394	1,236	21,691	+ 1,634
	1,229	1,408	263	2,900	+ 65
	920	1,002	306	2,228	- 129
	744	509	85	1,338	- 254
Wales	14,843	7,422	2,527	24,792	+ 1,263
	1,658	486	252	2,396	+ 389
	1,186	420	166	- 1,772	- 50
	429	248	152	829	+ 196
	1,385	641	147	2,173	+ 45
	882	503	90	1,475	+ 65
Northern Ireland	23,250	17,604	4,715	45,569	- 14,784
Belfast	7,825	8,595	1,410	17,830	- 11,471
Londonderry	2,821	1,068	629	4,518	- 248

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1952

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

100 P	Wholly Un (including	nemployed (Casuals)	Tempo	prarily pped	Total	United Kingdom: Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	danse Seets	e nori	
1939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324	
1940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054	
1941		97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273	
1942	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117	
1943		20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538	
1944		17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929	
1945		53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977	
1946		107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069 468,349	394,164 498,323	
1947* 1948	225 566	78,756 70,567	102,738	51,960 3,148	303,570	331,323	
1040	222 210	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965	337,997	
1950	211012	90,595	5,147	3,486	314,171	341,093	
1951	1 1 50 100	83,610	8,070	7,812	252,895	281,361	
1952 :		1 2000		with the	nidadMila	Electric	
14th Jan	192,372	122,670	24,007	39,692	378,741	425,906	
11th Feb		126,555	25,397	42,031	393,480	446,634	
17th March	193,155	135,425	36,819	67,575	432,974	479,804	
21st April		134,437	51,933	90,866	467,871	517,621	
12th May		138,936	53,747	93,342	467,445	518,610	
16th June		126,318	53,204	90,654	440,054	489,623	
14th July		120,412	37,963 27,237	63,114	393,464 403,574	453,817	

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 21st July, 1952 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 880,243, compared with 883,352 at 21st April, 1952.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 18th August, 1952, was 53,628, of whom 46,823 were males and 6,805 were females. The total included 25,629 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 27,999 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	Phinametrian and co	and a colored water to be	Mary Mary Williams		
200 100	Males	Females	Total		
Suitable for ordinary employment : Ex-Service Others	22,677 17,650	191 5,993	22,868 23,643		
Total	40,327	6,184	46,511		
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions:† Ex-Service Others	2,750 3,746	11 610	2,761 4,356		
Total	6,496	621	7,117		
Grand Total	46,823	6,805	53,628		
The Control of the Co		5/200			

The number of registered disabled persons placed in ordinary employment during the period 1st May to 31st July, 1952, was 35,789, including 31,191 men, 3,913 women and 685 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.

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 11th August, 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

CACA + FORMS CONTRACTOR TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE		artorina.	fore month	Great Brita	in the second	norther a	g said	emes n	Lauring	CHICKS
Industry	unem	olly ployed ading als)		orarily oped		Total	1000 10	Un	ited Kingdo (all classes)	
Sept. 130 730 381 1881 + 280	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	6,942 4,495 352 2,095	1,776 1,738 29 9	544 32 2 510	244 244 —	7,486 4,527 354 2,605	2,020 1,982 29 9	9,506 6,509 383 2,614	10,690 7,561 371 2,758	2,157 2,119 29 9	12,847 9,680 400 2,767
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	2,136 1,433 29 356 64 139 115	185 111 — 8 1 5 60	88 54 2 11 21	11 - - - - - 11	2,224 1,487 29 358 75 139 136	196 111 — 8 1 5 71	2,420 1,598 29 366 76 144 207	2,600 1,512 33 652 77 187 139	202 111 1 10 1 5 74	2,802 1,623 34 662 78 192 213
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3,005 796 414 428 391 50 926	1,739 227 490 503 320 10 189	158 25 6 101 5 1 20	138 5 11 53 7 —62	3,163 821 420 529 396 51 946	1,877 232 501 556 327 10 251	5,040 1,053 921 1,085 723 61 1,197	3,428 900 485 530 405 63 1,045	2,008 233 626 558 328 11 252	5,436 1,133 1,111 1,088 733 74 1,297
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations,	3,311 106 1,519	2,361 1 787	33 1 20	66	3,344 107 1,539	2,427 1 830	5,771 108 2,369	3,496 107 1,657	2,464 1 834	5,960 108 2,491
Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	124 533 262 224 214 329	392 451 154 437 38 101	- 1 4 4 - 3	3 4 9 - 3	124 534 266 228 214 332	395 455 158 446 38 104	519 989 424 674 252 436	127 536 269 242 220 338	399 456 159 470 38 107	526 992 428 712 258 445
Metal Manufacture	3,530 102 1,162	872 8 214	724 2 234	137	4,254 104 1,396	1,009	5,263 112 1,632	4,383 120 1,447	1,017 8 236	5,400 128 1,683 1,787
Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	1,056 73 70 300	297 50 33 57 213	293 — 171 8	103 3 1	1,349 73 241 308	400 53 34 57	1,749 126 275	1,383 73 242 317 801	404 54 35 57 223	127 277 374 1,024
Ron-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	767 17,642 5,901 587 251 155 430 192 676 430 1,031 5,421 748 226 151 435 140 92 776	6,861 283 85 46 9 100 56 289 189 99 1,842 636 340 270 969 320 167 1,161	16 1,127 359 5 2 3.1 310 8 4 74 18 2 3 7 331	8 812 28 28 — — — — 387 — 3 47 173 7 3 36 3 41 56	783 18,769 6,260 592 253 155 433 193 986 438 1,035 5,495 766 228 154 442 140 92 1,107	7,673 311 113 46 9 100 56 676 189 102 1,889 809 347 273 1,005 323 208 1,217	1,004 26,442 6,571 705 299 164 533 249 1,662 627 1,137 7,384 1,575 575 427 1,447 463 300 2,324	20,630 7,451 634 272 163 437 195 1,129 449 1,051 5,808 795 232 159 508 142 93 1,112	7,786 323 115 47 9 102 56 700 191 102 1,905 813 348 274 1,040 323 215 1,223	28,416 7,774 749 319 172 539 251 1,829 640 1,153 7,713 1,608 433 1,548 465 308 2,335
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	6,016 2,209 1,942 667 597 78 159	1,398 419 248 234 371 1 23	390 339 13 2 6	48 9 2 2 25 —	6,406 2,548 1,955 669 603 78 159	1,446 428 250 236 396 1 23	7,852 2,976 2,205 905 999 79 182	6,759 2,632 2,131 728 628 78 159	1,515 434 266 249 403 1 23	8,274 3,066 2,397 977 1,031 79 182
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	262 102	12 90	12 18	10	274 120	12 100	286 220	277 126	12 127	289 253
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	3,522 356 197 211 262 279 242 1,975	3,625 522 301 46 205 627 192 1,732	385 105 33 45 66 48 5 83	411 57 25 3 17 91 — 218	3,907 461 230 256 328 327 247 2,058	4,036 579 326 49 222 718 192 1,950	7,943 1,040 556 305 550 1,045 439 4,008	4,040 470 234 284 336 329 251 2,136	4,095 580 327 49 223 728 194 1,994	8,135 1,050 561 333 559 1,057 445 4,130
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	811 435 153 106 117	868 397 312 115 44	92 17 4 9 62	121 21 34 66	903 452 157 115 179	989 418 312 149 110	1,892 870 469 264 289	932 468 161 121 182	1,105 445 326 223 111	2,037 913 487 344 293
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	5,553 998 733 872 459 301 83 432 145 258 30 84 54 144 712 248	16,217 3,458 3,973 1,964 447 1,499 360 671 464 1,190 92 307 212 614 686 280	18,073 7,638 4,397 1,296 246 1,095 2 429 45 288 23 337 72 13 2,099 93	39,775 17,605 12,084 3,837 162 2,627 75 591 200 877 31 403 148 89 861 185	23,626 8,636 5,130 2,168 705 1,396 85 861 190 546 53 421 126 157 2,811	55,992 21,063 16,057 5,801 609 4,126 435 1,262 664 2,067 123 710 360 703 1,547 465	79,618 29,699 21,187 7,969 1,314 5,522 520 2,123 854 2,613 176 1,131 486 860 4,358 806	26,721 8,725 5,157 2,232 908 1,577 1,928 862 230 566 58 444 126 218 3,344 346	65,314 21,723 16,192 5,966 810 4,145 7,131 1,264 1,055 2,132 172 793 571 1,044 1,849 467	92,035 30,448 21,349 8,198 1,718 5,722 9,059 2,126 1,285 2,698 230 1,237 697 1,262 5,193 813

^{*} The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 11th August, 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.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

			(Great Brita	in		- Car			-
Industry	Wholunempl (included) casua	oyed ling	Tempo			Total	in joi.		ited Kingdo (all classes)	
Pagienn oer resenger ballika kalbridary	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	597 322 152 123	546 198 273 75	527 486 19 22	148 65 66 17	1,124 808 171 145	694 263 339 92	1,818 1,071 510 237	1,149 819 185 145	716 271 352 93	1,865 1,090 537 238
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	4,459 2,900 204 54 81	6,991 3,417 999 777 140	1,469 1,140 33 7 38	3,571 2,178 384 408 68	5,928 4,040 237 61 119	10,562 5,595 1,383 1,185 208	16,490 9,635 1,620 1,246 327	6,359 4,167 245 233 124	14,441 6,083 1,797 3,316 223	20,800 10,250 2,042 3,549 347
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	74 706 440	392 1,240 26	226 14	210 322 1	932 454	1,562 27	2,494 481	949 534	1,380 1,614 28	1,487 2,563 562
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose	6,281 262 1,835 295 201 478 268	7,836 155 1,617 624 376 346 154	62 2 10 3 7 3	542 1 47 7 7 6	6,343 264 1,845 298 208 481 268	8,378 156 1,664 631 383 352 154	14,721 420 3,509 929 591 833 422	7,010 307 1,996 310 249 553 276	9,682 158 1,808 668 400 403 187	16,692 465 3,804 978 649 956 463
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	269 469 641 596 191 470 306	929 1,549 674 402 248 345 417	5 13 13 4 - 2	240 182 35 2 1 3 11	274 482 654 600 191 472 306	1,169 1,731 709 404 249 348 428	1,443 2,213 1,363 1,004 440 820 734	283 660 685 616 222 508 345	1,185 2,463 719 406 258 363 664	1,468 3,123 1,404 1,022 480 871 1,009
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4,762 1,201 2,702 184 415 260	1,278 282 633 38 183 142	1,246 40 1,109 9 69 19	184 15 95 — 42 32	6,008 1,241 3,811 193 484 279	1,462 297 728 38 225 174	7,470 1,538 4,539 231 709 453	6,446 1,453 3,974 199 524 296	1,495 301 747 39 225 183	7,941 1,754 4,721 238 749 479
Paper and Printing	2,105 627 37	2,857 455 75	967 828 3	1,153 372 3	3,072 1,455 40	4,010 827 78	7,082 2,282 118	3,211 1,508 41	4,291 860 79	7,502 2,368 120
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	201 153 309 778	617 464 94 1,152	99 3	320 375 15 68	252 312 801	937 839 109	1,149 1,091 421 2,021	227 256 330 849	1,111 852 115 1,274	1,338 1,108 445 2,123
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,231 883 222 111 191 95 110	2,771 924 107 164 564 227 24	466 192 90 44 27 42 1	504 87 3 107 15 70	2,697 1,075 312 155 218 137 111	3,275 1,011 110 271 579 297 24	5,972 2,086 422 426 797 434 135	2,831 1,094 313 175 238 139 115	3,341 1,012 110 290 602 298 26	6,172 2,106 423 465 840 437 141
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	31,108 20,490 990 9,628	761 329 227 43 59	70 159 91 21 47	222 7 4 - 3	31,267 20,581 1,011 9,675	983 336 231 43 62	31,603 20,812 1,054 9,737	757 35,886 23,892 1,214 10,780	1,003 372 260 48 64	1,760 36,258 24,152 1,262 10,844
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	2,393 1,220 894 279	149 58 88 3	22 11 6 5		2,415 1,231 900 284	149 58 88 3	2,564 1,289 988 287	2,683 1,294 1,068 321	151 58 90 3	2,834 1,352 1,158 324
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport	18,305 2,839 1,232 384 2,108 6,480 1,555	2,068 273 918 16 79 87 18	295 3 7 2 35 202 15	14 1 4 - 2 3 2	18,600 2,842 1,239 386 2,143 6,682 1,570	2,082 274 922 16 81 90 20	20,682 3,116 2,161 402 2,224 6,772 1,590	20,880 3,097 1,365 433 2,387 6,970 2,669	2,138 277 952 16 83 94 21	23,018 3,374 2,317 449 2,470 7,064 2,690
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	691 96 2,048 299 573	12 32 516 42 75	10 1 8 9 3	- 1 1	701 97 2,056 308 576	12 32 517 43 75	713 129 2,573 351 651	733 102 2,223 319 582	14 35 526 44 76	747 137 2,749 363 658
Distributive Trades	14,531 1,980 1,751 1,321 3,377 1,796 3,989	232 441 664 4,428 922 6,618	23 17 13 31 34 33	325 9 23 16 89 44 137	2,003 1,768 1,334 3,408 1,830 4,022	14,092 241 464 680 4,517 966 6,755	28,775 2,244 2,232 2,014 7,925 2,796 10,777	2,311 1,948 1,612 3,956 1,955 4,403	255 508 813 4,789 1,011 7,211	31,651 2,566 2,456 2,425 8,745 2,966 11,614
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	317 1,237	462	1 8	7 6	318 1,245	469	787	362 1,332	517	879
Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	13,953 6,417 7,536	4,251 2,698 1,553	107 14 93	105 14 91	14,060 6,431 7,629	4,356 2,712 1,644	18,416 9,143 9,273	16,638 7,021 9,617	4,645 2,928 1,717	21,283 9,949 11,334
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	3,958 133 1,098 103 1,318 122 1,184	7,069 99 2,057 193 4,305 49 366	44 2 15 — 19 3 5	630 6 590 1 22 5 6	4,002 135 1,113 103 1,337 125 1,189	7,699 105 2,647 194 4,327 54 372	11,701 240 3,760 297 5,664 179 1,561	4,309 156 1,204 109 1,458 145 1,237	8,230 107 2,860 209 4,621 57 376	12,539 263 4,064 318 6,079 202 1,613
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure	1,649 6,887 548	25,825 1,766 777 14,570 1,975 498 264	99 13 14 29 3 4	1,520 45 20 1,279 26 8 7	13,850 2,250 1,663 6,916 551 195 179	27,345 1,811 797 15,849 2,001 506 271	41,195 4,061 2,460 22,765 2,552 701 450	14,770 2,369 1,820 7,352 580 211 196	29,105 1,875 833 16,494 2,229 527 295	43,875 4,244 2,653 23,846 2,809 738 491
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	184 646 1,231	2,140 3,307 528	2 9 24	8 113 14	186 655 1,255	2,148 3,420 542	2,334 4,075 1,797	197 700 1,345	2,472 3,809 571	2,669 4,509 1,910
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	10040	356 19,153 131,820	27,237	50,472	3,857 18,049 221,282	356 19,153 182,292	4,213 37,202 403,574	4,127 18,810 246,667	20,020 202,476	38,83 449,14

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,621 males and 210 females in Great Britain and 3,843 males and 218 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 2nd July and 30th July, 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.

008,00 184,54 0	2nd	eks ended July, 952	Four we 30th	Total Number of Placings, 20th Dec.,	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1951, to
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	167,097 9,888	141,130 50,332	146,303 16,384	134,242 49,764	1,164,135 136,289
over	77,608 11,824	77,618 39,610	67,625 18,513	72,888 40,538	536,702 147,793
Total	266,417	308,690	248,825	297,432	1,984,919

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

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

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 30th July, 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 30th July, 1952.

945 125	25 28		during four 30th July, 19		20019	Nun		incies remain th July, 1952		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 Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining	1,949	721	2,626	133	5,429	5,091	1,686	504	240	7,521
	1,474	1,246	24	7	2,751	4,542	1,796	32	24	6,394
	755	1,216	10	2	1,983	3,616	1,606	17	9	5,248
Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufacture Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Engineering Electrical Goods	3,046	362	720	226	4,354	1,916	1,430	860	801	5,007
	2,772	184	1,390	392	4,738	2,663	494	1,344	715	5,216
	5,053	501	371	128	6,053	5,033	2,007	342	196	7,578
	13,663	1,750	3,226	770	19,409	22,961	7,186	2,856	1,587	34,590
	3,527	169	61	10	3,767	2,665	1,189	24	16	3,894
	8,278	1,404	1,645	472	11,799	17,132	5,375	1,566	979	25,052
	1,858	177	1,520	288	3,843	3,164	622	1,266	592	5,644
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	6,719	1,039	1,190	306	9,254	14,595	2,957	1,248	520	19,320
	2,745	530	1,349	346	4,970	3,017	2,061	874	847	6,799
	446	145	320	140	1,051	983	503	340	332	2,158
	2,713	347	2,807	1,013	6,880	1,617	1,715	3,143	3,219	9,694
	491	41	524	228	1,284	315	267	481	460	1,523
	1,057	86	852	241	2,236	425	610	694	837	2,566
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	250	91	296	103	740	182	318	372	301	1,173
	883	231	3,446	1,752	6,312	1,014	1,575	10,425	6,819	19,833
	7,146	1,129	6,054	1,705	16,034	2,298	1,520	2,187	1,949	7,954
	1,929	677	596	190	3,392	1,213	1,349	495	461	3,518
	787	279	537	495	2,098	1,301	867	569	1,246	3,983
	522	75	264	153	1,014	287	247	228	417	1,179
	265	204	273	342	1,084	1,014	620	341	829	2,804
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting Building	1,098	197	1,233	404	2,932	768	437	749	547	2,501
	54,172	2,037	243	163	56,615	26,548	4,114	213	225	31,100
	39,187	1,611	167	109	41,074	21,745	3,443	150	137	25,475
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	3,014	107	140	70	3,331	1,606	429	154	128	2,317
	9,655	733	1,058	251	11,697	14,970	2,879	1,201	445	19,495
	8,506	2,596	8,603	6,177	25,882	6,967	9,733	8,576	10,345	35,621
	517	101	363	344	1,325	1,294	678	783	943	3,698
	7,037	288	2,091	318	9,734	6,924	668	1,947	795	10,334
	2,310	94	1,385	149	3,938	3,390	230	1,039	378	5,037
	4,727	194	706	169	5,796	3,534	438	908	417	5,297
Professional Services	1,639	239	4,553	704	7,135	1,907	1,584	6,183	1,850	11,524
	9,090	854	24,389	2,376	36,709	4,832	1,778	27,491	6,003	40,104
	1,038	189	993	174	2,394	449	412	747	284	1,892
	6,444	272	17,317	838	24,871	2,642	561	14,948	1,580	19,731
	703	253	2,305	687	3,948	332	334	2,195	1,526	4,387
Grand Total	146,303	16,384	67,625	18,513	248,825	134,242	49,764	72,888	40,538	297,432

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 30th July, 1952, and of the period:—

									. (3000	
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
Region	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Soutland Wales	36,913 9,967 9,484 9,250 16,289 10,263 10,738 16,239 9,096 9,597 8,467	26,117 10,044 10,969 10,348 19,079 12,465 9,486 13,510 5,719 10,414 6,091	3,704 676 554 665 1,782 761 1,272 2,638 888 2,190 1,254	10,078 3,186 2,577 2,255 7,995 5,473 5,772 4,739 2,864 3,500 1,325	19,257 4,327 3,970 4,649 5,328 4,320 5,758 8,016 3,468 5,137 3,395	25,330 5,115 5,166 4,501 6,479 4,771 3,637 8,474 2,921 4,419 2,075	3,823 885 855 955 1,784 984 1,264 2,946 1,312 2,508 1,197	13,069 3,043 1,945 2,292 4,245 3,638 3,410 3,183 2,081 2,649 983	63,697 15,855 14,863 15,519 25,183 16,328 19,032 29,839 14,764 19,432 14,313	74,594 21,388 20,657 19,396 37,798 26,347 22,305 29,906 13,585 20,982 10,474
Great Britain	146,303	134,242	16,384	49,764	67,625	72,888	18,513	40,538	248,825	297,432

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week period ended 28th June, 1952, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll (a) at the date of the return and also (b) at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows (c) the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in item (c) are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 5 weeks* ended 28th June, 1952

Industry	men	er of Ents per aployed aing of	100 at	Los em	nber of ites and of ses per aployed uing of ites	other 100 at	Industry	me	per of Ents per aployed ning of	100 at	Los em	des and deserved and of ployed aing of p	other 100 at
and the second	М.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	HAT STATE THE STATE OF THE STAT	M.	F.	T.	М.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.3	4.9	3.7	Textiles	1.6	2 · 1	1.9	3.9	4.4	4.2
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.5	4.0	2.7	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2.0	2.1	2.1	5·3 3·8	4.7	5.0
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles) Glass (other than Containers)	2.1	2·6 1·4	2.4	3.8	4·5 5·8	4.2	Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	2·2 0·5	2.8	2.6	2.8	9.2	3.4
Glass Containers	2.7	2.6	1·2 2·7 2·2	4.0	5.1	4.3	Silk	1.0	1.3	1.2	3.3	4.1	3.8
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.8	6.5	4.2	Rope, Twine and Net	3.2	2.1	2.6	6.3	6.3	6.3
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.5	2.6	1.8	2.3	3.4	2.6	Hosiery	1.4	2.6	0.9	2.8	3.7	3.5
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.4	0.8	1.4	Narrow Fabrics	1·1 0·9 4·3	1·0 2·4 3·5	1·0 1·9 3·7	2·6 2·6 4·1	3·6 3·5 6·4	3·1 3·2 5·8
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.3	1.9	1.4	2·7 2·6 2·1	2.5	2.7	Textile Finishing, etc Other Textile Industries	1.1	1.4	1.2	2.8	3.7	3.1
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish	2.8	4.1	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.2	Lodo Lodo Colonia						
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	1·2 2·2 1·6	3·1 1·7 4·0	2·0 2·1 2·1	1.9	4·9 1·7 3·2	3·2 1·3 2·4	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather Tanning and Dressing	1.8	3.3	2.4	2.3	3.5	2.7
Metal Manufacture	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.4	Leather Goods	1.6	3.4 2.9 4.9	2.4	2·3 2·1 2·5	2·9 3·7 3·9	2·4 3·1 3·1
Blast Furnaces	2.8	1.9	2.8	1.7	1-2	1.7							
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling,	2.1	2.3	2·1 2·3	1.7	1.8	1.7	Clothing	1.9	3.1	2.7	3.4	4.1	3.9
Iron Foundries	2·3 2·7 1·6	2·5 3·3 1·9	2.8	3·0 1·9 1·4	3·8 3·4 1·8	3·1 2·1 1·4	Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2·5 3·3 1·9	3·1 3·7 3·6	3·0 3·7 3·5	4.5	5·1 3·4 3·6	5.0
Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.5	Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.5	3·5 3·1 2·6
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.5	4.2	2.9	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.3	2.1	2·2 1·7 1·9	2·4 2·0 2·8 2·4	3.4	3.1
Marine Engineering	2·8 2·7 2·1	1·5 2·4 1·8	2·7 2·6 2·1	3·0 2·7 2·5	1·5 2·7 1·9	2·9 2·7 2·5	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3.5	8.6	5.6	2.9	4.1	3.4
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.4	Grain Milling	2.8	5.1	3.2	2.6	4.3	2.9
Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	1·9 1·0 1·9	2·0 1·5 3·6	1·9 1·1 2·3	4·0 2·7 1·1	5.0	3.0	Biscuits Meat and Meat Products	4·5 3·3 4·7	5·6 6·8 6·6	5·2 4·7 5·3	3·0 2·3 4·7	3.7	2.9
Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.5	1.5	2.4	3.0	2·8 2·5 3·5	1·5 3·0 2·5	Sugar and Glucose	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.4	5·8 4·1 3·7	5·1 2·8 3·1
Electrical Machinery	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	4.1	2.4	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries	6·9 3·5	37.1	26.0	2.3	4.8	3.9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	2.1	3.3	2.6	1.7	3.3	2.3	Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling	2.3	4.8	2.7	2.0	3.5	2·3 3·0
Wireless Apparatus Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.2	7.0	4.9	Other Drink Industries Tobacco	1.8	11.3	6.7	3.4	4.5	3.8
Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1.3	2.7	1.9	3.0	4·5 3·3 5·7	3·6 3·1 4·4	Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.5	3.6	2.7	4.2	5.3	4.4
Vehicles	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.2	3.6	2.4	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery	2·8 2·1 3·2	3.3	2.9	3.4	5·2 5·0	3.6
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.4	3.9	2.6	Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	3.2	2.8	2·5 3·2 3·1	3.9	6.7	4·9 4·4 4·5
Manufacture and Repair of Air-	3.0	3.9	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.7	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	1.7	3.0	2.1	4.0	5.8	4.5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	4.5	3.3	Paper and Printing	1.1	1.4	1.2	2.0	3.5	2.5
Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	Paper and Board	0.9	1.2	0.9	3.2	3.8	3.3
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc	3.4	1·7 3·0	3.2	1.6	2.0	1·6 5·2	Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, etc	1.5	3.5	2.0	3.6	7·8 5·2 4·7	4.8
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.0	4.8	3.7	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	1·0 1·4 1·1	1.3	1.5	2.6	1.8	3·9 1·1 2·1
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc	1.6	2.5	1.9	3.0	5.2	3.9	Other Printing, etc		12			2 0	2-1
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures	2:1 2:4 2:2	2·7 2·5 2·0 2·5 3·0	2.4	2·2 2·2 2·3 3·2 2·8 3·5	2·5 2·8 4·8	2·7 2·3 2·5	Other Manufacturing Industries	2.0	3.1	2.4	3.5	5.3	4.2
Hollow-ware	2·2 2·5 2·3 2·7	3.0	2.5	3.2	5.1	3.6	Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	0.8	2.1	1.9	2.9	4.6	3·4 5·2 3·2
Other Metal Industries	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	5.3	3.4	Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	0.8	6.0	1.0	2.4	6.3	5.7
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	2.0				1		Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph	2.0	2.5	2.3	5.6	8.9	7.5
ments Watches and Clocks	2.1	2·7 2·3 2·0 2·0	2.3	2·4 2·8 2·3 6·0	3.9	2.9	Films Other Manufacturing Industries	5.8	3.3	5.3	1.6	3·0 5·0	1.9
Jewellery, Plate, etc Musical Instruments	1.3	2.0	1.6	6.0	5.4	3.7	All the above Industries	2.2	3.2	2.5	2.7	4.2	3.2

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

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 August and 15th July, 1952, with the corresponding figures for 21st August and 17th July, 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

Canal to the same	asing 1	Numbers	of Insur	ed Person		nt from	Work	
Region		Sick	ness	1	ndustri	al Injur	y	
	19th Aug., 1952	15th July, 1952	21st Aug., 1951	17th July, 1951	19th Aug., 1952	15th July, 1952	21st Aug., 1951	17th July, 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	78·8 62·9 34·9 30·0 43·0 66·5 47·3 70·6 124·4 57·2 96·4 52·6	79·9 63·8 36·0 30·5 43·4 66·0 47·0 120·0 54·8 92·4 51·9	80·2 62·7 35·4 29·5 43·1 66·9 47·8 70·7 128·6 55·7 94·2 52·0	79·3 62·9 36·1 29·8 43·7 68·6 48·7 72·3 129·1 55·3 90·4 52·4	3·3 2·9 1·4 1·3 1·8 3·7 4·7 7·3 6·2 7·0 6·9 6·6	3·4 3·0 1·6 1·3 1·9 4·0 4·8 7·4 6·0 6·6 6·6	3·4 2·7 1·5 1·3 1·9 3·9 4·7 7·6 6·7 7·5 6·7	3·5 2·8 1·7 1·4 2·1 4·2 5·1 7·9 6·4 7·6 7·3
Total, Great Britain	764.5	754 · 5	766.9	768 · 7	53 · 1	53 · 2	55.5	57.5

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from Almack House, 26–28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar 7020), but it also has a representative in Scotland at the Glasgow District Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and



advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The qualification for enrolment is in general a university degree or membership of the appropriate professional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1952

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 11th August, 1952, was 5,692*; this figure included 4,064 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,628 registrants who were unemployed.

The number of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 15th July and 11th August (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 15th July			311.1	4,614
,,	notified during period	212.00	1		384
,,	filled during period		AREA IN		123
,,	cancelled or withdrawn			1000	400
,,	outstanding at 11th August	work			4,475

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 13th May to 11th August were 384 men and 28 women, and of these 25 men and one woman were placed overseas.

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, which serves the South of England and the Midlands and South Wales; the Northern Appointments Office in Manchester, which serves the North of England broadly as far as the southern borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North Wales; and the Scottish Appointments Office in Glasgow, which covers the whole of Scotland.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 11th August was 16,087†, consisting of 14,422 men and 1,665 women. The number on the registers included 8,922 men and 889 women who were in employment, while 5,500 men and 776 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment

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

Appointments Office	In Em	ployment	Unemployed		
中央 本本 東京 日本	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London	2,408	583 165 141	4,291 713 496	579 90 107	
Total†	8,922	889	5,500	776	

During the period 15th July to 11th August, 1952, there were new registrations by 1,024 men and 190 women, and during the same period the registrations of 956 men and 206 women lapsed.

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

Vacancies	outstanding at 15th July	******	Men‡ 2,058	Women 263
,,	notified during period	11.00	548	64
,,	cancelled or withdrawn dur	ring peri	od 412	68
,,	filled during period	PODE PODE	161	23
,,	unfilled at 11th August	Augoria.	2,033	236

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 13th May to 11th August were 722 men and 109 women, which included 40 filled by registered disabled men and 18 filled by registered

* This figure includes 686 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 220 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

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

Employment Overseas in the Coal Mining Industry in July

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in July 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 2nd August was 719,400, compared with 718,100 for the five weeks ended 5th July, and 700,900 for the four weeks ended 28th July, 1951.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 568,300 in July, 659,100 in June, and 589,000 in July, 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 July, 1952, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with June, 1952, and July, 1951.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-)* compared with the average for						
	books during 4 weeks ended 2nd August, 1952		eeks ended th July, 1952	4 weeks ended 28th July, 1951				
Northumberland	44,000	_30	100	+	400			
Cumberland	6,000			+	200			
Durham	107,200	-	100	+	200			
South and West Yorkshire	140,700	+	200	+	4,200			
North Derbyshire	38,600	2007		+	1,400			
Nottinghamshire	46,300	+	200	+	1,400			
South Derbyshire and Leices-	11.700			10000				
tershire	14,700	1	100	100000	2,600			
Lancashire and Cheshire	51,900 9,300	+	100	+	300			
North Wales	20,400	1	200	+	1,500			
North Staffordshire	16,100	+	200	I	200			
Cannock Chase South Staffordshire, Worcester-	10,100	2/3/3	The state of the	T	200			
shire and Shropshire	5,700	+	100	_	300			
THE PARTY OF THE P	15,900	1	200	+	700			
South Wales and Monmouth-	15,500	0000	200	10000	Delta terisi			
shire	104,400	+	200	+	1,800			
Forest of Dean, Bristol and	104,400		200	700	1,000			
Somerset	6,300	100	100	+	100			
Kent	6,400	1000		+	200			
CHC. COO. CA-C	0,100	Show No.	The Real Property lies	Shirt in	indicate statistical			
England and Wales	633,900	+	900	+	15,500			
West Fife	14,600			+	400			
East Fife	8,500	A STATE OF		+	400			
The Lothians	13,200	SHEE	STATE OF THE STATE	+	400			
Central West	12,200	+	100	+	500			
Central East	13,500	+	100	+	300			
West Ayr	7,100	120, 33	****	+	100			
East Ayr	9,400	+	100	+	500			
Alloa	7,000	+	100	+	400			
Scotland	85,500	+	400	+	3,000			
Great Britain	719,400	+	1,300	+	18,500			

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of July, about 3,750 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 3,270; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of During the five weeks of June there was a net increase

of 1,940.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.87 in July, 4.75 in June, and 4.84 in July, 1951. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.28, 5.12

and 5·23.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in July and June, 1952, and July, 1951. Separate figures are supplied 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

or a literature contest after	July, 1952	June, 1952	July, 1951		
Coal Face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	9.05	7·23 6·44	6·97 7·21		
All Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	6·63 5·87	5·28 5·63	5·19 6·28		

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3·13 tons in July, compared with 3·11 tons in the previous month and 3·19 tons in July, 1951.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·16 tons in July; for June, 1952, and July, 1951, the figures were 1·17 tons and 1·20 tons, respectively.

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

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in February was 0.5 per cent. lower than in the previous month and 0.6 per cent. lower than in February, 1951.

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 June, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 2·7 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 1·1 per cent. higher than at 1st June, 1951. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June was 1·0 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0·7 per cent. lower than at 1st June, 1951.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manufacturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in March was 1·3 per cent. higher than in the previous month, and 4·5 per cent. higher than in March, 1951.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in June is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 46,322,000. This was very slightly higher than the figure for the previous month, but 0·5 per cent. lower than for June, 1951. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947–9 = 100) showed a decrease of 2·0 per cent. in June compared with the previous month and a decrease of 5·4 per cent. compared with June, 1951. The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of June was about 1,818,000, compared with 1,602,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,980,000 at the middle of June, 1951.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed during June was 232,131, compared with 234,251 in the previous month and 190,698 in June, 1951. The numbers of persons wholly unemployed included in these figures were 163,865, 166,020 and 135,517, respectively. The number of working days lost in June as a result of unemployment was over 6,638,000, compared with over 5,392,000 in the previous month and nearly 4,579,000 in June, 1951.

DENMARK

At the end of July returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 48,877, or 7.5 per cent. of a total membership of about 653,000, were unemployed, compared with 7.8 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 5.5 per cent. at the end of July, 1951. Of the total, 24,157 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 July was 110,506, of whom 36,103 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 120,541 and 37,912 at the beginning of the previous month and 104,593 and 38,813 at the beginning of July, 1951.

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of July was 1,155,456, compared with 1,239,956 at the end of the previous month and 1,292,058 at the end of July, 1951. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 276,043, 294,901 and 292,009.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 23rd August was 47,805, compared with 45,960 at 26th July and 37,557 at 25th August, 1951.

The number registered for employment at the end of June was 2,031,708, of whom 1,212,921 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,073,984, including 1,245,524 wholly unemployed, and at the end of June, 1951, it was 1,903,961, including 1,189,586 wholly unemployed.

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 106,108 at the end of May, compared with 112,556 at the end of the previous month and 154,220 at the end of May, 1951.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

					Co	nter	its o	this Section			
						1	Page				Page
anges in Rates of Wages	and Ho	ours of	Labour	r	ng?	10 16	328	U.K. Index of Retail Prices	 U.L	 	 334
ex of Rates of Wages	90.09	0.08		1000	1 41 6	31101	332	Retail Prices Overseas	 	 	 334
ustrial Disputes	n.m.	10.40	-1000			99.5	333				

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in August

Ind

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the

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 August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £275,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,310,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected agricultural workers in England and Wales, domestic staffs in hospitals and allied institutions, and workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, goods transport by road, and hosiery manufacture in the Midlands. Others receiving increases included workers engaged in coal distribution and flour increases included workers engaged in coal distribution and flour milling, brewery workers in London, and female workers in Northern Ireland employed in the manufacture of linen and cotton handkerchiefs and household goods and linen piece goods.

The minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages Act for agricultural workers in England and Wales were increased by 5s. a week for men and 4s. for women. Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers employed in hospitals and allied institutions received increases in standard rates of 6s. a week for men and 4s. 6d. for women. In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. For adult workers engaged in the transport of goods by road the statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils Act was increased by 5s. a week. In hosiery manufacture in the Midlands the cost-of-living bonus was increased by 1d. in the shilling on basic rates, equivalent to an increase on current rates of approximately 3 per cent.

For workers employed in coal distribution in various districts

in England and Wales the minimum weekly rates for adult workers were increased by 5s. In flour milling there were increases, payable retrospectively from the end of June, of 8s. a week for men and 6s. for women. Workpeople employed in breweries in London received increases in weekly rates of 6s. for men and 4s. for women. For female workers in Northern Ireland engaged in the manufacture of linen and cotton handkerchiefs and household goods and linen piece goods there were increases in the general minimum time rates for workers 18 years or over of 1d. or 1¼d. an hour, according to the period of employment, with corresponding increases for piece-

Of the total increase of £275,000, about £183,000 resulted from Orders made under the Agricultural Wages Act or the Wages Councils Acts; about £47,000 was the result of arbitration awards;

about £30,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £8,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement.

Changes in January-August, 1952

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

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases†	Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
		£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	756,000	177,700
Mining and Quarrying	57,500	21,700
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products		DESCRIPTION
other than Coal	225,500	87,900
Chemicals and Allied Trades	60,500	21,700
Metal Manufacture	179,000	40,300
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	409,000	181,900
Vehicles	143,000	65,000
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	114,500	53,200
Textiles	262,500	96,800
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	13,500	4,800
Clothing	113,000	39,600
Food, Drink and Tobacco	292,000	87,800
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	185,500	68,100
Paper and Printing	209,500	97,400
Other Manufacturing Industries	86,000	33,000
Building and Contracting	1,188,000	608,400
Gas, Electricity and Water	41,000	16,000
Transport and Communication	615,500	303,600
Distributive Trades	476,000	145,800
Public Administration	545,000	152,400
Miscellaneous Services	128,500	35,800
Total	6,101,000	2,338,900

In the corresponding months of 1951 there was a net increase of £3,713,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 8,504,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST

(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
Agriculture	England and Wales (1)	18 Aug.	Workpeople other than certain classes of male workers in the Holland division of Lincolnshire and female workers in Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for male workers 21 years and over, of 4s. for female workers 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over 113s. a week, youths and boys 53s. at 15 years, rising to 99s. at 20 and under 21; women 21 and over 86s., girls 46s. at 15, rising to 80s. at 18 and under 21.‡
	Holland division of Lincolnshire (1)	do do de	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as horsemen	Increases of 7s, a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over 149s. a week, youths and boys 70s. at 15, rising to 131s. at 20 and under 21.‡
	PUBLOD:	do.	Male workers employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen, milk- men and shepherds	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of 5s. for those 20 and under 21. Minimum rates after change: 136s. a week at 21 and over, 119s. at 20 and under 21.‡
	Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely and Yorkshire (1)	do.	Female workers	Increases of 4s. a week in minimum rates for workers 18 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: women 21 years and over 81s. a week, girls 43s. at 15, rising to 75s. at 18 and under 21.‡
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland	4 Aug.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3.6d. a shift (6s. 10.8d. to 7s. 2.4d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1.8d. (3s. 5.4d. to 3s. 7.2d.) for boys under 18.
y were young ployed persons one month the 84, including	North Lincolnshire	3 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3.9d. a shift (9s. 10.3d. to 10s. 2.2d.) for men, by 2.925d. (7s. 4.725d. to 7s. 7.65d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.95d. (4s. 11.15d. to 5s. 1.1d.) for boys under 18.

* 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 effect 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 receive two or more increases in wages during the period are counted only once in this column.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Agricultural Wages Act. See page 337 and article on page 310.

§ 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 5s. 10d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, plus 9d. to datal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

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Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury South and West	3 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 4.08d. a shift (9s. 7.6d. to 9s. 11.68d.) for men, by 3.06d. (7s. 2.7d. to 7s. 5.76d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 2.04d. (4s. 9.8d. to 4s. 11.84d.) for boys under 18.† Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3d. a shift
	Durham West	4 Aug.	Linestone quarrymen	(5s, 5d, to 5s, 8d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. (2s, $8\frac{1}{2}$ d, to 2s, 10d.) for boys under 18.‡
Glass Processing	Great Britain (28)	Beginning of first full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in processing plate and sheet glass	Increases* of 1d. an hour for men 20 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices, women and girls. Rates after change, inclusive of bonus: brilliant cutters, writers, stainers, gilders, embossers, sand-blasters and kiln firers, London area (within a 25-mile radius from Charing Cross) and Liverpool area 3s. 11d. an hour, Provincial area 3s. 9d., bevellers, silverers, siders, plate cutters, leaded light makers, specialist fixers, foil and glue paper cutters, silk screen operatives first grade (complete process) and colour sprayers 3s. 8d., 3s. 6d. (lead light workers, Scotland 3s. 9d.) silk screen operatives second grade (operating screen and roller process) 3s. 6d., 3s. 4d., embossers' assistants and sandblasters' assistants 3s. 5d., 3s. 3d., silverers' assistants other than cleaners-up 3s. 4d., 3s. 2d., leaded light cementers and packers 3s. 3d., 3s. 1d., general labourers, loaders, sandwashers and cleaners-up—London 3s. 2d., Provincial (including Liverpool area) 3s.; women 20 years and over 2s. 7d., 2s. 5½d.
Pressed Glass Manufacture	Gateshead, Sunder- land and Knot- tingley	Pay week beginning 3 Aug.	Shift workers	Increase of 1s. a shift (17s. to 18s. a shift) in the basic time rate for skilled workers, with proportionate increases for semi-skilled workers; the basic time rate is subject to a plussage of 30 per cent. and to an additional allowance of 20s. for 5 shifts or 23s. if a 6th shift is worked.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)§	3 Aug.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (9s. 10.3d. to 10s. 2.2d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.53d. an hour (1s. 4.13d. to 1s. 4.66d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 2.93d. a shift (7s. 4.72d. to 7s. 7.65d.) or by 0.4d. an hour (1s. 0.1d. to 1s. 0.5d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1.95d. a shift (4s. 11.15d. to 5s. 1.1d.) or by 0.26d. an hour (8.07d. to 8.33d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scot- land	do.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other	do. do.
	West of Scotland	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 Aug.	industries Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, ex- cluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (9s. 10d. to 10s. 2d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain	4 Aug.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (9s. 10.3d. to 10s. 2.2d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2.93d. (7s. 4.72d. to 7s. 7.65d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.95d. (4s. 11.15d. to 5s. 1.1d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain¶	3 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (9s. 10.3d. to 10s. 2.2d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.53d. an hour (1s. 4.13d. to 1s. 4.66d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 2.93d. a shift (7s. 4.72d. to 7s. 7.65d.) or by 0.4d. an hour (1s. 0.1d. to 1s. 0.5d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.95d. a shift (4s. 11.15d. to 5s. 1.1d.) or by 0.26d. an hour (8.07d. to 8.33d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain¶ (41) North-East Coast	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do. do.
	Great Britain¶	do.	Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 0.53d. an hour (1s. 4.13d. to 1s. 4.66d.) for craftsmen, by 0.4d. (1s. 0.1d. to 1s. 0.5d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.26d. (8.07d. to 8.33d.) for apprentices under 18.
	South-West Wales (41)	do.	rolling mills Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (8s. 9.3d. to 9s. 1.2d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 2.625d. (5s. 10.875d. to 6s. 1.5d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. (4s. 4.65d. to 4s. 6.6d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire** (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3.6d. a shift (6s. 1.2d. to 6s. 4.8d. for skilled craftsmen, and 6s. 8.4d. to 7s. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 1.8d. (3s. 0.6d. to 3s. 2.4d. or 3s. 4.2d. to 3s. 6d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (9s. 10.3d. to 10s. 2.2d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 2.925d. (7s. 4.725d. to 7s. 7.65d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 1.95d. (4s. 11.15d. to 5s. 1.1d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3.48d. a shift (10s. 1.76d. to 10s. 5.24d.) for men, by 2.319d. (6s. 9.171d. to 6s. 11.49d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1.74d. (5s. 0.88d. to 5s. 2.62d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	4 Aug.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9d. a shift (9s. 10.3d. to 10s. 2.2d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2.93d. (7s. 4.72d. to 7s. 7.65d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.95d. (4s. 11.15d. to 5s. 1.1d.) for those under 18.
Shuttle Making	Lancashire and Yorkshire (62)	First pay day following 5 Aug.	Journeymen, trainees and apprentices	Increases* of ½d., an hour in daywork rates, and of ½ per cent. (2½ to 23 per cent.) in the percentage addition to piecework rates. Minimum daywork rate after change for journeymen 3s. 5d. an hour (3s. 6½d. in Yorkshire).
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap	Great Britain (65)	Pay day in week com- mencing 18 Aug.	Adult male transport workers	Increase of 5s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: light lorry drivers of vehicles of up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 120s. a week, heavy lorry drivers of vehicles of over 2 tons carrying capacity 126s.; drivers in the London Metropolitan Police district receive 5s. above these rates.
Gold, Silver and Allied Trades	Birmingham (68)	Beginning of first full pay period following 18 July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum day rates of 10s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for women 19 and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for a 45-hour week: men 21 and over—skilled 145s. a week (casemakers 137s. 6d.), semi-skilled 124s. 4\frac{1}{2}d., unskilled 111s. 3d.; women 19 years and over—skilled 80s., semi-skilled 70s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., unskilled 65s.; piecework rates to be arranged so as to yield to an average worker at least 25 per cent, above the minimum day rate.

*Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
†Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of for boys.

twages 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. 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.

**These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Wool Textile	Leicester (76)	First pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by ½d. in the shilling (9¾d. to 10¼d.) 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 119s. 8d. a week, unskilled 114s. 5d.; women 18 years and over—skilled 76s. 1d., learners 73s. 3d.; piecework minimum rates, men 125s., women 86s. 6d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 1s. 6d. a week for men, and of 1s. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 118s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 89s. 3d., cutting and stitching 81s.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Increase* of 5 per cent. (32 to 37 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands†	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and juveniles	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1d. in the shilling (1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.) on basic wages.
	Hawick (89)	Pay day in week ending 22 Aug.	do.	Flat rate bonus increased* by 4s. 6d, a week (32s. 6d. to 37s.) for men, by 3s. (24s. to 27s.) for women, and by proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of the percentage bonus of 80 per cent. on basic rates and the flat rate bonus: journeymen 127s. a week, journeywomen 84s. 11d.
Hosiery Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Midlands (various districts)‡ (91)	First pay day in Aug.	do.	Increase* of 2½ per cent. (17½ to 20 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates.
Textile Printing, Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire§ (90)	Pay day in week ending 23 Aug.	Transport workers	Increase of 5s. a week. Rates after change: drivers of mechanical vehicles 117s. to 125s. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory attendants and mates 115s., one-horse drivers 116s., teamsmen 121s.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Northern Ireland (92)	22 Aug.	Female workers.	Increases of 1d. or 1¼d. an hour, according to period of employment, in general minimum time rates for workers 18 years and over other than learners, and of ¾d., 1d. or 1¼d., according to commencing age and period of employment, for learners and for other workers under 18; increase of 1¼d. an hour in piecework basis time rates; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 90 per cent. to 97½ per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—workers (including clippers and menders) assisting at Swiss embroidery machines 1s. 7¼d. an hour, workers employed on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding, or hand smoothing 1s. 5¼d. (after 6 months' employment), other workers 18 years or over except learners 1s. 5¼d.; piecework basis time rate 1s. 7¼d.
Flour Milling	Great Britain (107)	30 June¶	Mill operatives	Increases of 8s. a week for men 21 years and over, of proportional amounts for youths, of 6s. for women 20 and over, and of 3s. to 5s., according to age and occupation, for girls. Rates after change include: men 21 and over-first rollermen on shift work, Class A mills 152s. a week, Class AA 148s. 6d. Class B 145s., Class BB 142s. 6d., Class C 140s., shiftworkers' minimum rates 131s., 128s., 126s., 124s., 122s., general labourers on day work 126s. 123s. 6d., 121s., 120s. 6d., 120s.; women 20 and over (other than those replacing men)—mill cleaners on day work 89s. 6d., 87s. 6d., 85s. 6d., 83s. 80s., sack cleaners and repairers 88s. 6d., 86s. 6d., 84s. 6d., 82s. 6d., 80s. 6d. packing small bags of 28 lbs. and under 80s. 6d., 79s. 6d., 78s. 6d., 77s. 6d. 76s. 6d.
	Great Britain (except London) (107)	do.	Transport workers	Increase of 8s. a week. Rates after change: drivers of mechanically driver vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 123s, to 129s, a week according to classification and grading of mill, over 2 tons and up to and including 8 tons 130s, to 138s, 6d., over 8 tons 137s, to 145s, 6d.; statutory attendants and mates 117s, to 129s.; horse carmen—pair horse 125s, or 129s., single horse 122s., 125s.
Brewing	London (118)	Pay day in week com- mencing 4 Aug.	Men and women (other than those whose wages are regu- lated by other agreements)	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for able-bodied men 21 years and over, and of 4s. for women. Minimum rates after change include: able bodied men 21 years and over in breweries or bottling stores 138s. a week horse drivers 151s., drivers of motor vehicles of less than 5 tons carrying capacity 145s., of 5 tons carrying capacity and over 150s., other transpor workers 138s.; women in breweries 102s. 6d., women 18 and over in bottling stores 97s.
Sawmilling	England and Wales (certain districts) (123)	First full pay period following 23 Aug.	Male sawmill labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling in the sawmill yards	Increase of ½d. an hour. District minimum rates after change: Grade I—Blyth, Hartlepools, Humber district, Liverpool and district, London district Tees, Tyne and Wear 2s. 9½d. an hour, Grade 2—Barrow-in-Furness Berwick-on-Tweed, Carlisle, Coventry and district, Gloucester and district Kendal, Leicester and district, Northampton, Nottingham and district Portsmouth, Plymouth, Sheffield, Southampton, West Riding of Yorkshir 2s. 8½d., Grade 3—Cumberland (excluding Carlisle), Dorset, East Angli (other than the towns hereafter specified), Hants (excluding Portsmouth an Southampton), South Coast Area (other than the towns hereafter specified) Westmorland (excluding Kendal) 2s. 8d., other districts—Devon (excluding Plymouth), Somerset (excluding the North East of that county), East Angli towns (Boston, Cambridge, Chelmsford, Colchester, Hertford, Ipswich King's Lynn, Lowestoft, Southend, Suttonbridge, Wisbech), South Coast towns (Brighton to Shoreham, Bexhill, Eastbourne, Hastings) 2s. 8½d.
Display Production and Screen Process Printing	Great Britain	First full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople, other than car- penters and painters	Increases of 2d. an hour for craftsmen and auxiliary workers, and of proportional amounts for juniors and apprentices, being the first payment of a cost-of-living bonus based on the index of retail prices.** Rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: production artists,†† London are (within 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) 4s. 0½d. an hour, Province 3s. 11d., writers other than poster writers†† 3s. 11d., 3s. 9½d., poster writers† 3s. 9½d., 3s. 8d., screen process printers Grade 1 3s. 8d., 3s. 6½d., Grade 1 3s. 6d., 3s. 4½d., auxiliary workers 3s. 2½d., 3s. 1d. Workers employed on night shifts (for 4 or more consecutive nights) receive 4d. an hour is addition to the standard rates.
Basket Manufacture	United Kingdom	First pay day in Aug.	Men, women and apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) for time workers and pieceworkers. Minimum time rates after change include journeymen basket makers 2s. 11d. an hour, skilled fitters 2s. 8d., labourer 2s. 6d., women 19 or over 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., plus $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cost-of-living bonu in each case.

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

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

† Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby.

§ This increase applied to workers employed by firms which are members of the Textile Finishing Trades Association.

| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 337.

| These rates were agreed in August and made retrospective to the date shown.

**This change was the result of an agreement made on 26th March, 1952, between the Display Producers and Screen Printers' Association, Ltd. and the Sign and Display Trades Union. The cost-of-living bonus is to be calculated in January and July each year in accordance with the average of the index figures for the previous 6 months, and for each complete 3½ points rise or fall in the range above 126 the bonus is to be increased or decreased by 1d. an hour for craftsmen and auxiliary workers, and by proportional amounts for juniors and apprentices.

†† Artists and writers receive a credit of 1s. 6d. a week as a brush allowance.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry .	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Paper Box Manufacture	Northern Ireland	22 Aug.	Male workers	Increases in supplemental payments of 3s. 6d. a week (4s. to 7s. 6d.) for male workers 21 years and over, of 2s. 6d. (3s. to 5s. 6d.) for those 18 and under 21, of 1s. 9d. (2s. to 3s. 9d.) for those 17 and under 18, of 1s. (1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.) for those 16 and under 17, and of 9d. (1s. to 1s. 9d.) for those under 16; increase of 2s. a week in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years and over, other than learners and workers in specified occupations new general minimum time rates fixed for workers under 21 other than learners and workers in specified occupations, as follows:—workers entering the trade at 14 and under 16 years of age 34s. a week during the first 6 months, rising to 82s. during 5th year and to 86s. until reaching age of 21, at 16 and under 18 years 42s. during first six months, rising to 82s during 4th year and to 86s. until reaching age of 21, at 18 years or over 49s. at 18, 60s. at 19 and 73s. at 20; on attaining 21 years of age—firs year 92s., thereafter 107s.*
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Aug.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers,† employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 3s. a week (57s. to 60s.) at 21 years and over, and by 2s. (38s. to 40s.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in pro- ducing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1s. 6d. a week (41s. 6d. to 43s.) at 21 years and over, and by 1s. (27s. 8d. to 28s. 8d.) at under 21.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (144)	11 Aug.	Apprentices	Increases of 1d., 1½d. or 2d. an hour for apprentices 16 years of age and over Rates after change: Grade A (London—within 15 miles of Charing Cross up to 16 years of age 1s. 1½d. an hour, 16 and under 17 1s. 2½d., 17 and unde 18 1s. 8½d., 18 and under 19 2s. 1½d., 19 and under 20 2s. 6d., 20 and unde 21 2s. 11d., Grade B (all other districts in Great Britain) 1s. 0¾d., 1s. 1¾d. 1s. 7¾d., 2s. 0½d., 2s. 5d., 2s. 10d. (in Scotland the rates are payable according to year of apprenticeship; for 5-year apprenticeship, commencing rate is a "16 and under 17").
Electricity Supply	Northern Ireland	Commence- ment of first full pay period following 27 Aug.	Certain manual workers em- ployed in electricity under- takings	Increases of 1d., 1½d. or 2d. an hour, according to occupation, in Schedule A rates. Rates after change: installation inspectors 3s. 6½d. an hour, armatur winders, blacksmiths, drivers (fitters), electricians or wiremen, electrician (telephone), fitters (electrical), fitters (mechanical), jointers (class 1), mete testers, riggers (grade 1) skilled and turners 3s. 4½d., jointers (class 2) 3s. 2½d. drivers (steam turbine) 20,001 kw set and over 3s. 3d., 1-20,000 kw set 3s. 1d., stokers (100,001 lb. boiler and over) 3s. 2d., (1-100,000 lb. boiler) 3s
Goods Transport by Road	Great Britain (164, 165)	15 Aug.	Drivers and mates of mechanically propelled vehicles, foremen, removal packers and porters employed in furniture warehousing and removing, statutory attendants and other road haulage workers	Statutory minimum remuneration increased by 5s. a week for all worker 21 years and over, and for certain younger workers to whom adult rate apply, by 2s. 6d. at under 18 years to 4s. 3d. at 20 and under 21 for driver of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, by 2s. 6d. for statutor attendants under 18, and by 2s. under 16 to 4s. 3d. at 20 and under 21 for other road haulage workers. Minimum rates after change include drivers 21 years and over of vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity London area 123s. a week, Grade I areas 118s., Grade II areas 114s. drivers (all ages) of vehicles of over 1 ton and up to and including 5 ton carrying capacity 126s., 121s., 117s., over 5 tons and up to 8 tons 130s 125s., 121s., over 8 tons and up to 12 tons 134s., 129s., 125s., over 12 ton and up to 15 tons 138s., 133s., 129s., over 15 tons 142s., 137s., 133s., driver of steam wagons or tractors (other than tractors not exceeding 2 ton unladen weight used exclusively for furniture removal work) up to an including 8 tons, London area 130s., over 8 tons and up to 12 tons 134s over 12 tons 138s., drivers of tractors not exceeding 2 tons unladen weight used exclusively for furniture work, London 126s., Grade I 121s Grade II 117s., mates (all ages) on steam wagons, London area 122s, furniture warehousing and removing—foremen 125s., 120s. 6d., 118s. 6d removal packers 120s., 117s. 6d., 115s. 6d., porters 118s., 115s. 6d., 113s. other road haulage workers 21 years and over 120s., 117s., 113s.; worker employed on carriage of indivisible loads—over 6 tons and up to an including 10 tons carrying capacity, London area drivers 138s., mates 120s over 10 tons and up to 16 tons 145s., 120s., over 16 tons and up to 20 ton 151s., 122s., over 20 tons and up to 25 tons 156s., 126s., over 25 tons an up to 45 tons 161s., 126s., over 45 tons 186s., 126s., Grades I and II area drivers 4s. less than London rates, heav
	Scotland ,.	First full pay period after 15 Aug.	Men and youths employed by general road haulage contractors	brakesmen and steersmen, London area 136s., Grades I and II areas 133s Increases of 5s. a week for men 21 years and over, and of 2s. to 4s., according to age, for youths and boys. Rates after change: men—one-horse driver 119s. a week (6s. a week extra, or proportionately for shorter periods, whe driving a pair of horses), youths 47s. 6d. at 16 years, rising to 86s. 6d. at 2 and under 21 years.
A Total series of series o	Liverpool, Bootle, Birkenhead and Wallasey	15 Aug.	Drivers, etc. of mechanically propelled vehicles employed on local haulage work in various industries (within a radius of 10 miles from Liverpool and Birkenhead Town Halls) and on journey work outside the above radius Horse carters employed on traffic and coal work	Increases of 5s. a week of 44 hours for permanent workers, and of corresponding amounts for casual workers. Rates after change for permanent men engage on local haulage work: drivers of vehicles of carrying capacity of 1 ton and under 118s. a week, over 1 ton and up to 2 tons 121s., over 2 tons and up to 5 tons 123s., over 5 tons and up to 8 tons 125s., over 8 tons and up to 12 ton 129s., over 12 tons and up to 15 tons 133s., over 15 tons 137s., secondment 19s., stand trailermen 121s., trailermen 112s.; workpeople engaged of journey work: drivers of vehicles of 1 ton and under 118s., over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons 121s., over 5 tons and up to 8 tons 125s., over tons and up to 12 tons 129s., over 12 tons and up to 15 tons 133s., over 1 tons 137s., secondmen 117s. Increases of 5s. a week of 44 hours for seniors and 2s. 6d. for juniors in permanent employment, and of corresponding amounts for casual worker Rates after change for permanent workers: seniors—teamsmen 123s. a week
Not sold	Metropolitan area	First full pay period after 15 Aug.	Horse drivers, horse keepers and stablemen	one-horse drivers 116s., juniors 62s. 6d. or 69s., according to type of vehic or district, steering youths in Liverpool 1s. a day additional to minimum rat Increase of 5s. a week. Rates after change: pair horse drivers 124s. a wee single horse drivers and horse keepers and stablemen 120s.
001 001 001 002 012	Bristol	15 Aug.	Drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles operating under "C" licences and horse carmen, horse keepers, stable and forage men	Increases of 5s. a week for horse drivers, horse keepers, stable and forage me workers 21 years and over employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of ton or less carrying capacity and workers of all ages on vehicles of over 1 to and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers on vehicle of 1 ton or less. Rates after change: one-horse drivers 120s, a week, tw horse drivers 124s. 6d., horse keepers 122s., stable and forage men 120s.; the rates for workers operating under "C" licences are the current wages fixed for Grade I areas by the Road Haulage Wages Council.
Coal Distribution	Lancashire and Cheshire (includ- ing part of Derby- shire) (172)	full pay	Transport and other workers	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and proportionate amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after chan for adult workers: one-horse carters, Grades 1 and 2 areas 116s, a wee drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles with a carrying capacity of up and including 2 tons, Grade 1 areas 120s., Grade 2 areas 116s., over 2 to and up to and including 5 tons 121s., 117s., over 5 tons 125s., 121s., carrier off, mates, fillers, loaders, yardmen and dropmen 117s., 113s.; coal b

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 337.

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

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

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act, see page 297 of the August issue of this GAZETTE. The Order does not apply to workpeople employed by the Road Haulage Executive. In the London area rates in respect of vehicles of over 1 ton and up to and including 8 tons carrying capacity are 1s. a week higher for drivers in employment as such on 8th June, 1932, who have remained in the service of the same employer.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Coal Distribution (continued)	Yorkshire Region . (172)	First full pay period following 22 Aug.	Transport and other workers	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: drivers of mechanical vehicles with a carrying capacity of up to and including 2 tons, Grade A areas 119s, 6d. a week, Grade B areas 115s. 6d., over 2 and up to and including 5 tons 121s., 117s., over 5 tons 125s., 121s., one-horse drivers 117s., 113s., two-horse drivers 121s., 117s., coal yard and drop workers, carriers-off, fillers and other workers including lorry drivers on provisional licence during training 114s. 6d., 110s. 6d.; coal bag salesmen to receive 4s. a week above minimum rates.
	North-Midland Region (172)	do.	Motor roundsmen and other manual workers	Increase of 5s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: motor roundsmen, Grade 1 areas 124s. a week, Grade 2 areas 118s. 6d., horsemen, yardmen, bag-fillers and mates 117s., 113s.
	Eastern Region	do,	Transport workers and loaders	Increase of 5s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: lorry drivers 120s. a week, horsemen, loaders and other workers 116s.
	Midland Region (172)	do.	Transport workers	Increase of 5s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change include: motor roundsmen 21 years and over, Grade 1 areas 125s. a week, Grade 2 areas 119s. 6d., horsemen, yardmen, bag-fillers and mates 18 years and over 120s., 114s. 6d.
	Northern Region (172)	do.	do.	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: motor drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, Grade 1 areas 118s. a week, Grade 2 areas 114s., over 1 and up to and including 5 tons 121s., 117s., over 5 and up to and including 8 tons 125s., 121s., over 8 and up to and including 12 tons 129s., 125s., over 12 tons 133s., 129s., horsemen (all areas) 117s., other workers 117s., 113s.
	Southern Region (173)	do.	Transport and other workers	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over and for bag-fillers and mates 19 and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: drivers 21 years and over of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons, Group A areas 121s. a week, Group B areas 117s., over 5 and up to and including 8 tons 125s., 121s., over 8 tons but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 129s., 125s., over 12 tons gross laden weight 133s., 129s., lorry drivers' mates 21 years and over, yardmen, horse carmen, bag-fillers and loaders 19 years and over 117s., 113s.; leading hands to receive 5s. a week above bag-fillers' and loaders' rates.
	South-Eastern Region (172)	do.	Transport workers	Increase of 5s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanical vehicles with a carrying capacity of up to and including 2 tons, Grade 1 areas 117s. a week, Grade 2 areas 113s., over 2 and up to and including 5 tons 121s., 117s., over 5 and up to and including 8 tons 125s., 121s., over 8 and up to and including 12 tons 129s., 125s., over 12 tons 133s., 129s., coal-yard workers, coal porters, horse carmen, mates and mates who act as coal porters 117s., 113s.
	South-Western Region (173)	do.	do.	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of up to and including 4 tons carrying capacity, X areas 120s. 6d. a week, Y areas 117s., of over 4 and up to and including 6 tons 127s., 123s., of over 6 tons 129s., 125s., horse carters 119s., 115s., yard men and other workers 117s., 113s.
	South and West Wales (173)	do.	do.	Increases of 5s. a week in minimum rates for workers 21 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of 1 ton or less, Grade 1 areas 118s. a week, Grade 2 areas 114s., over 1 and up to and including 3½ tons 121s., 117s., over 3½ and up to and including 12 tons 129s., 125s., over 12 tons 133s., 129s., mates 117s., 113s., one-horse drivers (all areas) 114s., two-horse drivers 119s.
Retail Pharmacy	Scotland (176)	23 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New minimum weekly rates adopted, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to age, qualification and length of service. Minimum rates after change: qualified managers and manageresses with average weekly sales of up to and including £100—managers 205s. a week, manageresses 195s., plus 2s. a week for each additional £10 weekly turnover up to the maximum of £600; qualified assistants—males, for the first year after qualifying 160s., second year 170s., third year 180s., females 155s., 165s., 175s.; unqualified assistants who have completed not less than three years' continuous experience in pharmacy and are wholly or mainly engaged in dispensing—males 95s. at 20 years to 135s. at 24, females 85s. to 125s.; shop assistants and other workers (excluding apprentices)—males 37s. at 15 years, rising to 109s. at 24, females 30s. to 80s. at 23.
Hospitals and Allied Institutions	Great Britain (186)	First full pay period following 31 July	Domestic and similar grades of staff and ancillary workers	Increases of 6s. a week in the standard rates for men 21 years or over, of 4s. 6d. for women 18 years or over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Rates after change for adult workers in the basic grade (Group I occupations): London, men 128s. a week, women 98s. 6d., urban zone 122s., 91s. 6d., rural zone 119s., 90s. 6d.

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers			
1947 June December	100	100 103	100 106	100 103			
1948 June December	105 107	107 109	108 110	106 107			
June December	108	111 112	112 113	109 109			
June	109 113	113 116 122	114 118	110 114 119			
December 1952 January	125 126	130	132 133	126 127			
February	127 127 127 128	130 131 131 132	134 134 137 137	128 128 128 129			
June July August	128 128 129	132 132 133	138 138 139	129 129 129 130			

^{*} As indicated on page 303 of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in April, 1952, the latest available, was 142 for all workers combined as compared with 129 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 128 in all the principal industries and services—corresponding with the Table above).

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 143. In addition, 23 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during August in these 166 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 44,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned during August was about 165,000.

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

		of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of Working			
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month		
Coal Mining Vehicles All remaining indus-	4 3	108	112	37,400 2,700	79,000 50,000		
tries and services	16	33	49	4,100	36,000		
Total, August, 1952	23	143	166	44,200	165,000		
Total, July, 1952	27	111	138	40,900	272,000		
Total, August, 1951	12	153	165	22,000	73,000		

Of the total of 165,000 days lost in August, 86,000 were lost by 38,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 13,200 were directly involved and 24,800 indirectly involved (i.e., throwout of the establishments where the stoppages accurred but of the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in August also included 79,000 days lost by 6,200 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Of 140 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during August, 64, directly involving 2,100 workers, lasted not more than one day; 29, directly involving 4,800 workers, lasted two days; 18, directly involving 2,000 workers, lasted three days; 12, directly involving 2,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 17, directly involving 3,100 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of stoppages

Of the 143 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in August, 7, directly involving 300 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 57, directly involving 7,300 workers, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 2,000 workers, on questions as to working hours; 21, directly involving 1,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 51, directly involving 2,000 workers, on other questions

respecting working arrangements. Two stoppages, directly involving 100 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1952 AND 1951

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

	Januar	y to Augus	st, 1952	January to August, 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, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining Other Mining and	3 806	900 150,300†	4,000 353,000	719	89,200†	255,000			
Quarrying Treatment of Non-Metalli-	5	400	2,000	4	100	‡			
ferous Mining Products	11	500	2,000	9	700	2,000			
Chemicals and Allied Trades	7	1,900	6,000	3	400	2,000			
Metal Manufac- ture	26	4,100	23,000	24	3,300	13,000			
Shipbuilding and	A STATISTICS OF		STATE OF THE PARTY			1000 AS (80)			
Ship Repairing Engineering	43 45	10,600 20,500	77,000 167,000	65 58	5,900 18,600	29,000 92,000			
Vehicles Other Metal In-	36	38,100	428,000	47	38,500	211,000			
dustries	9	1,800	16,000	19	1,800	8,000			
Leather, etc.	3 1	400 İ	Ŧ	_ 8	2,100	8,000			
Clothing Food, Drink and	ĝ	*600	1,000	7	2,000	2,000			
Tobacco	10	1,100	8,000	12	5,500	19,000			
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	12	1,500	22,000	7	1,200	5,000			
Paper and Printing Other Manufac-	6	1,500	38,000	5	300	1,000			
turing Industries	4	3,000	15,000	6	1,200	4,000			
Contracting	68	17,800	111,000	68	15,400	59,000			
Gas, Electricity and Water	7	900	10,000	4	2,400	61,000			
Transport, etc Distributive	37	8,900	26,000	62	83,500	553,000			
Trades Other Services	9	3,200	20,000	12	1,700	4,000			
		1,300	6,000	23	2,700	7,000			
Total	1,162§	269,300†	1,335,000	1,162	27.6,500†	1,335,000			

The number of days lost in the period January to August, 1952, through stoppages which began in that period was 1,312,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 268,100. In addition, 23,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 1,200 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING AUGUST

THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE				TOTES	Beigne Hedesi	SECTION AND PERSONS ASSESSED.		
Industry, Occupations and Locality	Number	oximate of Workers olved	Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result		
ARTHUR LICENSE	Directly	Indirectly	Began Ended					
COAL MINING:— Overmen, deputies, shot firers and other colliery workers—various districts in Glamorganshire and Breconshire (various collieries)	970	21,210	18 Aug.¶	22 Aug.¶	Allegation that wages offered under a new agreement providing for payment of a fixed weekly wage instead of day rates would result in reduced earnings	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials pending negotiations.		
MOTOR VEHICLES:— Workers employed in motor body building—Willesden (one firm)	1,100	180	24 June		Coach finishers' dissatisfaction with piecework rates fixed for a new job, and protest by other workers against the consequent suspension of a number of workers rendered idle	No settlement reported. (For Report of Committee of Investigation see page 310 of this GAZETTE)		
AIRCRAFT:— Workers employed in the manufacture and repair of aircraft— Heaton Chapel (one firm)	1,160		23 June	1 Sept.	The employment of non-union labour, and, subsequently, to protest against the discharge of two shop stewards for calling in working hours, without the permission of the management, a meeting of workers not then involved in the stoppage.	The two shop stewards re-engaged on the condition that they do not accept nomination for election as shop stewards during a period of nine months from 23rd June, 1952. The question of non-unionism to		
Fitters and electricians employed in the manufacture and repair of aircraft—Ringway (one firm)	150		14 July	1 Sept.	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute.	be discussed through the pro- cedure for the avoidance of disputes		

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

for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, these to tension, there is a subject to revision, these to tension, there is a subject to revision, there is a subject to revision that is a subject to revision, there is a subject to revision the revision and a subject to revision the revision and are counted in the counter down in the counter of individuals involved in the revision in the counter of individuals involved in the revision in the counter of individuals

themselves parties to the disputes.

¶ The stoppages occurred on different dates at different collieries and lasted about two days on average.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

ALL ITEMS INDEX, 12th AUGUST, 1952

At 12th August, 1952, the retail prices index was 137 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 138 at 15th July and with 127 at 14th August, 1951. The fall in the index during the month was mainly the result of substantial reductions in the prices of potatoes and of apples.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 12th AUGUST, 1952

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 12th August, 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:—

		INDEX FIGURE FOR									
	GROUP	12TH	AUGUST, 19	52 WEIGHT							
	(15	th Jar	nuary, 1952 =	100)							
I.	Food		106.8	399							
II.	Rent and rates		102.8	72							
III.	Clothing	337.5	96.4	98							
IV.	Fuel and light		101.1	66							
	Household durable go	ods	98.0	62							
VI.	Miscellaneous goods		103 · 1	44							
VII.	Services	19356	105.2	91							
VIII.	Alcoholic drink	1000	101.2	78							
IX.	Tobacco		100.0	90.							
	All items	(0.00 p	103 · 2	1,000							
			-	1							

Thus at 12th August, 1952, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 103·2. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series in order to produce an "all items" figure for 12th August, 1952, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, i.e., on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 15th Janua June, 1947 = 100) All items index at 12th Augu			132.5
January, $1952 = 100$) .			103.2
All items index at 12th (17th June, 1947 = 100)	August,	1952	$132.5 \times \frac{103.2}{}$
		= 136	100 5.7 taken as 137

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

As from 1st August potatoes of the 1952 crop became subject to price-control and at 12th August the average price of potatoes was substantially below the level ruling at 15th July. During the month there was also a marked seasonal fall in the prices of cooking apples. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of tomatoes, oranges and most kinds of fish. As a result of these changes, the average level of prices for the food group as a whole fell by about 1½ per cent. and the group index number, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 107 at 12th August, compared with 108 at 15th July.

Clothing

Some reductions in the prices of clothing were reported during the month under review, but for all the items included in the index the average amount of reduction was relatively small. For the clothing group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 96 at 12th August, compared with 97 at 15th Indy

Miscellaneous Goods

The principal change in the prices of the items included in the miscellaneous goods group was a reduction in the average price of writing paper, but there were small increases in the average prices of some of the other items included in this group. For the group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103 at 12th August, compared with 104 at 15th July.

Service

During the month under review there were increases in the charges for admission to cinemas and in the poundage on postal orders. For the services group as a whole the average level of charges rose by 2 per cent. and the group index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 105 at 12th August, compared with 103 at 15th July.

Other Groups

In the five remaining groups, covering rent and rates, fuel and light, household durable goods, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 103, 101, 98, 101 and 100, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-52

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1947	Water of the last					100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
1952	132	133	133	135	135	138	138	137	176	_	_	

A revised edition of the publication "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation" has now been issued and copies are obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 339 of this GAZETTE. A detailed report on the working of the index during the years 1947 to 1951 is given in the Cost of Living Advisory Committee's "Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices", Cmd. 8481, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with				
	is given		Month	Year before			
European Countries	The state of the s	1,000 100	IS IN LUCES	all specifical			
Belgium	1936–38 = 100		000000000000000000000000000000000000000				
All Items*	May, 1952	412	- 4	- 3			
Food	1935 = 100	387	- 1	+13			
Denmark		220	+ 3†	1 7			
All Items Germany (British and	July, 1952	220	+ 31	+ 7			
United States Zones)	1938 = 100	William Brookle	Side and State of the last of	Accompany O			
All Items	July, 1952	168	- 2	+ 1			
Food	9	185	- 2 - 5	+ 1 + 6			
Iceland (Reykjavik)	Mar., 1950 = 100	rolling tage	经过程的产业的股份	TO SOUTH			
All Items	July, 1952 (beginning)	157	Nil	+15			
Food	" " "	160	- 2	+11			
Netherlands (Medium			200 DEFEND	The state of the s			
and small towns)	1949 = 100						
All Items	July, 1952 (middle)	120	+ 1	- 2 - 4			
Food	"July,"1948– "	123	- 1	- 4			
Portugal (Lisbon)	July, 1948-						
All Items	June, 1949 = 100‡ June, 1952	96·9t	+ 0.3	- 4.3			
Food		93.8	+ 0.7	-13.0			
Spain (Large towns)	July, 1936 = 100	93-04	T 0.1	-13.0			
All Items	May, 1952	564-9	- 4.9	-16.1			
Food	" "	724-1	- 9.9	-42.8			
Other Countries		CHEST CON	3 350000000				
Australia (6 capital							
cities)	1923-27 = 1,000	200					
All Items	Dec., 1951	2,042	+ 99 † +175 †	+399			
Food	1935-39 = 100	2,311	+175 †	+622			
Canada		188.0	. 0.7	+ 0.4			
All Items	July, 1952 (beginning)	239.5	+ 0.7 + 2.5	-10.2			
Food India (Delhi)	" 1944 = 100"	239.3	T 2.3	-10-2			
A 11 Tanana	Mar., 1952	136	- 5	1-2			
Food		124	- 6	- 2 -13			
New Zealand	1st Qr., 1949 = 1,000			100 to 10			
All Items	June, 1952	1,270	+17†	+101			
Food	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	1,413	+40†	+149			
United States	1935-39 = 100			State State of the			
All Items	June, 1952 (middle)	189.6	+ 0.6	+ 4.4			
Food	,, ,, ,,	231 . 5	+ 0.3	+ 4.2			

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

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

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 August was 81, compared with 144 (revised figure) in the previous month and 119 (revised figure) in August, 1951. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 7 fatal accidents were reported in August, compared with 11 in the previous month and 12 in August, 1951. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for August, 1952.

1952.		Repair 28 in the good stad with	
Mines and Quarries*		Factories—continued	
Under Coal Mines Act:	1	Electrical Stations	1
Underground	20	Other Industries	
Surface	5	WORKS AND PLACES UN	
Metalliferous Mines		ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTO	DRIES
Quarries	2	Act, 1937 Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships	
SEET TO A SERVE DAIL DORSE		Docks, Wharves, Quays	-
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	27	and Snips	5
	000	Building Operations Works of Engineering	11
Factories	255	Construction	1
A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF	63.	Warehouses	Benefit
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	B.	and branches and soft is	-
tery and Glass	1 4	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	45
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and	4	we wrote simplying every we	-
Refining	1900	Railway Service	
Metal Conversion and		Brakesmen, Goods Guards	2
Founding (including		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube		men	1
Making)	4	Firemen	1
Making) Engineering, Locomotive		Guards (Passenger)	i
Building, Bollermaking,		Labourers	1
etc	4	Permanent Way Man	2
Railway and Tramway	THE	Porters Shunters) bein
Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air-		Shunters	1
craft Manufacture	1	Other Grades	1
Shipbuilding	4	Contractors' Servants	
Other Metal Trades			
Cotton	1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	9
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy		Total (and dis Comm)	81
Other Textile Manufacture		Total (excluding Seamen)	01
Textile Printing, Bleaching		Seamen	BRICK
and Dyeing			7
Tanning, Currying, etc Food and Drink	1 2	Trading Vessels	
General Woodwork and	-	Tishing vessels	
Furniture	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN	7
Paper, Printing, etc			The same of
Rubber Trades	1	Total (including Seamen)	88
Gas Works	31	COMP ESCRIPTION OF STREET, STR	-

Industrial Diseases

The number of *cases* in the United Kingdom reported during August under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown below. No deaths were reported during the month.

reported during the month.	
I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in:	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Smelting of Metals Other Contact with Molten Lead 2	Pitch and Tar 11 Mineral Oil 5
Paint and Colour Works 2 Other Industries	TOTAL 16
TOTAL 4	Chrome Ulceration
Other Poisoning	Manuf. of Bichromates Chrome Tanning 1
Mercurial 1 Toxic Anaemia 1 Compressed Air Illness 1	Chromium Plating 5 Other Industries 1
TOTAL 3	TOTAL 7 Total, Cases 30
Anthrax	2000, 0.000
TOTAL NIL	II. Deaths NIL

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 30th August, 1952.

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 21st July, 1952.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 605, and 4,497 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,946 males and 551 females; of the total 2,834 were disabled persons. During the period 456 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

nd Anges, 10 to 10	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:	A TOTAL	0.20 M. 125 M. 10.7 M. 125 M.	E SIN
Able-bodied	222 313	20 50	242 363
Total	535	70	605
Number of persons in training at end of period at:		bruich La	
Government Training Centres— Able-bodied Disabled Technical and Commercial Colleges—	1,505 1,514	64 77	1,569 1,591
Able-bodied	31 332	44 280	75 612
Able-bodied	19 99	-1	19 100
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	446	85	531
Total	3,946	551	4,497
Trainees placed in employment during period:		ent no 1	
Able-bodied	136 230	22 68	158 298
Total	366	90	456

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 21st July, 1952, the number of trainees placed in employment was 102,385, of whom 92,023 were males and 10,362 were females.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 18th August, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the number who completed courses during, the period.

constructe (1 mile) mess on a list of	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period.	572	67	639
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,128 528	153 50	1,281 578
SELAN TRANSPORT OF SELECT TOTAL SERVICE		NO. SEC. LOS	

Since the Units were established by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 18th August, 1952, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 34,303. The total capacity at Industrial Rehabilitation Units, including establishments for the blind, is approximately 1,600.





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 August the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued 14 awards, Nos. 215 to 228*. Five of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 219 (14th August).—Parties: Firms represented by the United Kingdom Joint Wages Board of Employers for the Vehicle Building Industry, and members of the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen in their employment. Claim: For an advance in wages in accordance with the settlement reached between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen, with effect from 10th December, 1951. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim as set out had not been established but awarded that as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 9th January, 1952, the wages of draughtsmen 21 years of age and over should be increased by 12s. 6d. a week, with proportionate increases to tracers and to juvenile workers; and that any increases in wages, other than increases for individual merit, which had been granted at individual establishments on or since the date specified above should be merged in the increase provided by the Award.

Award No. 224 (22nd August).—Parties: Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Distributive Coal Trade, and members of the Trade Unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For an adjustment in the rates of wages of workers covered by a specified agreement. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 5s. a week for adults and by proportionate amounts for inveniles.

Award No. 226 (27th August).—Parties: Members of the Newspaper Society, and members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants in their employment. Claim: For a revision of the classification of towns for wage rates in the "National Clerical Agreement: Daily Newspaper Offices". Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 227 (30th August).—Parties: Members of the Grimsby Ship Repairers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in their employment. Claim: That machinists and blacksmiths' strikers should have received an machinists and blacksmiths' strikers should have received an increase of 11s. a week in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions dated 28th November, 1950. Award: The Tribunal found that the terms of an agreement dated 8th February, 1946, between the Association and the Union applied to the workers concerned and that their wages therefore fell to be dealt with in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the above mentioned agreement with the appropriate provisions of the above-mentioned agreement of 28th November, 1950.

Award No. 228 (30th August).—Parties: Members of the Midland Counties Lace Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. Claim: For two weeks' annual holiday with pay. Award: The Tribunal awarded, with effect as from the beginning of the annual holiday period for 1953, two weeks' annual holiday with pay at the rate of £6 a week for men and £4 a week for women where there has been a full year's service with are rate payments to workers. has been a full year's service, with *pro rata* payments to workers with less than a year's service.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) has issued one award which is summarised below.

Award No. 991 (31st July).—Parties: The Belfast Corporation Transport Department and certain members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. Claim: For an increase of 1d. an hour to the union members employed at the various catering establishments and canteens. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim and awarded accordingly with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

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

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During August the Industrial Court issued five awards, Nos. 2398 to 2402, four of which are summarised below; the other award related to an individual employer.

Award No. 2398 (11th August).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. Claim: That the guaranteed day and week agreement for railway workshop staff should be amended to provide for the guaranteed day and week to apply to every week of the year; for time worked on all Bank and Public Holidays to be paid for at additional half rate (except Christmas Day and Good Friday in England and Wales and the comparable days in Scotland for which double time rate should continue to apply) and for a day's leave with pay in respect of each Bank and Public Holiday worked. Award: The Court found that the claim was not established and awarded found that the claim was not established and awarded

Award No. 2399 (11th August).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council. Claim: That workpeople in receipt of 8s. a week maintenance and testers allowance should receive the same in addition to any merit pay award in accordance with the terms of the Merit Pay Scheme. The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2400 (20th August).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council. Claim: That women employed in Admiralty Industrial Establishments should continue to be paid in accordance with the agreements reached on 30th July, 1941, and 23rd June, 1942. Award: The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2401 (20th August).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Forestry Commission Industrial and Trade Council. Claim: That holidays for Forestry Commission workers in Scotland should be as those operating for Forestry Commission workers in England and Wales, on the basis of 12 months' service—12 days annual holiday plus six days Public Holidays. Workers to be allowed to take six of the twelve days consecutively and the remaining days as agreed locally. Award. The Court found in favour of the claim and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During August three awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Each award related to an individual undertaking.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposal

During August no notices of proposal were issued.

Wages Regulation Orders

During August 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 Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1526 (M.D.S. (59)), dated 18th August and effective from 3rd September. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time and overtime rates for male and female

The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1557 (R.B.C. (10)), dated 22nd August and effective

from 19th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1558 (R.F.C. (11)), dated 22nd August and effective from 19th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and amends the current Holidays Order in relation to account holiday remuneration papelles or termination of the country of the count to accrued holiday remuneration payable on termination of

The Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1572 (H.U. (10)), dated 25th August and effective from 19th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers and amends the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1573 (R.D.O. (12)), dated 25th August and effective from 19th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposal

No notices of proposal were issued during August.

Wages Regulation Orders

During August 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 Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (N.I.B. (51)), dated 1st August, and effective from 22nd August. This Order prescribes increases in supplemental payments for male workers, and specifies the statutory

minimum remuneration to be paid to certain other male workers.—

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1952 (N.I.H.H.G. (118)), dated 5th August, and effective as from 22nd August. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for female workers.—See page 330.

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (N.I.B.B. (65)), dated 14th August, and effective as from 1st September. This Order dissociates statutory minimum remuneration from the index figure of the United Kingdom index of retail prices and specifies the statutory minimum remuneration payable.

Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Orders relating to Wages, etc.

The following Orders were made on 6th August by the Agricultural Wages Board for England and Wales with effect from 18th August, 1952:—

- (1) Nos. 1883 to 1929 raise the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales.—See pages 310 and 328.
- (2) No. 1930 raises the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages in England and Wales for the first two months of employment in agriculture of workers other than wives, sons and daughters of agricultural workers.
- (3) No. 1931 raises the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female foreign students during their third, fourth and fifth months of employment in agriculture in England and Wales under an exchange scheme sponsored by the United Kingdom Sponsoring Authority for the International Exchange of Young Agriculturists or other authority approved for the purpose by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

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, and Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946). His decisions†, which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.

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

such leave if the decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous.

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 23/52 (16th July)

A claimant did not claim unemployment benefit because he was awaiting the result of an appeal to his former employers for reinstatement and felt it would be unreasonable to apply for other work. Held that he was not available for employment during this period and the fact that there was good cause for delay did not assist him.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 1st January to 9th April, 1952, inclusive, the claimant was not available for employment in an

inclusive, the claimant was not available for employment in an employed contributor's employment.

"Whereas I would be prepared to hold that, whilst awaiting the result of his application for reinstatement the claimant had reason for supposing that were he reinstated he would receive salary in respect of the period from and including 1st January, 1952, and therefore that he could not properly contend that he was unemployed, and that in the circumstances he had good cause for not making a claim for unemployment benefit until he was assured of his position, nevertheless proof that he had good cause for not making his claim for unemployment benefit within the prescribed time does not assist the claimant in this case. The claimant's

* See footnote * in second column on page 338.

† Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 338.

evidence leaves me in no doubt that he was not available for employment within the meaning of the National Insurance Act, 1946, during the relevant period, namely, the period whilst he was waiting to see whether he would be allowed to resume his former employment. He has said that whilst he was uncertain whether his employment with the Ministry of Labour and National Service had ended and whilst he was being deily to leave the result of had ended and whilst he was hoping daily to learn the result of his appeal he felt it would have been unreasonable to apply for work, and I must infer from this that he was not prepared to accept

As is observed by the insurance officer, who is now concerned with this appeal, under the provisions of the proviso to regulation 11(1) (a) of the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1041], the claimant has to prove:—
'(i) that on a date earlier than the date on which the claim was "(i) that on a date earlier than the date on which the claim was made apart from satisfying the condition of making a claim, he was entitled to the benefit; and (ii) that throughout the period between the earlier date and the date on which the claim was made there was good cause for delay in making the claim." Unless the claimant is able to satisfy the first part of the proviso to regulation 11(1) (a) aforesaid good cause for delay can avail him nothing. Clearly he was not entitled to the benefit during a period when he was not available for employment in an employed contributor's employment. In the result, I must dismiss the appeal of the claimant."

Decision No. R(U) 24/52 (15th July)

Skipper engaged in ring-net fishing, in which boats work in pairs, did not try to arrange for another neighbour boat when the usual boat was not available. Held that he had not proved that he had not neglected a reasonable opportunity of employment as a fisherman.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was qualified to receive unemployment benefit in respect of 20th March, 1952, but not in respect of 25th and 26th March.

"The claimant is owner and skipper of the fishing vessel 'F' and has claimed unemployment benefit in respect of 20th, 25th and 26th March, 1952. His case is taken as a test case covering his own claim and claims by four other fishermen, the members of his crew. The insurance officer now concerned with the case does not challenge the allowance of benefit by the decision of the tribunal—the Chairman dissenting—so far as relating to 20th March, but submits that the claimant has not satisfied the special March, but submits that the claimant has not satisfied the special conditions prescribed as a qualification for benefit by regulation 14B of the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1949 [S.I. 1949 No. 301], and in particular has not shown as required by regulation 14B(1) that on 25th and 26th March 'he has not neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of employment as a fisherman' and has not proved that 'there was no work on or in connection with the fishing vessel available for

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 338.

^{*} See footnote * in second column on page 338.

him' on those days for one of the reasons specified in regulation

"For the disposal of this appeal it will suffice to refer to regula "For the disposal of this appeal it will suffice to refer to regulation 14B(1). The claimant was engaged in ring-net fishing, for which the attendance of 'a neighbour boat' is required. He knew that for 25th and 26th March the neighbour boat with which he had been working was not to be available but was also aware that a number of other ring-net boats were in the same position, their neighbour boats not being available. The claimant made no inquiry about those boats and made no approach to the skipper of any of them with a view to co-operation. He states that his engine was needing an overhaul and that, in view of that and the fact that the boat that had acted for years as the neighbour boat of that the boat that had acted for years as the neighbour boat of the 'F' had split the partnership on the ground that the 'F' was too small, he 'did not feel like asking any of the boats in the harbour to go out with us in the circumstances'. In the circumstances so stated I cannot hold that the claimant has discharged the onus of proving that he had not neglected to avail himself of a reasonable opportunity of employment as a fisherman. I allow the appeal of the insurance officer."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory Instruments. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Novariant in Turkey and its properties. Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each Instrument, etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1526; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 18th August; The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1557; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 22nd August; The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1558; price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), dated 22nd August; The Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1572; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 25th August; The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1573; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 25th August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 336.

The Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1584), made on 26th August by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937, and the Transfer of Functions (Factories, &c., Acts) Order, 1946.—See page 312.

The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1454), dated 31st July; The National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1466; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 1st August; The National Insurance (Children's Allowances and Orphans' Pensions) (Transitional) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1559; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 21st August. These Regulations were made by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and, in the case of the last-named Instrument, the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952.—See page 314.

The Family Allowances (Conditions for Increase of Allowance) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1457; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 31st July by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the Family Allowances Act, 1945, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952.—See page 314.

The Family Allowances (Guernsey Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1597; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 28th August by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the Family Allowances Act, 1945.—See page 315.

The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1439), made on 30th July by the Minister of Health under the National Assistance Act, 1948. These Regulations, which come into operation on 29th September, provide that, in assessing the ability of a person to pay for accommodation provided for him under the Act, the local authority shall increase from 5s. to 6s. 6d. weekly the sum which he is assumed to need for his personal requirements.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1952 No. 123; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 16th June; The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 152; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 6th June; The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 158; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 1st August; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 159; price 3d. net, 4½d.

post free), dated 5th August. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 264, and this issue, page 337.

The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Transitional) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 133; price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), dated 18th July; The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 134; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 30th June; The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 139; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 30th June; The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 141; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 30th June. These Regulations were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland) of Finance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946, and, in the case of the first Regulation, the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1952. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issues of this GAZETTE for July, page 240, and August, page 275).

The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 137; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), made on 18th July by the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1952. These Regulations, which came into operation on 21st July, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 240)

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 140; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 11th July by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1952. These Regulations, which came into operation on 14th July, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 240).

The National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 147; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 18th July by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations, which came into operation on 21st July, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, page 274).

The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Commencement) Order (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 148; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 2nd July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1952. These Regulations are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Post in Case the issue of this Gazzara for July, page 239). Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 239).

The Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 166), made on 13th August by the National Assistance Board for Northern Ireland under the Old Age Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936, as amended by the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations, which come into operation on 29th September, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 299).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—How they happen and how to prevent them. Vol. 12 (New Series). July, 1952. Price 9d. (10½d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Census of Production.—Final Reports on the Census of Production for 1948. (i) Manufactured Fuel. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.). (ii) Mechanical Engineering (Repairing). (iii) Motor Vehicles and Cycles Repairing. (iv) Ice Cream. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.) each. (v) Laundry, Cleaning, Job Dyeing and Carpet Beating. (vi) Bread and Flour Confectionery. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.) each. (vii) Mechanical Handbag Equipment. (viii) Cotton Spinning and Doubling. (ix) Soap, Candles and Glycerine. Price 3s. (3s. 1½d.) each. (x) Plastic Goods and Fancy Articles. (xi) Tool and Implement. (xii) Paper and Board. (xiii) Iron Foundries. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 7½d.) each. (xiv) Motor Vehicles and Cycles (Manufacturing). (xv) Non-Ferrous Metals (Smelting, Rolling, etc.). Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 8d.) each. Board of Trade.

Fire Services.—Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Fire Services for the year 1951. Cmd. 8622. Home Department. Price 9d. (10½d.).

Human Relations in Industry.—Report of the Human Relations in Industry Conference. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).—See page 310.

Iron and Steel.—The Iron and Steel Corporation of Great Britain. Report and Accounts for 1951. H.C. 294. Price 3s. $(3s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.)$.

Ministry of Labour and National Service.—Annual Report for the Year 1951. Cmd. 8640. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6s. net (6s. 3d.).—See page 309.

National Assistance.—(i) Report of the National Assistance Board for the year ended 31st December, 1951. Cmd. 8632. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).—See page 315. (ii) Reception Centres for Persons without a settled way of living. National Assistance Board Report, June, 1952. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). Ministry of National Insurance.

National Insurance.—(i) Third Report of the Ministry of National Insurance for the year 1951. Cmd. 8635. Price 3s. (3s. 1½d.). (ii) National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1952. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee. H.C. 295. Price 3d. (4½d.). (iii) Draft of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations, 1952. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee. H.C. 231. Price 3d. (4½d.). Ministry of National Insurance.—See page 313.

Northern Ireland.—Factories Acts (Northern Ireland), 1938 and 1949. Report of the Chief Inspector for the year 1951. Cmd. 306, Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland, Price 1s. 3d. (1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.).—See page 311.

Pensions.—Orders by Her Majesty to amend (i) Certain Orders concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Officers, Nurses and Airmen Disabled, and for the Widows and children of Officers and Airmen Disabled, and for the Widows and children of Officers and Airmen deceased, in consequence of Service during the 1914 World War. H.C. 256. Price 3d. (4½d.), (ii) the Order of 27th September, 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for members of the Air Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceased, in consequence of service after 2nd September, 1939. H.C.257. Price 4d. (5½d.). Ministry of Pensions.

Police Pensions.—Police Pensions, Report of the Working Party of the Police Council. Price 9d. (10½d.). Home Office.

Social Security.—Supplementary Agreement to the Agreement of 28th January, 1950, between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic regarding the Reciprocal Application of the Social Security Schemes of France and Northern Ireland. Paris, 9th May, 1952. Cmd. 8645. Price 6d. (7½d.).

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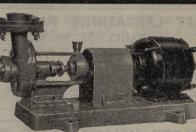
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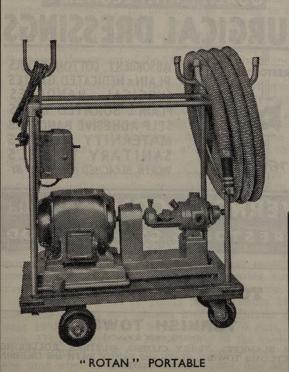
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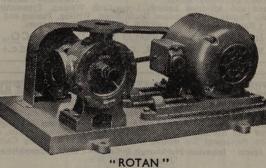


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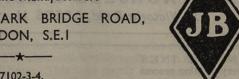


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^{*} See footnote * in next column.

^{*} Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 339 or through any bookseller.

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