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# Earnings and Hours in April, 1952 

IN 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 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.

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 (54980)
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 $6 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 48 s .3 d . and the hours worked averaged $22 \cdot 0$. 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 92 s . 2 d . would have been altered by only 4d. (to 91 s .10 d .), and among the 19 groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases

302 have altered the average earnings shown for women by more than 6 d .
The small number of men employed as part-time workers have been
excluded.

| Industry Group | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \substack{\text { (21 years } \\ \text { aners }} \\ \text { over) } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \substack{\text { (18 years } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over) }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { years }} \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | s. d. | s. d. |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{84} 9$ | ${ }_{9}^{89}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{82} 89$ | ${ }_{98}^{94}$ |  |  |
|  | 184 189 180 | ${ }_{65}^{65}$ | ${ }_{100}^{100}$ |  |  |
|  | 189 |  | 107 |  |  |
|  | 183 |  | 92 |  |  |
|  | 179 ${ }^{179}$ | ${ }_{71}^{67}$ | 970. | ${ }_{6}^{60}$6 <br> 65 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ClothingForink and otobacooMañufactures of owod and cork |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 16719 <br> 191 | 66 | ${ }_{96}^{97}$ | ${ }_{55}^{55}$ |  |
|  | 191 |  | 96 |  |  |
| All manufacturing in in | 179 | 694 | 92 | 582 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 162 | 722 | 120 | 5211 |  |
|  | 1393 | 76 | 862 | 52 |  |
| All the above, including manufacturing indus- |  |  | 92 |  |  |

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, incculuding unskikiled
workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skiled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilied
occupations ; that they represent the actual earnings in the week occupations; trat they represent the actual earrings in the wee
specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc
and of amounts earned on piecework or orther methods of specied, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc.
and of ancework or other methods of paymen
by results ; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers
whose earnings were affected by time lost turing the ppecified week
In view of the wide variations , , between different industries in the In view of the wide arriations, by time between dififing the ind specistried weel
proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for
expraca earnings from overtise, night-work and increased oupput by
piece workers, and in the amount of time lost by absenteeism piece workers, and in the amount of time lost by absentee ism
sickness, etc, , the differences in average earnings shown in the Table should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages
prevalitg in diferent industives for comparable classes of work
people employed under similar conditions.

TI Including the laundry and dry cleaning s.
the detailed Tables on pages 306 and 308 .

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1952 Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in
 From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 307 and 308 it
will be seen that there were considerabale variations in the average
hours worked in different industries and among different sex and ago eroups. In the great majostity on on amondustries thifirerent serage and hours
worked by men in the last pay-week in Arril, 1952 worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1952, ranged
betwen 4 and 50 , those worked by youts and boys mostly 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 the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average
hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1952, computed
from the foregoing figure of rom the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working
hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are hours. Corresponding parti.
given on pages 307 and 308.

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

| Industry Group | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \substack{\text { Men years } \\ \text { averer) }} \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youth } \\ & \text { and boys } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and year } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Girlir } \\ \text { (inder } \\ \text { (8 years) } \end{gathered}$ | Workerst |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treatment of non-metalliferous min | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| Chemiter than and alilied trades | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \cdot 9 \\ & 44 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26.1 \\ & 27.0 \end{aligned}$ | 16.7 | 39.2 |
| Metal manuracture |  |  |  | 17.5 |  |
| vehicles electrical goods $\because$ | ${ }_{48}^{46.8}$ | 17.9 <br> $18 \cdot 1$ | 28.6 31.0 | 17.5 19.0 | $41 \cdot 3$ $44 \cdot 6$ |
|  | $46 \cdot 7$ | 19.4 | 27.2 | 17.1 | 39.3 |
| jewellery, etc. | 46.8 42.0 | 18.6 20.0 | 28.7 27.6 | 17.1 19.2 | 38.7 33.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Leather, } \\ & \text { and fur } \end{aligned}$ | 41.6 | 19.2 |  | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{15 \cdot 5}$ | 34-2 |
| Food, drink and tobac |  |  | ${ }_{24}^{26.6}$ |  | - ${ }^{22} 2.9$ |
| Pand ore and | ${ }_{5}^{44.0}$ | ${ }_{18}^{19.7}$ | ${ }_{27}^{28 \cdot 2}$ | $15 \cdot 8$ 158 158 | 38. 40 |
| Other manufacturing in- | 44.3 | 20.9 | $26 \cdot 1$ | 16.9 | 36.9 |
| All manufacturing indus- | 45.7 | 19.0 | 27.2 | 16.8 | 38.9 |
| Mining and guarrying (execluding coal) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gas, olectricicty and water | 40.7 | ${ }_{19}$ | 26.9 | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{40 \cdot 9}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| grtand Britis. | 39.4 | 19.1 | $32 \cdot 6$ | 15.2 | 38.2 |
| ational and local | 36.6 | $21 \cdot 1$ | $25 \cdot 6$ | $15 \cdot 3$ | 35.0 |
|  | $4 \cdot 0$ | 19.5 | 27.0 | 16.7 | 38.8 |

Earnings and
The next Tours in April, 1952, compared with Earlier Years industries covered by these the avquirirase we weekly earnings, in the
various dates between 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.

| Date | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \substack{\text { Men years } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over) }} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youths } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Boys } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \substack{\text { (188ears } \\ \text { anars } \\ \text { over) }} \end{gathered}\right.$ | Girls | workers* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average Weekly Earnings |  |  |  |  |
| 1938 October | ${ }_{6}^{5} 9$ | ${ }_{26}{ }^{\text {s }}$ d ${ }_{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{32}{ }_{3}{ }_{6}^{\text {d. }}$ | ${ }_{18}{ }^{\text {s }}$ \% | ${ }_{53}^{5}{ }_{3}^{\text {d }}$ |
|  | 120 <br> 123 <br> 128 <br> 134 <br> 137 <br> 130 <br> 139 <br> 111 <br> 142 <br> 145 <br> 150 <br> 150 <br> 160 <br> 165 <br> 173 <br> 18 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}38 & 8 \\ 30 & 8 \\ 43 & 2 \\ 48 & 9 \\ 49 & 4 \\ 50 & 5 \\ 51 & 3 \\ 51 & 10 \\ 53 & 10 \\ 55 & 5 \\ 57 & 11 \\ 57 & 11 \\ 5 & 9\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | rentage I | crease sinc | Octobe | . 1938 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 798 \\ & \hline 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 788 \\ & 88 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \\ & 107 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \\ & 1172 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1948 April | ${ }_{94} 9$ | 119 | 1124 | ${ }_{1}^{136}$ | (14 |
| 1949 Acriober | ${ }_{103}^{100}$ | ${ }_{124}^{125}$ | ${ }_{1}^{129}$ | ${ }_{172}^{117}$ | 20 |
| 1950 Otabor | 1110 | 130 <br> 136 | ${ }_{148}^{142}$ | 179 <br> 180 | 1129 <br> 138 |
| 1951 Actrober | (118 | ${ }_{1}^{154}$ | 154 169 168 | (1898 | 140 156 15 |
| 1952 Aprrober | 141 152 | 175 175 | $\underset{\substack{177 \\ 184}}{ }$ | ${ }_{212}^{213}$ |  |

The percentage increases in average earnings since October
1938, shown in the Table, represent the combined effect of number of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages,
(b) increases or decter (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours worked and
in the proportion of hours paid for at overtime, week-end, and in the proportion of hours paid for at overtime, week-end, and
night-shift, etc., rates, (c) extension of systems of payment by
results in some industries, and increased output by the workers results in some industries, and increased output by the worker
affected, ( $d$ ) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and affected, $(d)$ changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and
girls employed indifferent 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 industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of
wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, wa about 108 per cent. higher in A Arpil, ,1952, than in of oterber, 1 was
The difference between this figure and the average increase of The difference between this figure and the average increase of
177 per cent. shown by the reurns of actual weekly earnings
represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above

Index numbers.-The level of rates of wages and retail prices,
published elsewhere in this $G$ AZEETE published elsewhere in this GAZEETEB (see pages 332 and 3 prices are
expressed as index numbers on the basis of June, $1947=100$
 as an index number on the basis of April, $1947=100$, was 142 .
The details at six-monthly intervals were as follows :-
 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 average earnings sigure since Aprill, 1947, This wage rate index
relates to all industries and inclues coal mining, the railway
service, agriculture and the distributive trades, which are not service, agriculture and the diastributive trades, which are no
covered by the figures of average earnings. It is estimated tha
in the industries 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 hours worked by the wage-arners whose average earnings have
been given above, in the last week in October, 1938, and at the
various dates between October, 1946 , and April


 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 proportion of men has been appreciably higher than in October,
Then proportion of women has risen graduall since 1947
1 1938 a digure a little above that of Otober, 1938. On the other hand
he proportion of uvenile workers has been declining and the proportion at
October, 1938 .

Manufacturing Industries Only
The figures given in the Tables immediately preceding include all
nanufacturing industries but only a portion of the nom-manuannuacturing industries but only a portion of the non-manu-s
acturing industries or services. For manufacturing industries alone the figures of average earnings and hours at various dates
from October, 1938, are as follows:-

| Dato | Men | Boys | Women* | Girl | All* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average Weekly Earnings |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { s }}{32}$ dio |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{65} 10$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 68 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{74}^{73}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 77 |  |  |
|  |  |  | crin |  |  |
|  |  |  | - 80 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Percentage Increase since October, 19 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947 ${ }^{\text {cotaber }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{107 \\ 107}}$ | ci118 |  |
| liter | 102 | (10 | ${ }_{128}^{28}$ | 168 168 188 | 32 |
| trier | 1005 <br> 109 <br> 100 <br> 18 | (120 | 128 | (173 | 35 |
| , | (114 | (123 | 147 <br> 145 <br> 153 | (181 | (145 |
| Apro | 121 133 133 143 | (148 $\begin{aligned} & 148 \\ & 148 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | 1168 <br> 168 <br> 1782 | 189 <br> 203 <br> 203 | (163 |
|  |  |  | 178 <br> 182 | ${ }_{213}^{214}$ | \% |

304

| Dato | Men | Bors | nen* | Giris | $\mathrm{All}^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938 Octaber | ${ }^{47.8}$ | 46.0 | 44.0 | 44.9 | 46.3 |
| ${ }_{1946}^{1946}$ Oeatober |  | ${ }_{4}^{4} \cdot 7.5$ | ${ }_{4}^{42} 8$ | ${ }^{42} 2.7$ | ${ }_{4}^{46}$ |
| 1988 Aotober | ${ }^{46 \cdot 2}$ | ${ }^{43,5}$ | 41.7 |  | 4 |
|  | ${ }^{465}$ | ${ }^{4.7}$ | ${ }^{41.6}$ |  | 4tis |
| 1950 | ${ }_{4}^{46} 4$ | 34:1 | ${ }_{\text {ctil }}$ | 22:3 | 45:2 |
|  |  | 4 | ${ }_{4}^{42.0}$ | ${ }^{42} 2.1$ |  |
| 1952 Appri | 477:6 | ${ }_{43,7}^{4.7}$ | ${ }_{40}^{40} 8$ | ${ }_{41}^{42} 18$ | ${ }_{4}^{45} 8$ |



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 eaanings was made, but it is estimated that the effect of these increases has not raise the average general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the
industrias covered by the enquiry by more than about two-thirds
of one per cent. during the four months May, 1952, to August. 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 feoses whichich occurrred in that perio roadstone quarrying, brickmaking in England and Wales, glass
container manufacture, seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture, soap, candle and eedible compound manacand proveñ irond
steel manufacture, jute preparing, spinning and weaving, hosiery 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
manuacture in Northern Ireland, carpet manuatcure, flour
milling, baking, tobacco manufacture, home grown timber trade mim ng, band and Waocco manuuacture, home wood box, packing case timber trade
in wooden
container manufacture in England container manufacture in England and Wales, printing industry,
rubber manufacture, goods transport by road, and County Council
roadmen in rubber manuacacture, goods transp
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, 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 agricillure and in coal mining, and
dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars
are given below. Agriculture
In agriculture, information collected from annual enquiries
conducted by the conducted by the MMinistry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the
Department of Agriculture
regular repular males and femmare workers in Great Britain the average
weekly earnings were as follows :-


These figures are inclusive of all payments (overtime, piecework,
bonus, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accorbonus, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accor-
dance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc.) and are net of
dedu dance with the Agricultural Wages orders, etc.) and
deductions in respect of time lost due to sickness, etc.
Coal Mining
In the coal mining industry, information collected by the National
Coal Board on a special return shows that for all classes of workpeople combined, including juveniles, the average cash earnings people combined, inclucing juveniles, the average cash earnings
per man-shift worked ercusive of the valu of alowance in kind,
which amounted to 1s. 9 d. per man-shift, but including a provision
 ended 26th April, 1952. For the week ended 7th April, 1951, the
corresponding cash earnings were 36s. 4d. The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 222s. 8 d . in the week ended 26 th April, 19.
20.s. .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 26 th $A$ pril, 1952 , averaged 233s. 3d., and in the corresponding week of April, 2009s. 8d. The
value of allowance in in 1952 and 10s. 2d. in 1951) is not included in these figures. Since the beginning of 1449 the average weekly earnings for wage
earners are based on a revised method of computing the average number of wage-earners. The effect of this for the country as a
nhole is to show an apparent increase in average weekly whole is to show an apparent increase in average weekly earnings
per wage-earner of appxoximately 3 per cent. Dock Labour
The figures relating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given
on pages 306 and 308 cover only the wage-earners in the regular on pages 306 and 308 cover only the wage-earners in the regular
employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock
 the National Dock Labour Board show that in the last ppy-week
in April, 1952, the earnings of all classes of dock workers on the pay-rills during that week areraged 19asse. .d.,.inclusive of wages.
attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual
and public holidays and travel-time allowances. In the three
months and pubiic hoilicays and travel-time allowances. In the three
menths April-June, 1952, the average earnings were 193s. 3d. a
week.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING FOR THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE Recommendations for the successsul development of a comprehensive Youth
Employment Service staffed by qualified and suitably trained officers

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HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

TABLE I.-NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED 305 AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1952
(Norte-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 earrings shown
in this Table should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparale elasses of 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 workpeople employed under simiar conditions. In parricular, the figures representing the average earninin
affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

| Industry | Numbers of wagee-erners covered by the |  |  |  |  | Average earninss*** in the list Apri, 1952 pay-week |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { (2) } \\ \text { over) } \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Youths } \\ & \text { Bods } \\ & \text { Boys } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { (18er) } \\ \text { over) } \end{gathered}$ | Girls | Workerst | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Youths } \\ \text { Boys } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { (i8x } \\ \text { over) } \end{gathered}$ | Girls | Workerst |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0,336 \\ & 13,459 \\ & 7,769 \\ & 6,539 \\ & 6,539 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2536 \\ & \text { S35 } \\ & \text { 358 } \\ & 421 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 45 \\ 638 \\ 638 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{3}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 84 \\ & 68 \\ & 68 \\ & 94 \\ & 93 \\ & 93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. d. } \\ & =\begin{array}{c} 98 \\ 98 \end{array} . \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 185 \\ & 185 \\ & 186 \\ & 164 \\ & 1624 \\ & 162 \end{aligned}$ |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods <br> China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) <br> Glass Containers <br> Other Non- $\ddot{M}$ etalliferous $\ddot{M}$ Mining Manufactures |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,226 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,185 \\ 3.079 \\ 3,071 \\ 2,175 \\ 2,404 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 4.030 4.80 243 243 295 295 |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 178 & 9 \\ 171 \\ 173 \\ 173 \\ 172 \\ \hline 211 \\ 181 \\ 181 \\ 181 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 88 & 8 \\ 79 \\ 78 \\ 78 \\ 78 \\ 788 \\ 88 & 810 \\ 864 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \\ & 8811 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 68 \\ 58 \\ 52 \\ 52 \\ 52 \\ 58 \\ 68 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}, 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades <br> Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works <br> Chemicals and Dyes <br> Explosives and Freparatio <br> Paint and Varnish <br> Mineral Oil Refining <br> Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 178 \\ & 179 \\ & 179 \\ & 176 \\ & 156 \\ & 159 \\ & 159 \\ & 169 \\ & 189 \\ & 183 \\ & 160 \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 176 2 <br> 176 $\frac{2}{3}$ <br> 115 2 <br> 139 6 <br> 118 2 <br> 117  <br> 148  <br> 148  |
| Metal Manufacture <br> Blast Furnaces§ $\quad$ and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., $\dot{\text { not elsewhere specified }}$ Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated Non-Ferrous Metals Smeiting, Rölling, etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 96 & 3 \\ 97 & 3 \\ 97 & 0 \\ 106 & 11 \\ 100 & 11 \\ 102 & 2 \end{array}$ | (1) ${ }_{\text {59 }}$ |  |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Constructional Engineering Electrical Mectrical Engineering Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus (ex. Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods .. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 195 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vehicles Manfacture of Motor Vehicle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manurature of Motor Venicles | 165 | 11,949 | 15,512 | 855 | 193,776 |  |  | 115 |  | 191 |
| Firms emposing 10 or more | ${ }^{57,297}$ | ${ }_{\text {11,710 }}^{11}$ | ${ }^{2,355}$ | 146 18 18 | ciliti8 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{12,396}$ | ${ }_{\text {2,1796 }}^{2,179}$ | ${ }_{279}^{176}$ | cis, ${ }_{93,22}$ | ${ }_{206}^{154}$ | ${ }^{58} 8110$ | 22 108 108 |  |  |
| Mand Alirrat er | 48,409 | 2,280 | 14,405 | ${ }_{8}^{848}$ | 尔, 6 | 200 | ${ }_{6} 7$ | 106 102 7 | 704 | 173 161 |
| Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagonis Carts, Prerambulators, etc. | 18,383 | ${ }_{\text {1,805 }}^{1,805}$ | 9493 | 21 107 |  | ${ }_{1}^{186} 10$ | 6810 | 85 84 8 |  | 172 |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified <br> Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. <br> Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Hollow-ware <br> Brass Manufactures <br> Metal Industries not elsewhere specified |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1827 \\ & 180 \\ & 180 \\ & 190 \\ & 184 \\ & 187 \\ & 187 \\ & 183 \\ & 183 \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 69 & 0 \\ 77 & 4 \\ 71 & 0 \\ 71 & 7 \\ 68 & 6 \\ 70 & 7 \\ 70 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89 \\ & 97 \\ & 97 \\ & 95 \\ & 90 \\ & \hline 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 9504 \\ & 92 \end{aligned} 1$ |  | 144 4 <br> 1120 3 <br> 110 2 <br> 112  <br> 124  <br> 1149 6 <br> 149  |
| Scientifc, Surgicial and Photo graphic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks <br> Jewellery Plata end Refining of Precious Metals $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,557 \\ & 3,597 \\ & 5,54 \\ & 3,174 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,531 \\ 5212 \\ 521 \\ 625 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 971 \\ \hline 591 \\ 538 \\ 46 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43,441 \\ & 1,969 \\ & 10,254 \\ & 4,380 \\ & 4,30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18011 \\ & 173 \\ & 170 \\ & 173 \\ & 173 \\ & 170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 69 & 0 \\ 71 & 0 \\ 59 & 0 \\ 59 & 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10010 \\ & 100 \\ & \hline 85 \\ & 98 \\ & 92 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Textiles <br> Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. <br> Total Cotton <br> Woollen and Worster <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production <br> inen and Soft He., Weaving and Silk ute .. .. .. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 81 & 11 \\ 77 & 8 \\ 80 & 4 \\ 71 & 3 \\ 71 & 7 \\ 71 & 7 \\ 59 & 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 87 & 0 \\ 103 & 0 \\ 93 & 0 \\ 86 & 9 \\ 94 & 8 \\ 97 & 81 \\ 7210 \\ 90 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 67 & 10 \\ 74 & 1 \\ 70 & 1 \\ 67 & 4 \\ 65 & 4 \\ 69 & 9 \\ 59 \\ 58 & 17 \\ 68 & 10 \end{array}$ |  |

[^0]Table I．－Numbers of Wage－Earners Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay－Week in April，1952－continued

－ 7 F See footinotes on previous page．



Minstryy of Labour Garette．September， 1952
TABLE II．－AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY－WEEK IN APRIL， 1952
（Nots．－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 earrings 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 in this Table should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in ditferent industries for comparable classes of
workpeople emploved 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．）

| Indust | Average number of hours worked $*$ in last pay－week in April， 1952 ，by thewage－earners covered by the returns recein wage－earners |  |  |  |  | verage hourly carnings＊in the last pay－eek in Aprii， 1952 ，of the waze－earners covered by the returns recelved |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Men } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Younhs } \\ \text { 品 } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|c} 188 \\ \text { ove } \\ \text { ove } \end{array}\right.$ | Girls | Workers | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Younhs } \\ \text { Bads } \\ \text { Boys } \end{gathered}$ | art | Grrs |  |
| Mining and Quarrying（except coal） <br> Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining <br> Slate Quarrying and Mining <br> Clay，Sand，Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying <br> Treatment of Non－Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware（inc．glazed tiles） Glass（other than containers） <br> Glass Containers <br> Other Non－Metalliferous $\ddot{\text { Mining }} \ddot{\text { Manufactures }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47.4 \\ & 47.1 \\ & 44.6 \\ & 45: 7 \\ & 45: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 4 \\ & 45: 9 \\ & 42: 3 \\ & 43: 4 \\ & 43: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{42 \cdot 1}{\bar{Z}}$ | Hours <br> 三 |  |  | 26.5 22.5 19.3 24.6 25.8 25 | ${ }^{28 \cdot 1}$ |  | d7．1． 39， 39， 40，6 42.9 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 42 \cdot 4 \\ \text { 40: } \\ \text { an: } \\ \text { 41-6 } \end{array} \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 42.9 \\ 42.7 \\ 42.7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 43.6 43.4 43.3 43.7 43.0 43.8 | 24：0 an： and and and 22.6 |  | 19.5 <br> 16.6 <br> 14.8 <br> 14.8 <br> 19.3 <br> 1.3 | ： 8 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades <br> Chemicals and Dyes <br> Pharmaceutical Preparations，Toilet Preparations，Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish <br> Soap，Candles，Glycerine，Polishes，Ink and Mátches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils，Greases，Glue，etc． <br> Metal Manufacture <br> Blast Furnaces $\ddagger$ Iron and Steel Meiting，Rolling，etc．，not elsewhere $\ddot{\text { specified }}$ ron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture <br> Steel Sheet Manufacture ．．．melting and rolling in integrated Non－Ferrous Metals Smeiting，Rolling，etc． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45: 9 \\ & 45: 3 \\ & 43: 5 \\ & 42: 6 \\ & 44: 6 \\ & 44: 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 47．9 46 43 43.2 45.3 46.0 48.5 48.1 46.6 | 44.6 46.6 44.5 44.5 40.2 43.2 45.5 40.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 21.4 \\ & 22.4 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 20.7 \\ & 20.4 \\ & 20.1 \\ & 20.1 \\ & 20.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 16.6 17.6 an： ar： 17.8 17.2 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \\ & \hline 49: 5 \\ & 46 \cdot 5 \\ & 44 \cdot 9 \\ & 47 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | － 43.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 411 \\ & 41: 8 \\ & 44:-8 \end{aligned}$ | 41－4 $-\overline{4} \cdot$ | 46．5 43 46.6 47.1 46.7 | S5：3 52.6 49.6 49.0 |  |  | $\underset{18 \cdot 4}{\substack{78.0 \\ 18.0}}$ |  |
| Engineering，Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods <br> Simpuilding and Ship Repairing <br> Marine Enginecring <br> Agricultural Machinery（exc．tractors） Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant <br> Machine Tools <br> Textile Machines <br> Textile Machinery and Accessories <br> Constructionnal Engineering <br> Other Non－Electrical Engineering <br> Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables <br> Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus $\ldots$ Wireless Apparatus（exc．valves）and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Other Electrical Goods |  |  |  | $=$ <br>  <br> $2 \cdot 3$ <br> $42 \cdot 3$ <br> $3 \cdot 4$ <br> $=$ <br> $42 \cdot 6$ <br> $42 \cdot 5$ <br> $42 \cdot 3$ <br> 42.3 <br> $42 \cdot 2$ <br> $42 \cdot 6$ <br> $42 \cdot 1$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 6 \\ & 17.1 \\ & 16.1 \\ & 17.7 \\ & 18.5 \\ & 18.6 \\ & 18.1 \\ & 17.9 \\ & 18.9 \\ & .18 .1 \\ & 18.9 \\ & 19.6 \\ & 17.2 \\ & \hline 17.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Vehicles <br> Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and <br> Repairers and Garages ： Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers <br> All firms supplying returns． <br> Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts and Accessoris． <br> Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Locomotive Manufacture§ <br> Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams $\AA$ Carts，Perambulators，etc． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{26.5}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 44：2 |  |  | － $\begin{aligned} & 45.7 \\ & 48.1\end{aligned}$ |  | （16：0 | －26.5 <br> $30 \cdot 4$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{42}^{41}$ | $42 \cdot 3$ | ${ }_{47}^{46}$ |  |  | 31.1 <br> 29.0 | $\stackrel{20.0}{-}$ | 45．2 |
|  | $4{ }_{4}^{48}$ | 4． 43 $43 \cdot 7$ | 42．4 $39 \cdot 4$ 39.7 |  | 47.0 43.8 43 | 46－7 $46 \cdot 4$ 41 | 18．5 |  |  |  |
| 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 Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsowhere specified | $\begin{aligned} & 46: 4 \\ & 48.4 \\ & 48: 2 \\ & 477 \\ & 47.6 \\ & 47.8 \\ & 46: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43: 4 \\ & 43: 4 \\ & 43: 7 \\ & 44.7 \\ & 43.0 \\ & 44.8 \\ & 44 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.5 \\ & 41.5 \\ & 41.1 \\ & 41.7 \\ & 40.6 \\ & 40.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \cdot 3 \\ & 45 \cdot 2 \\ & 47 \cdot 3 \\ & 47 \cdot 1 \\ & 44, \\ & 44 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $47 \cdot 2$ <br> $44: 8$ <br> 485 <br> 45.5 <br> 44.4 <br> $46 \cdot 4$ |  | 隹 | 4.7 7.9 $\frac{66.0}{66}$ 6.7 7.9 |  |
| Precision Instruments，Jewellery，etc． <br> Scientific，Surgical and Photographic Instruments，etc． Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery，Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments ．．．．．．．． | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 46 \cdot 5 \\ 44.2 \\ 44.8 \\ 45 \cdot 6 \end{array} .8 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.7 \\ & 4.1 \\ & 34: 0 \\ & 44: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40: 9 \\ & 33: 0 \\ & 30.7 \\ & 40.0 \end{aligned}$ | $42 \cdot 8$ <br> 43 <br> $42 \cdot 5$ | 44.6 43 43.7 44.8 | 46.7 47.0 47.9 $45 \cdot 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 9 \\ & 19: 3 \\ & 18.7 \\ & 16.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 17．6 |  |
| Textiles <br> Cotton Spinning，Doubling，etc． <br> Total Cotton Woollen and Worsted Rayon，Nylon，etc．，Production Rayon，Nylon，etc．，Weaving and Silk Jute．． |  |  |  | 38.0 3i．0 3i．7 40.7 41.3 42.7 |  |  |  |  | 22：6 21.6 21.6 19.7 19.7 20.6 10.9 19.3 19.3 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table II.-Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in April, 1952-continued


REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS
The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the end of July. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Depart
month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 317 ment during August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated
334. month.

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 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 increse of 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 pooulation,
including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women
on release leave who have not taken up employmont 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 fifure for end-June has been revised-see text below Table in th
first column on page 317.) Unemployment
The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local
Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great
Britain rose from 393,464 to 403,574 between 14 th July and 11th
Ausust. 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
nent 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
 in goods transport by road, and in hosiery manufacture in the
Midlands. Retail Prices
At 12 the August, 1952 , the retail prices index was 137 (prices at
17th June, $1947=1000$, compared with 138 at 15 th July and with
127 at 14 th August 1951 The fall in th 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 work at the establishments where (he the stoppanges occurred) wat of
wout 44,000 . The aggregate time lost during the month at the stablishments where the stoppages occurred was about 1155,000
working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month
was 143, and, in addition, 23 stoppage which began before August
were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage was 1 , and, in addition, 23 stoppages which began before August
were sili in progess at the begining of the month The stoppage
involving the greatest loss of time durin the toont was that of
colliery throrkers 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 Service for 115s1, which has recently been published*, gives a concise
accuint of the work of the Ministry during the year. The main
sections of the Report deal with Man-Power the Services of the sections of the Report deal Minth Man-Power, the Services of the
Ministry, Industrial Relations and International Labour Relations, Mind a fynal chapter describs and the orgationsanion of the Ministry
The Report contains
Tuch The Report contains much statistical information and the toxt
supplemented by a series of appendices and a number of chlorts and supplemente.
photograph.
Becaush of Because of the diversity of subjects dealt with it is not practicable
here to summarise the Report, but reproduced below is the text of here to summarise the Report, but reproduced below is the text of
the Introduction, which reveals the nature of its contents and indi-
cates the general tronds in various matters with which the Ministry cates the general
Ts concerned:- -
Then working population in Great Britain again expanded in
1951 as it had done over a number of years and there were increased 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 middla e working population of about $23,350,000$. Nevertheless, the check to the expansion of production which was experienced, as a result of
shortages of matrerias and a a alling of in demand for the products shortages or materials and a falling off in demand for the products
of cortain industrisenotably texties, bega to be refected in the
man-power situation towards the end of the year. After July 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 unempoyment rose appreciably and at the close ot the year it was a
almost the same level as at the opening of the year with just over
300 oono persons unemployed 300,000 persons unemployed-approximately 14 per thousand of th
estimated total number of employees in Great Britain. There were very few changes in normal weekry hours of work in
industry, but wage rates were substantially raised in a number of industry, but wage rates were substantially raised in a number o
industries, especially towards the ond of the year. Altogether, the
increases in wages increases in wages amounted to about $£ 6,500,000$ a week. They
resulted for the most part from direct negotiation under collective resulted or the most part from direct negotiation under collective
agreements or through Joint Industrial Councils or from tatatory
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 sos through such
stoppages, was a little higher than in 1950 but still below the stoppages, was a little higher than
average for the years 1940 to 1945 .
The general picture, thereforer, was one of continuity and stability
in the industrial life of tom conity. At the same time, the
defence pro defence programme-super-imposed on the pressure for highe
production for export and the need tomaintain essential supplies for
the hom pro home market- began to make its influence felt as the year
the hom
advanced. More and more contracts were placed by the Governadvanced. More and more contracts were placed by the Govern-
ment, as the months went by, for naval military and air eupuipment
and supplies, and for building and civi enginering work essential
 Local Offices of the Ministry. By July outstanding vacancies had
reached a peak of ver 500,000 - the highest number for more than
three yars. During the autumn the demand slackened, although three years. During the autumn the demands slackened, althouyh
only slighty in the industries concrand with defence production
and at the end of the year there were still more than 30,000 vacancies outstanding. In particular, sthe demand for skillee.
emginecring workers was half as large again as it had been twelve months earlier.
The Ministry
The Ministry was thus faced with the difficult task of redistribut-
ing man-power without any power of control over the movement of
-Cmd. 8640. H.M. Stationery Office ; price 6s. net (6s. 3d. post free).
(54980)
labour. In a free labour market employers were at liberty to make
their own engagements and workers to seek and obtain their own 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 persuasion and guidance and, in pa
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 revised. When workers applied for employment they were told of
any vacancies of national importance that would be suitable for
them and they wert encouraged to accept such work them and they were encouraged to accept such work. In practice
this purely voluntary procedure operated with some degree of 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
Britith Employers Confederation, the Trades Union Congress, and
the nationalised Bre shationaliseds industrieseration, the Traded to tocemmend Congress, and
hroposals for curtaiiling unemployment resulting from redundancy discharges ;
for facilitating training, pu-grading and dilution by agreement beTr facilitating training, up-grading and dilution by agreement be-
ween orgaised employers and workers ; for encouraging the
wmployment of women with domestic responsibilitios by amployment 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 training of women for semi-skilled operations ; for more general
resort to overtime where it would augment output; and for
 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 availeble o consider what other measures were desirable in or
the more efficient use of the available labour supply. No opportunity was lost of encouraging industry to overcome its abour difficulties by methods of selffelel. For five months during
the summer the Ministry staged an Exhibition in London designed oo point the way to the most efficient use of the labour availabieco to
industry, for example by systematic training (including the training industry, for example by systomatic training (including the training
of the disabbed and the dvelopment of apprenticeship schemess, by
the elimination of ayidable or elimination of avoidable wastage, and abovevall by the creation
twithin the factory of conditions conducive to maximum producwivity the factory of conditions conducive to maximum produc-
tive the other Employment Services of the Ministry, the Appointments Offices and the Technical and Scientific Register continued, advise regisstrants about suitable oopportunities for employment.
The Youth Employment Service was especially concerned with the The Youth Employment Service was especially concerned with the
long-term nedss of industry, for on the right guidance of young
people about to enter employment depend people about to enter employment depend not only their prospects of a successful and progressive career but the hope of replenishing,
the supply of skiled crattsmen 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
 apprenticeship or otherwise. By the end of the year such schemes
oxisted in practically all the leadiing industries. There was, however,
some ground for believing that these national schemes were not some ground for beliieving 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 under
available before the end of the year.
Notable progress was made, in consultation with employers and Nrade unions in a large number of industries and services, towards
securing openings for exegular members of H.M. Forcos in
sevilian employment at levels for which they were fitted, and by securing openings for ex-Rexular members of H.M. Forcos 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 employ-
ments. The Service ments. The Service authorities continued to take appropriate
measures to persuade and help men on Regular engagements to
improve their qualifcations for civil employment while still serving improve their
in the Forces.
The demand for State facilities for vocational training of civilian
able-bodied workers, which had been declining for able-bodied workers, which had been declining for some years,
tended to incraeso wwith the growing need for skiled workers fo
defence production and ti defence production and, in arrecment with the industrial organisa
tions concerned, arrangements were made for the provision o tions concerned, arrangements were made or the provision on
additional courses of trianing in some of the enginering trades in
which the shortage of qualified labour was most fett. There was which the shortage of qualified labour was most felt. There was
a slight declin in the number of disabled persons seeking training
for employment-a movement which may reffect the fact that the
 number of registered disabled persons who were registered a
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 Arbi-
tration Order, 1940 (popularly known as Order 1305) by the tration Order, 1940 (popularly known as Order 1305), by the
Industrial Disputes Order for the settlement of trade disputes
The new Order contained The new Order contained no prohibition of strikes or lock-outs bu
provisions for compulsory arbitration were retained, the Industria
Disputes Tribunal being substituted for the former National Disputas Tribunal being substituted for the the former National
Arbitration Tribunal. The main purpose of the change, which
took effect on 14th August, was to base the procedure for the took effect on 1 tht August, was to base the procedure for the
avoidance of strikes and lock-outs on the voluntary principl
rather than rather than on proscription and compulsion. In announcing the
new Order to the House of Commons on 2nd August, the Ministe new Order to the Ho bre of Commons on 2nd A A gust, the Ministe
said it carried the road agreement of organised employers and
trade unions tis provisions were framed to devel trade unions. Its provisions were framed to develop and strengthen
voluntary systems of negotiation and to uphold the sanctity o
agrements voluntary systems of negotiation and to ephold the sanctily of
agreements and awards It was, howeer, experimental and
subject to review at any time if either side in industry so desired. 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 service was sought by employers was varied and extensive. Questions
relating to the organisation and improvement of joint consultation
between were frequently raised. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the regular practice of joint consultation was sp
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 Organisation-for Her Majesty's Government's relations with
which the Ministry is responsibl- and the extent of participation in
the activities of the United Nations and other international organisations, including European organisations, such as the Organisatio
for European Economic Co-peration and the Council 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 are described in the present Report, which gives some account of
the subject treated at meotings of these organisations at which
representatives of the Ministry attended on behals of Her Majesty's representatives of the Ministry attended on behalf of Her Majestys
Govenment. A wide ranese of functions was undortaken by the
Labour Attachés appointed to Britist diplomatic missions in many oversea Attaches appointed to British diplomatic missions in many by Advisers lent to Colosial 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 report * of the Conference on Human Relations in Industry which
was held in London under the auspices of the Minintry from 18th
to 20th March (see the issue of this Gazerte for February, page 50). The Conference was called by the Ministry for the purpose of
assessing the results of action taken concerning human relations assessing the results of action taken concerning human relations
in industry during the epast few years by the various boodies interteded
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 o the nationalised industries, several Government Departments, and
a great many institutions and voluntary organisations dealing with a great many institutions and v
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-Americin Productivity Teams ". (3) A
statement by Sir Georg Schuster (Chairman of the Pancl on
Human Factors in Industry set up by the Committee on Industrial statement by Sir George Schuster (Chairman of the Panel on
Human Factors in Industry set tp by the Conmittee on Industrial
Productivity) on " Some of the Proiects sponsored by the Schuster 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 and transfer. (5) Discussions and con-clusions ; re « Fatcors
affeting the Capacity of Workers": personnel election ;
industrial training industrial training (apprenticeship, induction training and
training of other operatives) training for supervision. (6) Dis-
cussions and conclusions on i. Factors affecting Wastage of Man-


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


Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, describes
some of the main impressions left by the proceedings as he saw secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, describes
them. the main impressions left by the proceedings as he saw Apended to the report are the full texts of a number of papers
distributed by the Ministry in advance of the Conference, relating distributed by the Ministry in advance of the Conference, relating

## AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The Agricultural Wages Board for England and Walse made
Orders on 6ut August, with offect from 18 tht August, 1952, raising
the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and Orders on 6th August, with offect from 18th August, 1952, raising
the statutory minimum and overitie rateo of wages for male and
female workers employed in agriculture in England and Wales. female workers employed in agricuiture in England and wates.
The Orders raise the minimum time rate for ordinar male
workers 21 yeara and $\begin{aligned} & \text { oref from } 108 \text { s. to } 113 \mathrm{~s} \text { a a week in all districts. }\end{aligned}$ The special rates, which are in operation in the Holland division.
 mainly as horsemen, and by 6s. to 136 . for those employed wholly
or mainly as cattlemen, milkmen or shepherds. For men in part-
ime
 youths and boys are advanced proportionately, and there are
consequential increases sor all workers in the minimum diffr rontial
rates for overtime employment and in holiday remuneration. For ferale workers 21 years and over in all areas except
Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, and the three Ridings of
 31s. For women in part-time or casual employment in all areas
the minimum hourly rate is increased from 1 s . 9 d to 1 s .10 d 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 weages in iliue of paymment in
cash, but the valus fixed for board or individul meals supplied
to a worker are increased by varying aniounts.

## 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 Chairmanshin of the Chief Industial Commissioner to the Ministry of Labour and National Service
to consider the difference between the two Sides of the Council in recand tor the tertiference bhetween the two Sides of the Council in
be reinstated in the National theos-ofliving sliding scale should
babur Agreement for the Furniture be rinsstated 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 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
in no way prejudiced. After full discussion, agreement was reached on a new cost-of-
living sliding sace a rananement to meet the present economic
circumstances of the industry.

## DISPUTE AT PARK ROYAL

 VEHICLES LIMITEDOn 26th August the Minister of Labour and National Service appointe. H. Forsdike, C.B.E., and Mr. H. M. Moulden to be
Mr. W. H. members of a commofe the dispute between Park Royal Vehicles
and circumstances of it it
Limited and circumstances National Union ofween Vehicle R Roildars verdicles
Lime the and the
Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, and to make Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, and to make
recommendations. The hearing was held in private on 28 th August. A summary is given below of the conclusions and
recommendations contained in the Report which the Committee recommendations contained in the Report which the Committee
submitted to the Minister of Labour and National Service and
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 affliated, 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 Amalgameated Sociecty of Wood Unition Mach dists had contravenod the provisions for avoidance of disputes
laid dow, in the national agreement to which they and the laid down, in che national agreement to which they and the
Employers Federito are parties. The Committee also found
that the first workers to go on strike, who were 22 men who stopped work over a pieceeork bonus price, dispute, broke the constitituion
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 thes estrikers. It wan oncicial in making
Committee that, after the strike of the 22 men had been in proge the Committee that, after the strike of the 22 men had been in progress
for eight days, ,t was necessary for the firm to suspend 78 men
temporarily owing to consequent distocation of production. This


 ber eenenged and they oonsidered that the manasements hast









## INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH

 and welfareAdministration of the Factories Acts in Northern Ireland during 1951
Tho Anual Report for 1951 on the atminitration of thic





 revialions
weifref
Number of fatatories and inpections












Health
There was continued improvement generally during the year in
the standards of cleanliness, lighting, temperature and ventilation,




## Accidents

The total number of accidents reported in 1951 was 3,314 , the
lowest figure recorded since 1941. The number of fatalities (38) lowest ingure 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 owing to the occurrence of the serious accident, referred to above,
on the whale factory shi . Juan Peron " Inctories only,
excluding warehouses, docks and building operations, the number exclucting 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 $14 \cdot 6$ per thousand workers employed, compared with $16 \cdot 8$ in
1950 and just under 16 in 1949 . There were fewer accidents to 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 fall in the accident rate. The accident rate for boys in 1951 was
26.7 and for girls 1.0 .compared with $1.6 \cdot 6$ for men and $8 \cdot 5$ for
women. The accident rates for boys and girls are thus still
The 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
 (54980)

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## CONTROL

[^1]giving an analysis by industries of the causes of accidents reported
in 1951, and a list of Northern Ireland Regulations and Orders
Amendment to Building Regulations On 26 th August the Minister of Labour and National Service
made the Building (Safoty, Health and Welfare) Amendment


Minsity oflabour Gazene. Seplember, 1952 Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948 , by substituting an amended
Regulation 8 dealing with the ussof ofratin mechanically propelled The principal effect of the Regulations is to modify the requiremen relating to the safo loading and operation of such vehicles and to
clarify the intention of the requirements. The Minister had previously announced The Minister had previously announced his intention to make
these Regulations (see this isue of this GAzErTr for June, page 202),
copies of which can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price


## TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The eighty-fourth Annual Trades Union Congress was held at
Maragat on 1st September and the four following days. The
President was Margate on st
President was Mr.
General Council.
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 the approximate membership represented was $8,020,000$, including
about $1,311,000$ female members. The total membership showed
an increase of about 192,000 on the total represented at the previous
year Collowing Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements
Telat fing to the 1952 and 1951 Annual Congresses, shows for each of relating to the 1952 and 1951 Annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers or
the afiliated membership of the unions.


> 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 and industriai ike. demanever, there was a tendency among trade 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 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 trate unionist would not readily reversese their consisisent support of the priniciples of
collective secrity, of defence against agression 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 critorce peace by building up armed defence against aggression. Turning to the economic fifld, the President explained that many
of our troubles have arisen from the fact that countries which have of our rece our exports and services have used them to develop thei 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, compeling our exporters to ask position would not be improved if a policy were pursued which
incraased the cost of production, compelling our exporters to ask
higher prices for their goods. Closely associated with effic Closely associated with efficiency in industry are the industrial
relationships and the waga-fixing machinery adated to meet our
particular needs which although not reationstips and the wage-fixing machinery adapted to meet ou
particurar 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
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 a national wages policy; it was not clear wo leare the problem
invoved, but he felt sure it would be better tol leave
of wages to people who have the responsibity in industry for
or 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 policices, he continued, is not something which can be used merell
as a form of propagada. Domands unrelated to reality and in
tended to buttress extreme political views were a betrayal of the real tended 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 Ut nevertheless it srged the observance of reasonableness and the
xercise of good sense in the formulation of wage claims, The
Council warned the membership that, without a rise in productivity Council warned te membership hat, to to raise costs and that an aprreciable rise in the costs of exports would most likely cause a
oss of overseas markets and limit the country's capacity to buy the loss of overseas matriets and limit the country's capacity yo buy the
ood and raw matrial essential to the maintenance of the standard of living.
In a reference to "splinter" unions the President defended the
formation of lagee unions and said that it has been the policy of
Congress to reduce the number of smaller unions by amalgamations Congress to reduce the number of smaller unions by amalgamations
to increase their effectivenes. Breakawa organistatos distupt
and undermine the collective bargaining machinery and they should to increase their effectiveness.
and undermine the collective barga
be opposed by all possible means.

## On the subject of trade union practices and methods the President said that some sessential features have been questioned in the law courts

 said that some essential features have been questioned in the lawourts and in Parriament. Although these questions should be
orefully considered he reafirmed the right of sions to achieve 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
s. question of the closed shop, the various organising methods
traditionaly used by the unions would be strongly suported and
the right of trade unionists to say whether or not they would work the right of trade unionists to say whether or not they would work
with non-unionists would be asserted with the utmost vigour.
The The conseuquences of encouraging non-unionism were bound to be grave and far-reaching. The unions, he said, wooud of industrial
responsibility for the sooth and regular operation of
plant in which the right of combination in denied. Trade unions, he continued, are being threatened with the pros-
pect of losing the protection of laws which have hitherto been pect 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 rinciple must not be put in jeopardy.
Commenting on recent Government intervention in the settle--
ment of wage claims, the President said that it was never intended io investa Manister with authority to withhold an order confirming
proposals agreed after Wages Council negotiations. Governmentali interference a with the operation of wage negotiations could
lead to unions losing confidence in collective bargaining and lead to unions losing con time unions should show a sense of
arbitration. At the same time union the policy to be determined by
responsibiity and not allow the extremist,
at heart.
After criticising the Government's policy and actions in the
industrial, social and financial spheres the President said that if ndustrial, social and financial spheres the President said that if
the cost of living should consequentlinerease the unions must be
freo 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 union movement which, he said, must take the necessary steps to
protect and improve the living standard of its members and to
conserve the country's resources.
A resolution urging the initiation of a campaign against attempts
set up " non-political " trade unios to set up "non-political" trade unions in op
unions was remitted to the General Council.
In a private session Congress discussed. a motion, which was
ultimately remitted to the General Counci1, seeking to clarify the position of trade union officials who were proceecede against at the law
when supporting members invoved in an official trade dispute. Resolutions were carried calling for the abolition of all charges
the national health service comprehensive occupational health service to safeguard the health f industrial workers.
The Congress had before it two composite resolutions calling for
eduction in rearmament, but delegates were warned by the resident that these two resolutions were regarded as a rejection
of the Council's view that rearmament was immediately necessary and that a simple currailment of the arms programme would no
be an immediate solution of economic problems. Following be an immediate solution of economic problems. Following a
lengthy debate, both resolutions were heavily defaeted, and the
General Council's statement was endorsed by a large majority 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 the General Council it was stated that trade unions would do
everything possible to promote discussion with employers on everything possible to promote discu.
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

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1952
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 haulag and iron and stel industries and called on the General Counci to
formulate proposals, for endorsement by the 1953 Congres, for formulate proposals, for endorsement by the 1953 Congresc, fo
the extension of social ownership to other industries and services
tarticustly particularly those controlled by monopolies. For the Genera
Council it was stated that it was not the principle but the mechanic council it was stated that it was not the principle but the mechanics
and time-table imposed dy the ereosution which presented difficulty
and supporters of the motion and supporters of the motion were asked to presit it to dounce
for due consideration. The movers could not agre to this for due consideration. The movers could not agree to thit this
procedure and when put to the vote the resolution was carried.
The General Council's report on the economic situation and Th General Council's report on the eeconomition wituas carritiod and its
pecommendations on wase claims were the subiect of a major recommendations on wage claims were the subject of a major
debate. A composite resolution supported by the Counci was
carried and recorded
 policy, urged the Council to reject attempts to restrict wage increase
justified by rising iliving oosts, and called on the Goverment to
review its policy on food subsidies, purchase tax and profits review its policy on food subsidies, purchase tax and profits.
A second conposite resolution reiecting a policy of restraint in
wage demands was opposed by the General Council and defeated Aage demands was opposed by the General Council and defeated
by Conress
On the last day of the Congress a resolution was passed demanding

## NATIONAL

## Third Report of the Ministry of National

 InsuranceThe Third Report of the Ministry of National Insurance has
been presented to Parliament by the Minister of National 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. 11d post free) (Cmd. 8635), price 3s. net (3s. 11d. post free). The Report reviews
the working during the year 1951 of the national insurance and
ind industrial injurries schemes, and of the family yalowances scheme,
for the administration of which the Ministry of National Insurance is responsible.
The introduction to the Report refers to legistation passed during
1951 which made important changes in the main scheme of national insurance and some small changes in the induais schememe of national inures scheme.
No changes were made during the year in tria family allowances No changes were made during the year in the family allowances
scheme. Under the Nation Insurance Act, 1946 , provision was
made for a review in 1954 of the operation of the Act, but certain
 review. The National Insurance Act, 1951 (see the issue of this
GAZERTE for August 1951, page 1515 , improved the pooition of
beneficiares with cildren and the older retirement pensioners, beneficiaries with children and the older retirement pensioners,
relaxed certain earnings rules, increased the increments of pension
for postponed retirement,
 Exchequer contribution to the National Insurance Fund The
increased benefits in respect of children which were provided under
the Act also became available for beneficiaries under the industrial the Act also became available for benenciciaries were prov the ided indunder
injial
injuries scheme. Other changes, affectins special classes of persons injuries scheme. Other changes, affecting special classes of persons,
were made by the provisions of the Workmens
(Supplementation At the end of 1951 about $3,100,000$ families containing nearly
$8,00,000$ children were receiving family allowances of 5 s a week 8,000,000 children were receiving family allowances of 5 s. a week
for each child after the frist within the age limitits. The cost of
amily allowancest the for each child anter the first within the age limits. The cost of
family allowances to the EEcchequer was $£ 63$ million during the ear.
Statistics relating to family allowances confirm that the average Saitsics reating to camily allowances confirm that the average
size of a a family is contracting. The smalle families, i.e.those
having only two children under the age limit of 16 and so qualifying for one allowance only, representerd dust under 63 and por cent. of and all
families in receipt of alowances at the end of 1946 by the of
1950 the proportion had risen to over 64 per cent. It was estimated families in receeipt of allowances at the end of 1946 ; by the end of
1950 the proportion had risen to ter 64 per cent. It was estimated
that there were about 34 milioion children in families with only that there were about ti m million children in in families was estimated only
one child below the age limit, for whom no allowance is payable.
The Ministry of Labour and National Service continned to The Ministry of Laboour and National Service contitiued to pay
The the
unemployment beneift as agents of the Ministry of National
Insurance. In December, 1951, about 234,000 persons were Insurance. In December, 1951 , about 234, 2 ovo persons oware
registered Et Employment Exhanges and receiving unemployment
benefito enefit or national assistance, compared wiecth 242, ,oove in Decembent,
1950. Of these, 27,000 and 33,000 , respectively, were in receipt of
national
 ment benefit, including repeat claims by the same parempen, were
received it the year ended 1 1th January, 1952. Compared with
he previous year, there was a decrease of 22, oom the previous year, there was a decrease of 222,000 in the whtal
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 pheid number of 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 7,500,000 and averaged 145,000 weekly, compared with a weekly
average of 138,00 in 1950 As a ressul of the severe influenza
epidemic the total number of persons receiving sickness benefit in
 time since the start of the national ins warance scheme in 1944 .
The lowest fiure in the year was about 75000 in early Augst
The Report contains an analysis of new clains for sickness benefit
The The Report contains an analysis of new claims for sickness benefit
made during the period of the epidemicand indicases by means of
charts the growth and spread of sickness generally in Great Britain

 to assist in meeting funeral expenses, amounted to $£ 2,500,000$
in the financial year. .The Report also
of wives details of the numbers who received maternity grants, attendance allowances, of women who received maternity grants, attendance allowances,
and maternity allowances (paid to women who normally work for and maternity allowances (paid to women who normally work for
pay) in 1949 and in 1950. Maternity benefit was paid to 709,000 (54980)
immediate action to bring about equal pay throughout the field
of Government employment. Another resolution carried unanimously exmentensed emplormment. Anthe thether resolution carried unani-
exports in the face of growing world compectulty of maintaining
 Other subjects on which resolutions were passed included old age
pensions and old people's living conditions, the films quota, the pensions and old people's living conditions, the films quota, the
employment of children in the entertainment industry, housing, empoyment 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
"prote ", fanism in proberal resolutions were discussed and remitted to the General
Sever Council for further consideration.
The Congress was The Congress was addressed by Mr. H. Earnshaw, Chairman of
the Labour Party, and by delegates from the American Federation he Labour Party, and by delegates from the Americica Federation
of Labor, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Inter-
national Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the Co-operative national Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the Co-operative
Union Ltd.
Mr. Tom O'Brien, M P Mr. Tom O'Brien, M.P., the General Secretary of the National
Association of Theatrical and Kine Employes, has beena elected
Chairman of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year.

## NSURANCE

women in 1950 , and 119,000 or these qualified for maternity
allowance in addition to the $£ 4$ grant. New retirementit pensions awarded during 1951 numbered 220,000 ;
naddition, 70,000 pensions were awarded to the wives of pensioners in addition, 7 ,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 $4,1,00,000$. The
estimated total cost of retirement pensions was just over $£ 248 \ddagger$ estimated total cost of retirement pensions was just over $£ 248 \frac{1}{2}$
million during the finatial year $1950-51$. The number of persons
still receiving contributory old age pensions of 10 . still receiving contributory old age pensions of 10 s. a week,
though not having retird, in continuation of right a arned under
the Contributory Pensions Acts, fell to about 150,000 . Statistics of persons reaching pensionaboute age at dates up to the
end of 151 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
reached pensionabe age afte 5 th July, 1948 , and not having yet
retired, could therefore qualify for increments to the pensions reacied pensionable age after 5 th July, 1948 , and not having yet
retired, oould therefore qualify for increments to the pensions
which would bepayale on their utimate retirement.
The toutal nembabe The would be payable on their ultimate retirement.
The ind industrial
injur benefit was 767,000 caims mand claide during 1951 for
te of about 15,000 , injury benefit was 767,000 , and claims were made at a fairly steady
rate of ebout 15,000 a week. Most claims came from the heary
industries, and coal mining again accounted for more than a third. The average period of incapacity for work for which injury benerifit
was paid was about four weeks. .or a man and five weeks for a
woman. The numbers of claims for disablement benefit tended to noman. The numbers of claims for disablement benefit tended to
ncrease slighly and amounted to about eleven per cent. of the
claims for injury benefit. The estimated number of disablement claims for injury benefit. The estimated number of disablement
pensions in payment at the beginning of 1951 was 55,000 .
In the financial In the financial year $1950-51$ total receipts of the National
Insurance Fund amounted to about $£ 577$ million, which included nsuraranee Fund amounted to about $£ 577$ million, which included
$£ 401$ million in contributions from employers and insured persons,
145 million from the Excheouer and $£ 31$ mill 145 million from the E Exchaquer and d d 3111 mililion from investrsmens,
Payments amounted to about $£ 431$ million, including $£ 368$ million Payments amounted to about $£ 431$ million, including $£ 368$ million
for benefis. Receipt by the Industrial Injuris Fund totaled
about $£ 37$ million, and the expenditure was nearly $£ 17$ millition. The accounts of the National Insurance Fund and of the Industriai
Injuries Fund for 1950-51 and the Second Interim Report of the
Government Actuary, giving detailed information, have already Government Actuary, giving
been pubbished see ithe issue
page 52, and July, page 239.
The Report again refers to the prospect of heavy expenditure in
future years retirement pensions. A chart illustrating the future years on retirement pensions. A chart illustrating the
estimated income and expenditure of the National Insuranece Fund
shows that expenditure will begin to outstrin income by 1954 . 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 be $£ 700$ million out of a total estimated expenditure of $£$ £ns0 million.
The income of the Fund is expected to remain at about $£ 530$ to

 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 tribunats, and the Com-
missioner. During 1951 more than $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million new claims were
decided by insurance missioner. During 1951 more than $12 \frac{1}{2}$ million new claims were
decided by insuranco officers and 62,57 appans were decided by
local tribunals. of these appeals, 19,141 were decided in favour local tribunals. Of these appeals, 19,141 were decided in favour
of the claimants. Appeals to the Commisioner against the
decisions of local tribunas numberd 2,580 and, in 1,276 cases,
the Commissioner decided in the crid the Commissioner decided in the claimants' favour. system throughout Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Isle
of Man. Reciprocal arrangements operate with the Irish Republic covering unemployment sictesss and maternity benefits and certain
questions on the insurability of mariners. A reciprocal agreementit on mamiiners. ${ }^{\text {alowances was made with }}$
Guernsey in June, 1951, and an agreement with Italy covering Guernsey in June, 1951, and an agreement with Italy, covering
unemployment, sickness and maternity benefts, widows' benfits,
retirent reerployment, sickness and maternity benenits, widows bencurs,
retirement pensions, guardians allowances and industrial injuries
benefits was signed in November, 1951. The agreement with benefits was signed in November, 1951. The agreement with
Italy, which will com into force when it has been ratified, follows
the general lines of that already in operation with France (see the Italy, which will come into force when it has been ratio
the general lines of that already in operation with Fra
issue of this GAZETBE for December, 1949, page 414).
The Report is followed by appendicess which contain statistical
and other relevant information concerning the operation of the

SEVEN

## NEW SPECIAL VISIBLE RECORDS !. .

Which will help YOUR Activities and Save You Time and Money?


Below are listed seven new ideas for saving time, money and clerical labour
How?
First they are visible records. The edges overlap so that you can see each record without searching for it. his means speed in finding and consequent speed in entering. (A clerk normally wastes more time fin
records in bound books than she does entering.)

Next, hundreds of such records can be housed in one treamlined binder-which saves space and still more ime. Indeed, one clerk can have literally ten thousan
tecords all within arm's reach.

Next, you can signal the visible edges-so that you can
know at a glance who owes you money, what stocks are now at a glance who owes you money, what stocks a hert, which line is slow in production anmation alway before his eyes without looking for it.
Finally, an ingenious but simple adjunct permits clerk o make three entries with one writing. That is, an entry made normally in a ledger account is simultaneously ime saved at the end of the month as well as day by day Think- especially -of the elimination of mathematical rrors and of mathematical cross-checking
Just glance at these records. Mark any one or mor you full information about them. Don't bother to write just jot the name of the record(s) on your letter-heading

Stores \& Stock *Hire Purchase
*Sales \& Purchase *P.A.Y.E.
Plant \& Machinery Vehicle Maintenance Personnel
*(All these records permit multiple entry of statements

## Sthennon visims <br> FIRST IN FILING

THE SHANNON LTD.
370 Shannon Corner, New Malden, Surrey
national insurance and allied schemes during 1951 and a list of Government publications redatitig to the work of of the Ministry of
National Insurance and of leaflets available to the public.

Decisions on Questions 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), issues of this GAZETTE (see the issuue for November, 1951, page 427 ,
containing leaing dexisino of the Miniser of National Insurance
on questions of classification of tinsured persons under the National on questions of classification of insured persons under the National
Insurance Act, and insurability of employment 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 gardener, an agent employed on commission; a a part-time member
of the St. John Ambulance Brigade o part-time sick visitor ;
andoring 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 consider and report upon the previminiary dratt of the Natedional
Insurance (Contributions) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1952, Inder which full-time students and unpaid apprentices would in cerrain 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. Iff, therefore, a person who has been a student or an apprentice
becomes sick or unemployed shorlly after taking upemployment
he may be unable to draw sickness or unemployment benefit, he may be unable to draw sickness or unemployment benefit,
because of the reequirement that a claimant must have a certain
number of contributions paid or credited in the relevant contribution because o
number o
year.
Under the proposed regulations a person who claims unemploy-
ment or sickness benefit anter completing a period of full-time ment or sickness benenil after completing a period or ful-time
education or unpaid apprenticship will, for the purpose of those
benefits benefits only, receive credits for that period or such part of it as
would affet his claim, provided that he has paid at least 26
26 contributions as an employed or self-employed person excluding
contributions paid in respect of a period of national service. These contributions paid in respect or a period or national service. These
special credits cannot be given if he had already paid the 26
contributions before beginning the educational course or The Committee will consider any objections to these regulations
which are sent before 3oth September to the Secretary, National
Insurance Advisory Committee, 30 Euston Square, London, N.W.1. Insurance Advisory Committee, 30 E Euston Square, London, N.W.1.
Copies of the preliminary draft Regulations caan be obtained from
H. Stationery Office price 2d. net (3td. post free)

Conditions for Increase of Family Allowances On 31 st July the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction
with the Treasury, made the Family Allowances (Conditions for with the Treasury, made the Family Allo
Increase of Allowance) Regulations, 1952.
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 subject to which the increased rate of family allowances provided
 immediately before 2nd September, and they also amend certain
provisions of the Fanily Allowances (Qualifications) Regulations,
1946 on order to bring the rate of contribution specified in those provisions of to to bring the rate of contribution specified in those
provisions into conformity with the higher rate of contribution
pity required under the Act. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 1457) can be obtained
from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (42d. 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 N National Insurance (Classification)
Amend The preliminary draft of these Regulations was submitted to the The preliminary draft of these Regulations was submitted to the
National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this
G GAzETriz for July, page 240) and approved in principle. Considera-
ion was given by the Minister to a point of dratting to owich the
Co Committee drew attention but, as no drafting amendments were deemed necessary, the R
as the draft regulations.
The new Regulations, which came into operation on 7 th August,
amend the National Insurance Classification) Regulations, 1948 .
Their effect is to entitle a wife who is engaged in business with her



Mindern Cleze. September, 1952
or more weekly in the business and that her earnings from this Copies of the Report of the Naritional Insurance Advisory Com-
mittee, which has been published as House of Commons Pape 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
(4td and 31d. post fre)

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 A preariminee (Seasy draft or orkers
Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GARETTE for June, pase 205 ), and
subiect to drafting amendments, approved by them in their Rep subject to drafting amendments, approved by them in their Report,
wiich has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 231, The new Regulations, which came into operation on 15 th August,
amend the National Insurance (Saeasonal Workers) Regluations,
1950, by amplifying the definitions of "s seasonal worker " and "off-season" "


## Benefits in respect of Children

On 21 st August the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunc,
tion 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 o
family allowances to ss. They provide that, as from 2nd September, the payment of a childs's allowwance, which, in certain cases, has
hitherto preclude the pamen 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 te pe payable for that week. Th,
Regulations also provide that the weokly arto of an orphn' Regulations also provide that the weokly rate of an orphan's
pension shal be increased to .s. in cases where that pension
precludes the payment of a family allowance. Perecudes the payment of a family allowance.
Persons in receipt of an orphan's pension or child's allowance,
nd having at least two children in the family, who think they night benefit from the Regulations, are advised to make enquirie at the local National Insuranceo Office o o write, giving full larticulars
to the office which issued the current pension or allowance book Copios of the Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 1559) can be purchased
from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net (42d. post free).

Reciprocal Arrangements with Guernsey On 28 th August the Minister of National Insurance, in con-
unction with the Treasury, made the Family Allowances Guernsey Reciprocal Arrangements) Regulations, 1952, which
Came into operation on 2nd September. me
These Regulations give effect in Great Britain to Reciprocal
Arrangements made between the Minister of National Insurance Ard the States made between the Minister of National Insurance
nde Authority in Guernsey which are supp mentary to the princtipal Reciprocal Arrangements relating to family
allowances made between the same parties on 14 th June, 1951 (see
the issue of this GAZETTE for August 1951 .

 vould haeve been so payable had they not become payable unde The supplementary Reciprocal Arrangements are reproduced he Schedule to the Revulations (S.I. 1952 No. 11597), copies of
which can burchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net
(4d. post free).

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE IN 1951

The Reportof the National Assisanace Barad for the year ented

 | post fripes |
| :---: |
| In preese |




 int
into account tollowing the increase made ins pensions tho pe thions at abeon
the same time. By far the greater proportion of the total expendithe same time. By far the greater proportion of the total expendi-
ture 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.
Expenditure
During the calendar year 1951 the total net expenditure of the
Board amounted to about $£ 96,855,000$. This expenditure included ${ }_{\mathrm{E} 23,760,000}$ in payments of netational assistance grants and $\pm 23,700,000$ in respect of non-contributory old age pensions,
$£ 300,000$ for the maintenance of reception and re-etablishment
centres, $£ 320,000$ representing the net cost of maintaining Polish hostels, and $£ 4,565,000$ as administrative expenses.

## National Assistance

The number of applications for assistance which were dealt with in 1951 (excluding applications directed only to to btaining a a a rant
for dentures or spectacles) was $2,60,000$, three per cent. less than
in 1950 of these single payment to meet a temporary situation and 840,000 resulte in the grant of a meekly allowarance. No. Nassitsance was granted
in the remaining cases. During the year about 730,000 weekly allowances terminated.
At the end of 1951 the 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 opera-
tion. In the three and a half years from July, 1948, to December tion. In the three and a half years from July, 1948 , to December
195i, there was an increase of about 73 per cent. in the number of
 the Report says, less in 11951 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 3rd September. Including dependants, chiefly wwives and and young
childrent, hee alowances in payment at the end of the year repre-
sented provision in whole or in part for over two million persons. Of the $1,461,626$ persons receiving weekly allowances in Decem-
ber, $1951,1,178,017$ were being assisted on the ordinary scale and
49,553 blind ber, $1951,1,378,017$ were being assisted on the ordinary scale, and
49,553 blind persons and 34,05 tuberaculous persons were being
assisted on the special scale, Over one million of the allowances assisted on the special scale. Over one million of the allowance
paid were in supplementation of insurance benefits, including
766781 in
 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 person
included 945,000 who were of pensionable age and 233,000 unde (54980)


316
the charges which the Att authorised for dentures and spectacles,
supplied under the National Health Service. Between 1st Mat May,
when the charges came into operation and 18th December 955.200 when the charges came into operation, and 18th December, 95,20
applications for grants were made. The number of grants mad
during this period was about 57,700 , costing about $£ 116,000$.
Re-establishment Centre
In June, 1951, the National Assistance Board opened a re-
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 occupation, instruction or training requisite to ait them tor centry
into, or return to, regular employment. The ims of the ectre,
which can accommodate 40 men, are to buil up the physical which can accommodate 40 men, are to build up the physical
strength and vigour of men who have neglected themeselves; to strength and vigour of men who have neglected themseves, oto
accustom to revular occupation and to doing a fair day's work
men who have had no regular occupation for some time; and to to men who have had no regular occupation for some time, and to
stimulate the enen's pride in themselves and their interest in outide
matters. By the end of the year 99 men had passed through the matters.
centre.

Non-contributory Old Age Pensions
At the end of December, , 9550 , the number of current non-
contributory old age pensions was 421,953 ; at the end of December, 1951, the number had fallen to 397,94, , altheough 38,000 new
pensions were put into payment during the year. Of the number pensions were put into payment during the year. Of the number
in payment on 18th December, 123,829 were being supplemented in payment on 18 th December, 123,822 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 rorresponding mont 2,106 , which was
and 133 lower than in December, 1950 . During 1951 the number of
reception centres was reduced from 164 to 143 Over 11,000
persos in reception centres was reduced from 164 to 143. Over 11,000
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; were sent to re-estabishment centres run by voluntary organisations
or the Boards own centre. Nine men were proseuted during the
year for persistent refusal or ineglect to maintain themselves. year for persistent refusal or neglect to maintain themselves.
Further information about persons
without Further information about persons without a settled way o
living has been submitted to the Minister by the Board in a separate
Report $\xrightarrow{\text { living heprt.* }}$
Polish Resettlement
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 of maintaining
the hostels during the eyar, exclusive of expenditure incurred by other Government Departments, was $£ 325,000$, of which $\neq 135,000$
was recovered by charges for board and lodging for themselves
and their families to Poles who werc was recovered by charges for board and lodging for themselves
and their families to Pooses who were in employment. The maiority
of the 12,363 Poles living in the hostels were in employment and of the 12,363 Postes siving 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
work

Legal Aid
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
$18 t \mathrm{t}$ December, 1951, and 3,063 had been withdrawn. Of the remaining 70,032 applicants,, 35 per cent. were found to be entitled
on financial ground to free legal aid, 62 per cent. to be entitled 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 Offite to to deal with conditions in certain major
opened its Third Session in Genevan on 9 th S September. The agenda of the Third Session was:-
(1) General Report dealine particularly (1) General Report dealing particularly with: (a) action taken in
the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the previo 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. and (c) recent events and developments in the chem
(2) Vocational training in the chemical industries.
(3) General problems of hours of work in the chemical industries
with particular reference to a comparison of day work and shift work,
whe
wher
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 s. nset ( Is. 1 ld . post free).

Ministry of Labour Gazette, September, 1952
representatives and two representatives of each of the Employers'
nd Workers
groups. The representatives may be accom and Workers groups. The representatives may be accom-
panied by advisers. The United Kingom was represented at anied by advisers. The United Kingdom was represented
the meeting by the following delegation:-GGovenment repre
sentatives: Mr. A. M. Morgan, Assistant Secretary Minis sentatives: Mr. A. M. Morgan, Assistant Secretary, Ministry
of Labour and National Service, and Mr. Wreat reganowan,
Principal, Ministry of Labour and National Service; Em
 rosherton \& 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 Oofice
 Union, and Mr. J. Matthews, M.B.E., National Industrial Oofficer
National UUion of General and Municipal Workers. The Employers' representatives were accompanied dy advisers.
AThe Second Session of the Committee was held is
April, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETE for May, 190, page 164).

LABOUR OVERSEAS

## Earnings and Salaries in Switzerland in October, 1951

Statistics of earnings of manual workers and salaries of non-
manual workers in industrial and commercial undertakings in Switzerland in October, 19551, have been published undertakings in the May issue
In of "La Vie Economique". The statistics were obtained in the
atest annual onquiry 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,
moloying 470,000 manual workers and 171,000 mploying 470,000 manual workers and 17,000 non-manual printing and bookbinding, private transport, commercial undertakings, banking and insurance (non-manual workers only) and
handicrafts (including such trades as baker, gardener, tailor, furrier
 In the course of the enquiry tinformation was also collected in respect
of the hotel industry, electricity, gas and water supply, and public transport services, but has not been in includer supply, the and pummatic
The remueration taken into account for the statistics comprisy. The remuneration taken into account for the statitstics comprised
cash earnings, including cost-of-iving and other allowances regularly recived as well ase the value of wages in kind. Separate
particulars were furnished forl men and women and the
arincinal classes of workers (skiled, semi-skilled, young workers principal classes of workers (silied, som-skilled, young workers
and apprentices). Among the manual workers, average hourly earnings during
a week in October, 1951 were 2.98 Swis francs for skillod 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 women and 1.40 rarcs for youths, boys and girl. Index figures,
weighted according to the numbers in the various classes of workers, weighted according to the enumbers in the various classes or workers,
show that in October, 1951 , arnings as ahole were about four
per cent. higher than in October, 1950, and 111 per pent above the 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,
191. The incrase in the level of earnings, which at each of the
Two previous enquiries had shown little change compared with the two previous enquiuries had shown litrli change compareach with the
preceding year, is attributed to the renewed rise in the cost of living in year, (Acrorting to the renewed offise in the cost
letail prices, the cost of living in Switzerland in october, 1900 of
reti, 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 78 fracs for men and 46 francs for women the
the general increases con pant. and 89 per cent. 1950, and June, 193 The Table below shows the numbers of manual workers covered
and hte average hourry earings of skilled men, semi-skilled and
unskilled men, women and young workers in each 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.

An articl on the previous sears enauiry was published in the


## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

Contents of this Section

Employment in Great Britain in July General Summary .<br>General Summary Genal Man Mower Position Andua General Man-power Position Analysis of Civil Employment Industrial Analysis<br>Unemployment at 11 thi August, 1952 : Summary for Great Britain<br>Summary for Great Britian Numbers Unemployed in United Kingoom Numbers Unemployed in Principal Towns

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |



Employment in Great Britain in July

GENERAL SUMMARY
There was little change in the estimated total working populaThe strength of the Forces, excluding reservists recalled for
short-period training, remained at 872,000 while the estimated short-period training, remained at 872,000 , while the estimated
number of ex-Service men and women on release leave at the end o number ofx-service men and women on release eeave at the end of
the month whor had not entered employment was unchanged at
about 8,000 . about 8,000 .
The total
The total number of persons registered as unemployed at 11 th an increase of 10,100 since 14 th July. The numbers temporarily
stopped declined by 23,400 while there was an increase of 33,500 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 leavers registering for employment for the first time. Of the total,
133,100
had been unemployed for mmore than e eight weeks. The
number of number of persons registered as unemployed in textiles decreasec
by 15,600 . The August unemployment figure represented $1-9$ pe cent., of the estimated Augt unemployment number of figure represesented 1.9 per
July, compared with 1.0 per cent. in August last year. the same as in July, compared with 1.0 per cent. in August last year.
The total number of persons in cinvil employment (industry,
commerce and services of all kinds) declined by 13,000 during July. The total number of persons in civil employment (industry,
commercand services of landsis) declined by 13,000 during July.
Employment in the basic industries increased by 13,000 during Employment in the basic industries increased by 11,3000 during
the month, mainly due to an estimated seasonal rise of 10,000 in the month, mainly yue 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. books rose by 800 in July.
Employment in the manuacturing industries decreased by 36,000
during July including 15000 in engineering metal Employment in the manufacturing industries decreased by 36,00
during July, including 15,000 in engineering, metal goods and pre
cision instruments cision instruments (though aircraft manufacture showed a further
riseof 1,000 , 10,000 in the " other manufactures " group, and 5,000
in textiles rise or 1,000),
in texties.
It is estim
It is estimated that there was a slight decline in employment in
building and contracting during the month. building and contracting during the month. trades and 9,000 in the professional, financial and miscellaneou
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 :-

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Sund } \\ \text { 1905 } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { End- } \\ \substack{\text { Decem- } \\ \text { boer- } \\ \text { i95i }} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Snd- } \\ \text { End } \\ \text { Son } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Haly } \\ \hline 19525 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { during } \\ \text { Jilli } \\ \text { 195i } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Working Population* Men ... | $\begin{gathered} 2,3,33, \\ 1,935 \\ 7,388 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23,36 \\ & \substack{25,96 \\ 7,738} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,318 \\ & \substack{15,98 \\ \hline, 740} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +2 \\ & +2 \end{aligned}$ |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Men .. Women | $\begin{aligned} & 887 \\ & 887 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 829 \\ & 829 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 828 \\ & 88 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8728 \\ & 884 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet aken up employment |  | 3 | 8 | ${ }^{8}$ |  |
| Number in Civil Employment. Men .. | $\begin{gathered} 22,39 \\ 15,003 \\ 7 ; 306 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 22,1,41 \\ \text { and } \\ 1,4,501 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22,128 \\ 14,198 \\ 1,189 \end{gathered}$ | -13 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Registered Unemployedt } \\ \text { Woroly Unemploed }}}{.}$ | (188 | 350 <br> 295 | +159 | 100 400 30 | -15 |
| Temporarily Stopped | 9 | ${ }_{55}$ | 120 | 310 90 |  |

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 tem-
porarily stopped from work are also for the most part included in porarily stopped from work are also for the most part included in
the employers' returns of numbers employed which are the basis o
the employment statistics for the manufacturing and the employment statistics for the manufacturing and certain non-
manufacturing industries. This element of duplication in the total manuracturing industries. This element of duplication in the total
working population is not signifcant when the numbers registered

 (54980)
at employment exchanges as temporarily stopped remain relatively
constant at a low level. When, however, as has happened in recent months, there are subsbtantial changevers, as he has hampeened in recent
stopped, the effect of this duplication on the figure for the tharily tolal working population is appreciable. The method of estimating the olial 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. employment and the registered wholly unemployed. The numbers registered as temporarily stopped are omitted from the addition
since as already explained since as already explained most, if not all, of them are included in
the figures of civil lemploymment. 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.

| Industry or Service | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ende } \\ \text { } u \text { uns } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { ind } \\ 1952 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { Caring } \\ \text { duby } \\ \text { I } 1952 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Industries (Wage-earners on Colliery Books) Glectricity and Wäter Transport and CommunicaAgriculture and Fishing | $\begin{array}{r} 855 \\ \begin{array}{c} 8,71 \\ 362 \\ 3647 \\ 1,747 \\ 1,161 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{c} 689 \\ 369 \end{array}\right. \\ & 1,751 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 873 \\ (779) \\ 3,68 \\ 1,762 \\ 1,142 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 874 \\ (7720 \\ 368 \\ 1,764 \\ 1,152 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | +1 <br> $(+1)$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> +12 <br> +10 <br> +1 |
| Number in Basic Industries | 4,125 | 4,074 | 4,145 | 4,15 | +13 |
| Manufacturing Industries   <br> Chemicals and Allied Trades   <br> Metal Manufacture   <br> Me. ..   <br> Vehicles   <br> Engineering, Metal Goods and   <br> Precision Instruments   <br> Textiles   <br> Clothing   <br> Food, Drink and Tobacco   <br> Other Manufactures   |  | $\begin{gathered} 494 \\ \hline \end{gathered} .59$ | $\begin{aligned} & 481 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 481 \\ 1,559 \\ 1,575 \\ 2.575 * \\ \hline 864 \\ 8.460 \\ 1,463 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -15 \\ & =5 \\ & =11 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| Number in Manufacturing Industries | 8,762 | 8,786 | 8,57 | 8,53 | -36 |
| Building and Contracting Distributive Trades | ${ }^{1,468}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,642 }}^{1,64}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,447 \\ 2,688}}^{\text {3, }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,461 \\ 2,635}}^{\text {, }}$ | ¢7 |
| dissellaneous servicics | 3,961 | 3,92 | 3,985 | 3,994 | +9 |
| Nationaligoverrmment Service Local Government Service. | ${ }_{744}^{617}$ | ${ }_{746}^{627}$ | ${ }_{749}^{616}$ | ${ }_{750}^{615}$ | ¢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, 1922 . The figures relate to employees,
ancluding persons temporaily aid off but till on the employ (including persons temporarily laid off but still on the employers'
pay-orls); they exclude employers and persons working on their pay-rolls); ; they exclude employers and persons working on their
own account, and they are thus different in scope from thosegiven in
the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes the prceeding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes
in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the the indiniviual iatter classesses.
The figures are based primarites
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 mininsurance caildinds. In the case of all industries other than coal
mivil engineering and gas and electricity, use
 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.


| Industry | Males |  |  |  | Females |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { End- } \\ 1951}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Mad, } \\ \text { Mas, } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End- } \\ \text { Snde, } \\ \text { nuse, } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { } 1952 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {End- }}^{\text {chsi }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Mas } \\ \text { Mas } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End- } \\ \text { Sud } \\ \text { unso, } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Endy } \\ \text { ind } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {End- }}^{\text {End }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { Has } \\ \text { Mas } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { End } \\ \text { End } \\ \text { and } \end{gathered}$ | End. <br> Suly <br> 1952 <br> 152 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} 220.7 \\ \hline 8.0 \\ \hline 1.7 \\ 13.0 \\ 20.2 \\ 14.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 125 \\ & 29.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 7.0 \\ & 5.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 55: 9 \\ \hline 1.7 \\ 30.1 \\ 2.4 \\ 6.6 \\ 5: 1 \end{gathered}$ | $55: 1$ 11 29.5 29.4 6.5 $5: 0$ 5 |  |  |  | $275: 8$ 15 $125: 4$ $115: 4$ $25: 7$ $19: 8$ $58:$ | $\begin{aligned} & 273: 0 \\ & \hline 912: 7 \\ & \hline 15: 1 \\ & \hline 1565.5 \\ & 19: 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper <br> Cardoord Boxes, Cartons, etc. <br> Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc. |  |  |  |  |  | 187.5 19.6 20.6 25.1 an: 95.5 95.5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \cdot 9 \\ & 18.8 \\ & 28.5 \\ & 24.0 \\ & 24.7 \\ & 93 \\ & 93 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 51 \cdot 4 \\ & 51 \cdot 9 \\ & 51.9 \\ & 53.5 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 2369 \end{aligned}$ |  | $503: 0$ 78 48.1 41.7 10.3 10.6 $233: 5$ $23:$ |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms ... Requisites Toys, Games and Sports R Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Mroduction, etc., of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing lndusties |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rl} 1494 \\ 58: 5 \\ 0 & 5 \\ s: 2 \\ 0 & 0 . \\ 5: 3 \\ 54: 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111 \cdot \mathbf{3} \\ & 38: 3 \\ & 8: 9 \\ & 8: 5 \\ & 17: 3 \\ & 88: 8 \\ & 2: 2 \\ & 33: 3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, All Manufacturing Indust | 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 | $8,325 \cdot 7$ | 8,290.0 |
| Building and Contracting . <br> Building and Civil Engineering Contracting Electric Wiring and Contracting | $\begin{aligned} & 1,233 \cdot 4 \\ & 1,1,133 \\ & 60 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,258 \cdot 0 \\ & 1,2000 \\ & 57 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,258 \cdot 4 \\ 1,2,21.4 \\ 57 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,252 \cdot 1 \\ 1,1,155 \\ 56 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 39 \cdot 5 \\ 32 \cdot 5 \\ \hline 7 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39 \cdot 7 \\ 32.7 \\ 7.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \cdot 7 \\ & 32.7 \\ & 7.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39 \cdot 8 \\ 32.8 \\ \hline 7.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,272 \cdot 9 \\ 1,205 \\ 67.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 1,2977 \\ & 1,232.7 \\ & 65 \cdot 1 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,293 \cdot 1 \\ & 1,233 \\ & 64.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,291 \cdot 9 \\ & 1,276 \cdot 6 \\ & 64 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Gas Electricity |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \cdot 1 \\ & \text { 153: } \\ & 31: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38.0 \\ 33.3 \\ \text { a3: } \\ 1.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38 \cdot 3 \\ \begin{array}{l} 33 \\ 23: 1 \\ 1 \cdot 6 \end{array} \\ \hline 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38.4 \\ 33: 6 \\ \text { a3: } \\ 2 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 368.7 \\ & \hline 149.4 \\ & \text { asi6: } \\ & 329.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 168 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline 48.7 \\ & \hline 86.5 \\ & \hline 6.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Transport and Communication Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road | 169.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 232.0 \\ & 124.3 \\ & 163: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25: 9 \\ & 161: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26: 3 \\ & 160 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 15.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 15.5 \\ & \hline 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 518 \\ 15.5 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 52.7 \\ 15: 5 \\ 15 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 280.4 \\ 185: 5 \\ 185: 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 283.1 \\ & 1788 \\ & 178 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 284 \cdot \\ & 177 \cdot 5 \\ & 177 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $286 \cdot 0$ 29.0 $176 \cdot 4$ |
|  | 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 |
|  Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retaii Non-Food Goods, Whotesale Non-Food Goods, Retai and Newspapers |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29: 9 \\ & 25: 7 \\ & 259.7 \\ & 2990.7 \\ & 595 \\ & 535: 6 \\ & \hline 34: 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29.9 \\ 27.5 \\ 5750 \\ 280.5 \\ 590.8 \\ 595.5 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.8 \\ & 2974 \\ & 253: 4 \\ & 2859.4 \\ & 593.1 \\ & 535 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $139 \cdot 5$ 1983 1735 585 2812 812 $84 \cdot 2$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 6.5 \cdot 5.5 \\ \hline 37.5 \\ \hline 0.9 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 37.0 \\ \hline 59.0 \\ \hline 110.0 \\ 30.3 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 73 \cdot 1 \\ 49 \cdot 1 \\ 49.3 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 771.6 \\ & \hline 131:+6 \\ & 141:-5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136.56 .5 \\ & 6951 . \\ & 143.0 \\ & 44-3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 136.4 880 S81 143 43.6 4 |

## Industrial Relations Handbook

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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 :-

|  | Men 18 and over | ( ${ }_{\text {Boys }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Women } 18 \\ \text { and over }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {cirls }}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {14thth July }}^{\text {1ith }}$ |  | 7,853 | (170,868 | ${ }_{22,619}^{12,68}$ | ${ }^{393,464} 4$ |

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 11 th August represented $1 \cdot 9$ per cent. of the total
number of employes. This was the same percentage as at
14 th 14th July.
An analysis of the figures for 11th August according to duration
of unemployment is given in the following Table :-

|  | Wholly Unemploged (including Casuals) |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tempo } \\ & \text { Thariped } \\ & \text { Stopped } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unem ployed for or than nore 2 weeks |  |  | Total |  |  |
|  | 48,050 | ${ }_{6}^{46,212}$ | ${ }_{8}^{85,209}$ | ${ }_{\substack{177 \\ 16,571}}$ | 26,622 | ${ }^{204,093}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{30,329}$ | 49,899 | 112,304 <br> 19516 | ${ }_{\substack{4,1,369 \\ 3,103}}$ | 159,673 22,619 |
| Total | ${ }_{\text {96,001 }}$ | 9,162 | 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 :-

| Region | - | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tempo } \\ & \text { Sarip } \\ & \text { stopped } \end{aligned}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unem- } \\ & \text { Plopyo } \\ & \text { oror } \\ & \text { omot } \\ & \text { than } \\ & \text { wecks } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Total |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { London \& } \\ & \text { South- } \\ & \text { Eastern } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} 14 \mathrm{th} \text { July } \\ \text { 1th Alyg. } \\ \text { Inc. or Dec. } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 12, 2,704 | 14,639 | 17,488 | S1,491 | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\substack{\text { \%,592 }}}$ |  |
|  |  | -3,351 | +2,665 | 747 | +6,763 | -2,916 | 3,8 |
| Eastern | 14th July 11th Aug. | 3,450 | 2,658 | 3,610 | ¢,7188 | 794 |  |
|  | Inc. or Dec. | + 825 | +1,522 | 106 | +2,21 | 273 | +1,968 |
| Southern | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14th July } \\ & \text { 11th Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | 3,368 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,40 \\ & 3,902 \end{aligned}$ | 3,863 | 9,711 | ${ }_{226}^{526}$ | 10,237 |
|  | Inc, or Dec. | + 696 |  | 124 | ,094 | - 323 | + 771 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { South- } \\ \text { Western }}}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{14 \mathrm{th} \text { July }}$ (1th Aug. | 3,720 | 2,859 | 5,1593 | (1,642 | 727 | 12,429 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. or Dec. } \\ & \text { 14th July } \\ & \text { 1th Aug. } \\ & \text { Inc. or Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | 603 | +1, |  | +1,817 | 86 | +1,631 |
| Midand |  | 7,157 | ¢, ${ }_{5}^{4,968}$ | 3,430 | 14,653 | 3,660 | $\xrightarrow{18,313} 1$ |
|  |  | + 274 | +1,919 | +1,210 | + 3,403 | -2,431 |  |
| North- |  | 2,651 ${ }^{2,528}$ | 2, ${ }_{\text {2,301 }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,354}$ | 9,206 | 5,5,32 <br> 2,951 | ${ }_{\substack{14,438 \\ 13,871}}$ |
|  | Inc. or Dec. |  |  | 107 | + 1,714 | -2,81 | - 567 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { East and } \\ \text { Kest } \\ \text { Ridings } \end{gathered}$ | 1th July 1th Aug. | 5,573 | c,672 | 9,656 | ${ }_{\text {20,901 }}^{23,41}$ | 13,453 | ${ }^{34,354}$31,276 |
|  | Inc. or Dec. | +1,346 |  | 201 | +2,540 | -5,618 | -3,078 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { North- } \\ & \text { Wester } \end{aligned}$ | 14th July | ${ }_{\text {17,552 }}^{15}$ | 17,781 | 27,431 | ${ }_{6}^{61,953}$ |  |  |
|  | Inc. or Dec. | +1,951 | +1,134 | +1,762 | +4,847 | -4,825 |  |
| Northern | 14th July 11th Aug. | ${ }_{\substack{5,424 \\ 7,137}}$ | ¢,897 | (14,201 | ${ }^{29,522}$ | 2, | ${ }_{\text {37, }}^{27,529}$ |
|  | Inc. or Dec. | + 1,713 | +2,533 | 208 | +4,038 |  | 4,325 |
| Scotland | 14th July 11th Aug. | ${ }_{12,163}^{13,981}$ | ${ }_{13,525}^{14,011}$ | (30,451 | 56,625 | 10,084 | -66,799 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. or Dec. } \\ & \text { 14th July } \\ & \text { 1th Aug. } \\ & \text { Inc. or Dec. } \end{aligned}$ | +1,818 |  | + 1,86 | +3,198 | -4,242 | -1,044 |
| Wales |  | 4,531 | ¢,4,566 <br> 6,115 | ${ }_{12,907}^{12,648}$ | 21,835 | 1,694 | ${ }_{\substack{24,529 \\ 24,792}}$ |
|  |  | + 105 | +1,459 | + 259 | +1,823 | 560 | $\underline{+1,263}$ |
| $\overline{\substack{\text { Creat } \\ \text { Britain }}}$ | 14th July 1th Aug. <br> Inc. or Dec. | (83,601 | 77,020 | - |  | $\xrightarrow{101,077} 7$ | $\xrightarrow{393,464} 4$ |
|  |  | + 1 | +14, | +5,777 | +33,478 |  |  |

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as 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 :-


UMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM : REGIONAL ANALYSI
The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of 1952, was 449,143 , including 227,343 men, 19,324 boys, 177,277
women and 25,199 girls. 0 of the total 365,465 (including 4,061 women and 25,199 girls. Of the total, 365,465 (including 4,061
casual workers. were wholly unemploed and 83,678 temporarily
stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons surpended stopped. The temporarily stopede are persons suspended from
work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their
former employment.
The nemer The numboymentrof of unemployed persons on the
Region at 11th August, 1952, are shown below.
年

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1952
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS


| Nembers of Perrons on ${ }_{\text {N }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Men en } \\ \text { ovend } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Women } \\ \text { Bomen } \\ \text { Boxerd } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Young } \\ \text { Poroses } \\ \text { endor } \\ 18 \text { years } \end{array} \end{array}$ | tal |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}10,507 \\ 224 \\ 523 \\ 613 \\ 653 \\ 65 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,292 \\ \hline 153 \\ 464 \\ 445 \\ 191 \\ 75 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 730 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 359$ | $\begin{aligned} & 381 \\ & \hline 800 \\ & 158 \\ & 151 \\ & \hline 101 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,381 \\ \mathbf{1 9 4} \end{array}$ |  | 4,180 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14,83 \\ & 1,158 \\ & 1,149 \\ & 1,385 \\ & 1,382 \\ & \hline 828 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1427 \\ & { }_{1}^{197} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 23,250 \\ & \text { B, } 852525 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,64 \\ 8,505 \\ 1,065 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | -14,8, <br> $-11,4$ |

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


DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons
(Employment) Act, 1444 , at 21 st Jult, 1952 (the last date on
which a count was taken), was 880,243 , compared with 883,352 which a count was taken), was 880,243 , compared with 883,352
at 2 Ist April, 1952.
The number of disabled persons on the register who were The number of disabled persons on the register who were
unemployed at 1 trh August, 1525 , was 53,628 of whom 46,823
were males and 6,805 were females. The total included 25,629 were males and 6,80 were females. The total included 25,63
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. served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

## 

Total
Severely disable


| Males | Females | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22,677 | ${ }_{5,991}^{191}$ | ${ }_{2}^{22,868} \mathbf{2 3 , 6 4}$ |
| 40,327 | 6,184 | 46,511 |
| 2,750 3,776 | 11 610 | ${ }_{4}^{2,761} 4$ |
| 6,496 | 621 | 7,117 |
| 46,823 | 6,805 | 53,628 |

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


The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the former employment).
number of persons who were registered as unemployed at t11th The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial



| Industry | Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {U }}^{\substack{\text { United Kingdom } \\ \text { (all clases) }}}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly } \\ & \text { unemployed } \\ & \text { (including } \\ & \text { casuals) } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Temporarily } \\ \text { stoped }}}^{\text {ded }}$ |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ales | Females | Male | Females | Males | Femal | Tota | Males | Fem | Total |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticultur Fishing Fishing | $\begin{aligned} & 6,942 \\ & 4.495 \\ & \hline, 35252 \\ & \hline, 0955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,766 \\ \hline \\ \hline, 738 \\ \hline 29 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 544 \\ & 32 \\ & 32 \\ & 510 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 244 \\ & \stackrel{244}{244} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,486 \\ & 4,527 \\ & 2,534 \\ & 2,655 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 982 \\ \hline 89 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.506 \\ & 6,559 \\ & 2,6814 \\ & 2,614 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,690 \\ & 7,51 \\ & 2,758 \\ & 2,75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,157 \\ 2,119 \\ \hline 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,847 \\ & 9,800 \\ & 2,767 \\ & 2,67 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mining and Quarrying <br> Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying <br> Stone Quarrying and Mining <br> Slate Quarrying and Mining $\quad$ Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits <br> Other Mining and Quarrying | 2,136 1,433 396 364 139 115 115 | 185 -8 -8 111 5 60 6 | $\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ -\frac{8}{54} \\ -21 \\ \frac{11}{21} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{11}{\vdots} \\ & \vdots \\ & \hline 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,24 \\ & 1,487 \\ & \hline, 489 \\ & 395 \\ & 159 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}196 \\ 111 \\ \hline 8 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 71 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,420 \\ & 1,598 \\ & 3.96 \\ & 366 \\ & 174 \\ & 207 \end{aligned}$ | 2,600 1,5123 532 657 187 139 139 | $\begin{array}{r} 202 \\ 111 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 5 \\ 74 \end{array}$ |  |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other Bricks and Fireclay Goods <br> China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) <br> Glass (other than containers) <br> Glass Containers <br> Other Non-Metaliferous Mining Manufactures | $\begin{aligned} & 3,005 \\ & \hline, 064 \\ & 444 \\ & 448 \\ & \hline 491 \\ & 950 \\ & 926 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,397 \\ \hline 290 \\ \hline 293 \\ \hline 300 \\ 300 \\ 189 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 185 \\ 25 \\ \hline 10 \\ 10 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 20 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 138 \\ 11 \\ 15 \\ 53 \\ 7 \\ \hline 62 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.163 \\ & \hline 1821 \\ & 820 \\ & \hline 296 \\ & 3951 \\ & 946 \\ & 946 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,000 \\ & 1,051 \\ & 1,025 \\ & 1,023 \\ & 1,61 \\ & 1,67 \\ & 1,197 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,428 \\ \hline 980 \\ \hline 985 \\ 5305 \\ 4053 \\ 1,045 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,436 \\ 1,133 \\ 1,111 \\ 1,088 \\ 733 \\ 74 \\ 1,297 \end{array}$ |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades <br> Coke Ovens and By-Product Works <br> Chemicals and Dyes <br> Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks <br> Paint and Varnish <br> Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining <br> Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,361 . \\ & 787 \\ & 789 \\ & 392 \\ & 451 \\ & 154 \\ & 438 \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ | 33 20 20 | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \\ & -43 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ -9 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,717 \\ & 2,369 \\ & 2,36 \\ & 519 \\ & 989 \\ & 924 \\ & 644 \\ & 252 \\ & 436 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,496 \\ & \hline 1,657 \\ & 1,677 \\ & 1276 \\ & 569 \\ & 2642 \\ & 2420 \\ & 338 \end{aligned}$ | 2,464 24 834 399 396 459 430 107 107 |  |
| Metal Manufacture <br> Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified <br> Tinplate Manufacture <br> Steel Sheet Manufactur <br> Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works Non-Ferrous Metals Smeiting, Rolling, etc. . | 3,1020 102 <br> 1,162 1,056 73 70 <br> 300 767 | $\begin{gathered} 872 \\ 8 \\ 214 \\ 297 \\ 290 \\ 30 \\ 37 \\ 57 \\ 213 \end{gathered}$ |  | 137 <br> 22 <br> 103 <br> 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,254 \\ 104 \\ 1,396 \\ 1,349 \\ 73 \\ 241 \\ 308 \\ 783 \end{array}$ | 1,009 | 5,263 112 <br> 1,632 1.749 126 275 365 1,004 |  |  | 5,400 128 1.683 1,787 127 27 1,34 1,024 |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant, Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools Stationary Engines Ordnance and Small Arms 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 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ 310 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 74 \\ 78 \\ 18 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ \hline 331\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vehicles <br> Motor Vehicles and Cycles <br> Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft <br> Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft .. Railway Locomotive Shops <br> Other Locomotive Manufacture <br> Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams, etc. Carts, Perambulators, | $\begin{aligned} & 6,016 \\ & \hline, 209 \\ & 1,042 \\ & 1.667 \\ & 597 \\ & \hline 79 \\ & 179 \\ & 159 \\ & 262 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 6 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 48 <br> $\frac{4}{2}$ <br> 2 <br> 2 <br> 25 <br> - <br>  <br> 10 |  | 250 236 236 396 23 23 |  | ( |  |  |
| 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 Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified | 3,522 356 197 211 262 279 1,942 1,975 | 3,625 si22 301 206 205 627 1,732 1,732 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 411 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 37 \\ 25 \\ 3 \\ 17 \\ 91 \\ \hline 218 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,907 \\ 46010 \\ 230 \\ 256 \\ 328 \\ 327 \\ 2474 \\ 2,058 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 579 \\ 326 \\ 492 \\ 222 \\ 192 \\ 1,950 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments | $\begin{aligned} & 1063 \\ & 1106 \\ & 117 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3115 \\ & 115 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 21 \\ \hline 34 \\ \hline 66 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1175 \\ & 1179 \\ & 179 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,82 $\substack{870 \\ 469 \\ 264 \\ 289 \\ 289}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,105 \\ & \hline 456 \\ & \hline 45 \\ & 326 \\ & 1211 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Textiles <br> Cotton Spinning, ${ }^{\text {Doubling, etc. }}$ <br> Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production <br> Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp <br> Jute ... Hemp <br> Rope, Twine and Net <br> Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Carpets <br> Narrow Fabrics .. <br> Made-up Textiles <br> Other Textile Industries | 5,533 <br> 5998 <br> 733 <br> 872 <br> 479 <br> 301 <br> 83 <br> 432 <br> 4145 <br> 258 <br> 300 <br> 84 <br> 54 <br> 144 <br> 712 <br> 248 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Industry | Wholly Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  | United Kingdom(all classes) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Whonly } \\ \substack{\text { unemply } \\ \text { (indodind } \\ \text { cassuals }} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { cemporarily } \\ \text { stoped }}}^{\text {ded }}$ |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | Nales | ema | Total |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur <br> Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur Fur | $\begin{aligned} & 597 \\ & \hline 292 \\ & \hline 152 \\ & 1223 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 546 \\ & \hline 198 \\ & \hline 273 \\ & \hline 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{577 \\ \hline 86 \\ 19 \\ 22} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \\ & \hline 65 \\ & 66 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ | 1,124 1808 171 145 14 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,818 \\ & 1,010 \\ & \hline, 510 \\ & 237 \end{aligned}$ | 1,149 <br> 189 <br> 145 <br> 145 | $\begin{aligned} & 716 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 271 \\ 352 \\ 393 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,865 \\ 1,950 \\ 237 \\ 238 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Clothing <br> Tailoring .. <br> Overalls, Shirts, Ünderwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) | $\begin{gathered} \substack{4,459 \\ 2,204 \\ \hline 54 \\ 81 \\ 74 \\ 706 \\ 706 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,919 \\ & 3,917 \\ & 3997 \\ & \hline 170 \\ & \hline 140 \\ & 3920 \\ & 1,240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,469 \\ 1,140 \\ 33 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ 11 \\ 226 \\ 226 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,571 \\ & 2.17848 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,928 \\ 4.020 \\ \hline, 231 \\ 210 \\ 119 \\ 85 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,562 \\ 5,595 \\ 1,585 \\ 1,185 \\ 108 \\ 602 \\ 1,56 \\ 1,52 \\ \hline 27 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,359 \\ & \hline 4.167 \\ & 4.243 \\ & 1234 \\ & 124 \\ & 104 \\ & 949 \\ & 949 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco <br> Gread and Flour Confectionery <br> Biscuits Meat and Meat Products <br> Milk Products <br> Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery <br> Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ -3 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork <br> Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) <br> Shop and Office Fitting. <br> Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,278 \\ & \hline, 282 \\ & \hline 38 \\ & \hline 188 \\ & 188 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,246 \\ 1,109 \\ 1,09 \\ \hline \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & 15 \\ & 95 \\ & 95 \\ & \hline 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{1,208 \\ 3.281 \\ 3.193 \\ \hline 194 \\ \hline 84 \\ 279} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,462 \\ & \hline, 297 \\ & 278 \\ & 288 \\ & 285 \\ & 174 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,495 \\ & \hline 304 \\ & \hline 394 \\ & \hline 295 \\ & \hline 183 \\ & \hline 189 \end{aligned}$ | 7,941 1,754 4,724 7,748 749 479 |
| Paper and Printing <br> Paper and Boar <br> Wallpaperd Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases $\begin{gathered}\text { Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere }\end{gathered}$ specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav- } \\ \text { ing, etc. } & . . & . . & . .\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,105 \\ \hline 637 \\ 37 \\ 201 \\ 153 \\ 159 \\ 3078 \\ 78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,857 \\ \hline 45 \\ 755 \\ 617 \\ 617 \\ 464 \\ 94 \\ 1,152 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}967 \\ 882 \\ 3 \\ 11 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,53 \\ & \hline 372 \\ & 33 \\ & 320 \\ & 3275 \\ & 375 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 3,072 \\ 1,455 \\ 40 \\ 42 \\ 212 \\ 252 \\ 312 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,010 \\ 477 \\ 937 \\ 939 \\ 839 \\ 109 \\ 1,220 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{2,082 \\ 2,182 \\ 1118 \\ 1,49 \\ 1,491 \\ 1,421 \\ 2,021 \\ 2021} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 1,511 \\ 1,588 \\ 41 \\ 227 \\ 2256 \\ 256 \\ 330 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,291 \\ 879 \\ 1,111 \\ 1,11 \\ 852 \\ 115 \\ 1,274 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7.502 2.388 1208 1,338 1.108 1415 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | 2,231 283 282 110 191 150 119 6.9 | 2,771 2,924 107 164 564 224 244 761 | $\begin{aligned} & 466 \\ & 496 \\ & 90 \\ & 24 \\ & 27 \\ & 42 \\ & 70 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 504 \\ 87 \\ 807 \\ 107 \\ 15 \\ 702 \\ \hline 222 \end{array}$ | 2,697 1,075 1.312 155 158 137 117 689 689 | 3,275 1,011 1,11 279 597 297 983 983 |  | 2,831 1,094 1,313 173 138 1195 1757 757 | 3,341 1,012 120 200 202 208 1,068 1,03 |  |
| Building and Contracting Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting | $\begin{aligned} & 31,108 \\ & 20,40 \\ & 9,900 \\ & 9,628 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 322 \\ \hline 22 \\ 59 \\ 59 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 159 \\ 21 \\ 47 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 31,267 \\ 20,51 \\ \text { an } 1,011 \\ 9,675 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 336 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 336 \\ 431 \\ 62 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 31,603 \\ 20,08 \\ 0,04 \\ 9,737 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,886 \\ & 23,821 \\ & 1,274 \\ & 10,780 \end{aligned}$ |  | 258 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas <br> Electricity Water <br> Water | $\begin{aligned} & 2,393 \\ & 1,220 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 279 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198 \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22 \\ 11 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | 三 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,415 \\ & \text { i, } 231 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 284 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \\ & 88 \\ & 88 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,564 \\ 1,2898 \\ 1,288 \\ 287 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,683 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 048$ | 51 58 90 9 |  |
| Transport and Communication <br> Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Tran Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport <br> Port, River and Canal Transport <br> Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage .. .. .. .. |  |  | 293 293 3 25 $3{ }^{2}$ 202 10 10 1 8 9 3 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 2.138 <br> 272 <br> 952 <br> 95 <br> 83 <br> 21 <br> 21 <br> 14 <br> 35 <br> 526 <br> 44 <br> 76 <br> 76 |  |
| Distributive Trades Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materiäls, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery. Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Good Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and | $\begin{array}{r} 14,531 \\ 1,980 \\ 1,751 \\ 1,321 \\ 3,377 \\ 1,796 \\ 3,989 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 152 \\ & 23 \\ & 17 \\ & 17 \\ & 31 \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 23 \\ \hline 16 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline 94 \\ 137 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 16,547 <br> 2,311 1,948 <br> 1,648 1,612 3,956 1 1,956 1,955 4,403 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,104 \\ 504 \\ 508 \\ .813 \\ 4,781 \\ 7,1,11 \\ 7,211 \end{array}$ | 31,651 2,566 2,466 and and 1,754 11,614 |
| Newspapers .. .. .. .. .. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 317 | 462 |  | 7 | 318 | 469 |  | ${ }^{362}$ | 517 |  |
| Insurance, Banking and Finance . | 1,237 | 672 | 8 | 6 | 1,245 | 678 | 1,923 | 1,332 | 714 | 2,046 |
| Public Adminetration <br> National Government Service <br> Local Government Service | $\begin{aligned} & 13,937 \\ & \substack{1,517 \\ 7,536} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{2,298 \\ 1,539} \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 107 \\ 93 \\ 93 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 \\ & 14 \\ & 91 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,0,001 \\ & 7,629 \\ & 7,629 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,356 \\ & 1,261 \\ & 1,64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18,416 \\ 9,243 \\ 9,273 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,0,381 \\ & \substack{1,021 \\ 9.617} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,965 \\ & i, 928 \\ & 1,717 \end{aligned}$ | 21,283 12,394 1,3, |
| Professional Services <br> Accountancy <br> Law <br> Medical and Dental Services <br> Religion Other Professional and Business Services | 3,158 1,138 1,103 1,138 1,122 1,184 1, | $\begin{array}{r} 7,069 \\ \begin{array}{l} 2,097 \\ \hline, 057 \\ 4,305 \\ 4059 \\ 366 \end{array} \end{array}$ | 44 4 2 15 19 19 5 5 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 630 \\ & 590 \\ & 59 \\ & 25 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | 4,102 <br> 1,113 <br> 113 <br> 1,103 <br> 1,125 <br> 1,189 |  |  | 4,309 1,256 1,204 1,458 145 1,237 1 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous Services <br> Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. <br> Sport, Other Recreations and Betting <br> Catering, Hotels, etc. <br> Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services |  | $\begin{array}{r}25,825 \\ 1,777 \\ 1,777 \\ 1,975 \\ 1,475 \\ 2.46 \\ 2,40 \\ 3,307 \\ 3,528 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,520 \\ 1,25 \\ 1,296 \\ 128 \\ 28 \\ 7 \\ 11^{8} \\ 14 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ex-Serrice Personnel not Classified by Industry | 3,85 | 356 |  |  | 3,857 | ${ }^{356}$ | 4,213 | 4,127 | 368 | 4,495 |
| Other Persons not Classified by Industry | 18,049 | 19,153 | - | - | 18,049 | 19,153 | 37,202 | 18,810 | 20,0 | 38,830 |
| Grand total* | 194,045 | 13,820 | 7,237 | 0,472 | 221,282 | 182,292 | 403,574 | 246,667 | 202,476 | 449,143 |

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges




 The fifures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of
 represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled,
and they probobaly fall short of the total number for severalal reasons.





 The next Table ehows the numbers of vacancies filled daring
the four weeks ended 30 th July , 1952 , in each of of the industry




| Indsusty Group | Placina daring for veeks |  |  |  |  | Number of Veanatiereremininin unfiled at |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (tand |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  | (ints | Total |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Coal Min Quarrying | ci, 1.494 |  | $\underset{\substack{2,24 \\ 24}}{\substack{20}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 133 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,929 \\ & 3,6,616 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,986 \\ & 1,7,106 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\substack{20 \\ 24 \\ 94}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | con | ${ }_{\substack{4.354 \\ 4.758}}^{4}$ |  | 1,4390 | ( | \% 81 | coich |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1728 \\ & 770 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | c., 1.85 |  |
|  | cincis | ${ }_{\text {1, } 1,04}^{1704}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,564}$ | ${ }_{288}^{488}$ | ${ }_{\substack{11,99 \\ 3,343}}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{1,266}}^{\substack{1,266}}$ | ¢ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{6,719 \\ 2.745}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,039 \\ 515}}^{105}$ | (1, | (306 | \% 9.254 |  |  | ci, | (in |  |
|  |  | ¢ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | coin |
| (oit | ${ }_{\text {1,057 }}$ |  | ${ }^{224}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {l }}$ |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{\text { and } \\ 1.12212}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{103}}^{1,785}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | cincien |  | cisis |  |  |  | cisisi |  | cititit |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{204}$ | ${ }_{273}^{278}$ | ${ }_{\substack{138 \\ 34}}^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Onter Manatacturini Indertries. | ciol |  | (1,233 (107 | cos |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{5137 \\ 137}}{\substack{137}}$ |  |
|  | ci.0.14 | ${ }_{\substack{107 \\ \hline 783}}$ | (140 | ${ }^{\text {200 }}$ |  |  | (ing |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 2,506 } \\ \text { 208 } \\ 288}}$ |  | $\substack{6.174 \\ \text { sin } \\ 1818}$ |  | , |  | coin | , |  |
| Putat |  | 208 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 318 \\ & 1 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | cisio | (1090 | $\substack { 38 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{317{ 3 8 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 3 1 7 } } \\{4} \\{\hline 1} \end{subarray}$ | $\substack { \text { jo, } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{1,37{ \text { jo, } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 , 3 7 } } \end{subarray}$ |
| Protesiona Soric | ci, | ${ }_{854}^{239}$ | ${ }^{4,4,538}$ | ${ }^{2.304}$ |  | - | 1, $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1,784 } \\ & 1,725\end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{1,50 \\ 0.023}}$ |  |
|  | (incios |  |  | cill |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Total | 146,333 | 16,384 | 6, 2,25 | 18,513 | 248,825 | 134,242 | 49.764 | ${ }^{72,888}$ | 40.538 | 27, ,32 |

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end

| Region | 18 nan over |  | Moss |  | ${ }_{18}^{\text {Hemenen }}$ |  | mints |  | Toolt |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Placins | Veamies | Placines | Vananies | Pacines | ${ }_{\text {V }}^{\text {Vacanies }}$ | Placins | Vacanies | Placins | ${ }_{\text {V }}^{\substack{\text { Vacanices } \\ \text { Unilicd }}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,828 \\ & \hline, 855 \\ & \hline, 950 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Great Britain | 146,303 | 34,242 | 16,384 | 49,764. | 67,25 | 72,888. | ${ }^{18,513}$ | 40,388 | 248, | 27,432 |

## Labour Turnover


#### Abstract

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees in the manufacturing industries during the ofve-wek period ended 28 th Junu, 1952, with separate figgres for males and females. 28th June, 1952, with separate figures for males and females The figures are based on information पiven by employers with mor than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to th than 10 employeses on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Seryice. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll (a) at the date of numbers of males and females on the pay-roll (a) at the date of the rerurn 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 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 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 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 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 $\qquad$ otherwise left their employmment before the ond of the same pereriod, and the percentage eates both of engagements and of ischarge, otc, in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent the total in the Table below accordingly understate, to someme extent.t.thes, etctat, intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, inawever the figures unable turnover, rates of different industries and also between the figures Oor consecutive months for the same industrys, in the latter che case after allowance is made for any difforence 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 disthe persons who were discharged or left their employments during and the net numbers of engagements and lossses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of onsidered as one unit, will be less he figures for the individual firms.


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


326
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 trat


 National Insuraceo Act 1046 , and the
(Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively.
A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment
of benefit, but, because they indicate certifed incapapaity for work,
 respect of
diseases.

| Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Sickness |  |  |  | Indsastrial Iniury |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & \text { 10t } \\ & 1052 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \substack{212 s \\ \hline \\ \hline 185 \\ \hline 98} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 174 t \\ 1045 \\ \hline 104 i \end{gathered}$ |  |  | A19019 |  |  |
| Sorsion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Kasemem }}$ | cois | ${ }_{3}^{36.0}$ | 35:4 | 29.8 | ${ }^{1.3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Soind |  |  | ${ }^{56}$ |  | 3:7 | 4:8 |  |  |  |
| cill |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nothweren |  |  | cinc | cin | - | \% 6 |  |  |  |
| Sters |  | 年: 519 |  | ${ }_{52}{ }^{20.4}$ | ${ }_{6 \cdot 6} 6$ | 6:5 |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Toatal }}$ Ofrat Britain | 76.5 | 744-5 | 66.9 | 768.7 | 53.1 | 35.21 |  |  |  |

## Work of Appointments Services

The particilars given below relato to tho work of the Appoint.
ments Services of the Ministry of Labour and National Sevivice.


The Register which is assisted by Advisory Committes composed

advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other
than pharracists, metalurgists, haricilturists, biologists and
other scientists, professional engineers, architeccts, surveyors, town other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town
planners, estate agents. and valuers. The qualifcation for enrolplannerss estate angens and
ment is in general a university degree or membership of the appropriate professional institution. A register of vacancies
which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.
The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and
Scientific Register at 11 th August, 1952, was $5,692^{*} ;$ this figure Scientific Rexister at at 1th 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. and 1 August ( 4 weeks) are shown below.
Vacancies outstanding at 15th July
4,614

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { notitied during period } \\
& \text { filled during period . } \\
& \text { cancelled or withdrawr }
\end{aligned}
$$

outstanding at 11th August .

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 13 th May
to 1thth Ausust were 384 men and 28 wwomen, and of these 25 men
and one woman were placed overseas.

## Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of pexecutive experience or qualifications, and those having technical qualifications not appropriate to the technical and Scientific
Register. The reasistra are maintaine at the London AppointRegister. The registers are maintained at the London Appoint-
ments Office, which serves the outh of England and the Midiands
and Manchester, which serves the North of England broadly as far
as the southern borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire and North
Wales ; and the Scotish Appointments Office in Glasgow, which
 and 1,665 women. The number on the registers included 8,92
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 preceding two
at 11 th August.
The following Table shows the numbers of registrations at each
of the Offices:-


During the period 15 th July to 11 th August, 1952, there wer new registrations by 1,024 men and 190 women, and dhare wer the
same epriod the registrations of 956 men and 206 women lapsed. The table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other tha those for nurses and mit
15 th July and 11 th August.

| Vacancies outstanding at 15th July | .. | .. | 2,058 | Women |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| " | notified during period | .. | .. | 548 | 64 |  |
| " | cancelled or withdrawn during period | 412 | 68 |  |  |  |
| " | filled during period | . | .. | .. | 161 | 23 |
| " | unfilled at 11th August | .. | .. | 2,033 | 236 |  |

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 13 th May to 11 th August were 722 mon and 109 women, which include
40 ofiled by registered disabled men and 18 fillod by registere
disabled wo disabled women.

This fifure includes 686 registrants who were also registered at Appointments
Offices. nd
Exchanges.
20 unemployed registrants
 etthis column indludes vacancies for which emplogers were willing to acceent

## Employment

in the Coal Mining Industry in July
 Nanitirn of fubl ind

 Nom




$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery } \\
\text { Books-Analysis by Districts }
\end{gathered}
$$

| Districtt |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 5 \text { weeks ended } \\ \text { Sth fuly, } \\ \text { 1952 } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Northumberland | ${ }_{\text {4, }}^{4,000}$ | - 100 | ( ${ }^{400}$ |
|  |  | -100 |  |
| art |  | ...200 | - |
| tht Dearbyshire and Leices- |  |  |  |
|  | cilition | + 100 | 600 |
| rrh sataes |  | 200 |  |
| anth Stafrosidshire, wörcester- |  |  |  |
| hire and Shropshire | 5, ${ }_{\text {5,900 }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ( } \\ +\quad 100 \\ +\quad 200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ( $+\quad 300$ $+\quad 7000$ |
| fhire wales and Monmo | 104,400 | 200 | + 1,800 |
|  | 㐌, $\begin{aligned} & 6,300 \\ & 6,400\end{aligned}$ | - 100 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ +\quad 100 \\ +\quad 200 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| England and Wales | 633,900 | + 900 | $+\quad 15,500$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| West Fife |  |  |  |
| Lral West : | come |  |  |
| ntral East :. |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } 100 \\ +\quad 100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 7,000 | (100 <br> $+\quad 100$ |  |
| Scotland | 35,50 | + 400 | $+\quad 3,000$ |
| Great Briain | 719,400 | + 1,300 | + 18,500 |

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of
Juty, about 3,750 persons were recruited to the industry, while
the thal number of persons who eft the industry was about 3,270 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 the sho showed a net increase of the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase o
of0, During the five weeks of June there was a net increase
of 1,940 . of 1,940 .
The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face
workers who were effectively employed was 4.87 in July workers who were effectively employed was 4.87 in July,
4.75 in June, and 4.84 in July, 1 IS51. The corresponding figures
for all workers who were effictively employed were $5 \cdot 28,5 \cdot 12$ for all. woin
and $5 \cdot 23$.
Informat In formation is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in
the coal mining industry in July and June, , 1952 , and July, 1951
Separate figure Separate figures are supplied in respect of (a) voluntary absenteism
(absences for $\begin{aligned} & \text { hhich } \\ & \text { tary }\end{aligned}$ natisfactory reason is siven) and (b) involun(absences for which no satisfactory reason is siven) and (b) involun
tary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figure
represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism expressed represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteism expressed
as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have
been worked.

| - | July, 1952 | June, 1952 | July, 1951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coal Face Workers Involuntary | -9.05 | 7.23 6.44 | ${ }^{6} 9.21$ |
| All Workers <br> Voluntary <br> Tmoluntary | ${ }_{5}^{6.67}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.28}$ | 5.19 6.28 |

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was $3 \cdot 13$ tons
in July, compared with $3 \cdot 11$ tons in the previous month and 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,
" i No co changes n is indicated by three dots.

## Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA
According to information received by the Commonwealt
Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employe

 CANADA
Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employme and 1.1 per cer. . higher than at the beginning of the phevious mont
nd nd 1.1 per cent. higher than at ist
of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June af persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1 st Junc
was 1.0 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous
onth 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 manu Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manu-
facturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold facturing, (ransportation and mining (other than alluvial gola
diggings) in March was 1.3 per cent. .higher than in the previou
month, and $4 \cdot 5$ 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 industries other than agriculture and domestic service in Jun is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approxi-
mately $46,32,000$ This was very slightly higher than the figure
for the previous month, bui 0.5 per cent. lower than for June,
1951. The index finthe but wase 955. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manu-
facturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 100 ) showed decrease of 2.0 per cent. in June compared with the previous
month and a decrease of 5.4 per cent. conmared with June, 1951 .
The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number
unemployed persons at the middele of June was about 1, ,18,000, unemployed persons, at the middle of June was about $1,818,000$,
compared with 1,602000 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
artially unemployed during June was 232,131 , compared with partially unemployed during June was 232,131 , compared withe
234,251 in the previous month and 190.68 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
88,877 , or 7.5 per cent. of a total membership of about 653,000 were unemployed, compared with $7 \cdot 8$ per cent. at the end of
he previous month and $5 \cdot 5$ per cent. at the end of July, 1951.
Of the total 24,157 had been unemployed for seven days or more Ond the remainder had been unemployed for seven days or more
and
were ineligible for employment on account of than seven days

FRANCE
The number of persons registered as applicants for employment
the beginning of July was 110,506 , of whom 36,103 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. TTe corresponding unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponging
figures were 120.54 and 37,12 at the beginning of the previos
month and 104,593 and 38,813 at the beginning of July, 1951.

GERMANY
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 Jieviwas $1,155,456$, compared with $1,239,956$ at the end of the
ronth and $1,292,085$ 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 23 rd $A$ August was 47,805 , compared Employment Exchanges at 23 rd August was 47,805 , comp
with 45,960 at 26 th July and 37,557 at 25 th August, 1951 .

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

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

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES


Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour RATES OF WAGES
Changes in August
In the industries covered by the Department's statistics, *the
changes in the rates of wages reported to havec onme int on opation


 increases included workers engaged in coal distribution and flour
milines brewer worker in thondon, and female workers in
Norther $T$ Ieland







 increase on current rates of approximately 3 per cent
For
orr workers emploed in in coal distribution in





workerse tot iot increase of $£ 275,000$, about $£ 183,000$ resulted from

about $f 30,000$ resulted from the operation of sliding scales based
on the ind

 by Joint Industrial Councils or or
lished by volutary agreement.
Changes in January-August, 1952
The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the




| Industry Group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atriculue Foresty, Eising |  | (000 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Textiles Leather, Leather Goods and Fur |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Sumile |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| dibutiveridasion |  | 3,800 |
| Total | 6,10,000 |  |


hours of labour
PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST


| Industry |  |  | Clasese of Workeopope |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Asticulure | Ensland and wates | 18 Aus. |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hollind division of } \\ \text { Linclisicire } \\ \text { (1) } \end{gathered}$ | do. | Mate orkersemphosed wholly |
| ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\substack{\text { Mining and } \\ \text { Quaring }}}$ | do. | do. | Male workers employed wholly or mainly as cattlemen, milkor mainly as cattlemen men and shepherds |
|  |  | do: | Female workers |
|  | Cleverand | 4Aus, | ron |
|  | North Lincolashire | 3 Aus. | Honstone miness and quarry- |
|  |  |  |  |



[^2]Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

| Industry | $\underset{\substack{\text { (see aistrict } \\ \text { bestonte at } \\ \text { Tabinge) of }}}{\substack{\text { Table }}}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Date from } \\ \text { Chinh } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { foffock } \\ \text { offect } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Classes of Workpeoplo | Particulars of Chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mining and } \\ & \text { (und } \\ & \text { (uartivinued) } \end{aligned}$ | Notss. Leics., partsNof Lines., North- <br> onts. and Banbury <br> South and and <br> DurhamDest | 3 Aug. 4 Aug. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Ironstone miners and quarryy } \\ \text { men and limestone quarry- } \\ \text { men } \\ \text { Limestone quarrymen } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Processing }}^{\text {Glass }}$ | $\text { Great Britain } \underset{(28)}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Begining } \\ & \text { of fins fill } \\ & \text { par teek } \\ & \text { in Aug } \end{aligned}$ | Workpeople employed in pro- cessing plate and Sheet glass |  |
| Presed $\begin{gathered}\text { Presed Class } \\ \text { Manufacture }\end{gathered}$ | Gateshead, Sunder- land a and Knot- tingley | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay week } \\ \text { bedisinning } \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | Shift workers | Increase of 1s. a shift (17s. to 18 s . a shift) in the basic time rate for skilled workers, with proportionate increases for semi-skilled workers; the basic time rate is subjectio a plussage of sor cent. and for 5 shitits or 23 . if a 6 th shift is worked. |
| ${ }_{\text {Manue }}^{\text {Coketure }}$ | Scotland, Cumber- land, South Dur- ham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lin- colnshire, North- ants, and South Wales (certain firms)§ | 3 Aug. | Workpeople employed at coke oven plants blastfurnaces | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9 d a a shift (s. 10. sd . to 10s. 2.2d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.53 d . an hour <br>  <br>  <br>  and for girls doing boys' work. |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Pig Iron } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}{ }$ | England and Walesand <br> works in <br> certain <br> Soot land $(40)$ | do. | Workpeople employed $\begin{gathered}\text { at } \\ \text { blasturnaces, }\end{gathered}$ except those bhose wages are regulated whes by move | do. do. |
|  | West of tocotand. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay period } \\ \text { onemed } \\ \text { mencing } \\ \text { napast. } \end{gathered}$ |  maintenance work | Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9 d a shift $(\mathrm{Os}$. 10 d , to 10 . 2 c . calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual 9s. 1 Odit to 10s. 2 d. cal proportions for youths. |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Great (8ritainl\| }}^{\text {(41) }}$ | 4 Aug. | Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, Fincreased* by 3.9d. a shift (9s. 10.3d. to 10 s . 2.2 d.$)$ for men and women 21 years and over, by 2.93 d . <br> (9s. 10.3 d. to 10 s .2 .2 d.$)$ for men and women 21 years and over, by 2.9 d . (7. 42 d . to 7 s .7 .65 d ). for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by <br> 1.95 d . ( $4 \mathrm{~s} .11 \cdot 15 \mathrm{~d}$. to 5 s . $1 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~d}$.) for those under 18 . |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great Britaing } \\ & \hline(41) \end{aligned}$ | 3 Aug. |  |  |
|  | Great BritainT | do. | Workpeople employed at steel | do. do. |
|  | North-ast Coast | do. |  | do. do. |
|  | Great Britain\% | do. |  |  <br>  tices under 18 . |
|  |  | do. do. |  | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9 d , a shift <br> (5.9.35. to 9. $1.2 d$ for men and for women employed on mens work <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| Manulaterere | South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and <br> Gloucestershire <br> (41) | do. | Men, youths, women and tices) | Flat-rate additions to wages. previously granted, increased* by 3.9 d a shift <br>  and under 21 years and for women 18 years $(4 \mathrm{~s}$. 11.15 L. to 5 s . $1 \cdot 1 \mathrm{l}$.$) for workers under 18.$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Manubeture }}^{\text {Ticture }}$ | Newport and Lan- | do. | Men, youths and boys |  <br>  |
| Galvanising | England and Wales | 4 Aug. | Galvaniser $\qquad$ Sheet works, other than those engaged of annealing | Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 3.9 d. a shift <br>  |
| Shuttle Making | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lancashire and } \\ & \text { Yorkshire } \\ & (62) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First } \\ \text { poild } \\ \text { coling } \\ 5 \text { Augg } \end{gathered}$ | Journeymen, trainees and ap- prentices prentices | Increases* of td. ,an hour in daywork rates, and of 1 per cent. (21 to 23 <br>  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iron, Steel and } \\ & \text { Non-Ferrous } \\ & \text { Scrap } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{(65)}$ |  | 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 canacity iignt lorry drivers of venicles of up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 120 as. a week, heavy lorry drivers of vehiciles of ofver tots carrying capacity 1226s. ; drivers in the London Metropolitan Police district receive S . above these rates. |
| (tild Silver and | ${ }_{\text {Brasem }}^{\text {Birminham }}$ |  | Men, youths, boys, women and | Increases in minimum day rates of 10 s. a week for men 21 years and over, <br>  <br>  70 s. $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., unskilled 65 s . ; piecework rates to be arranged so as to y an average worker at least 25 per cent. above the minimum day rate. |

[^3]Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { District } \\ \text { (see also Note at } \\ \text { beginning of } \\ \text { Table) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wool Textile | $\underset{\text { Leicester }}{\text { (7) }}$ |  |  |  |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Presed } \\ \text { Manufatureture }}}$ | Rossendale Valley (certain firms | $\substack{\text { First } \\ \text { pind } \\ \text { in Auy. } \\ \text { Aus. }}$ | Men, women and juv | Increases* of 1 s . 6 d . a week for men, and of 1 s . for women and juveniles Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living benus. men 1rus. yda a week, women cutting and stitching 8 s . |
|  | Bury and district | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First } \\ & \text { fill pay } \\ & \text { fineay } \\ & \text { in Aus. } \end{aligned}$ | Workpeople employed in the <br>  | Increase* of 5 per cent. ( 32 to 37 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates. |
| Manosiery ${ }^{\text {Hecture }}$ | $\text { Midalanst }(88)$ |  | Men, women and juveniles | Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1 d . in the shilling ( 1 s .8 d , to 1 s .9 d .) on basic wages. |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Hawick }}^{\text {(89) }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay day } \\ & \text { inver } \\ & \text { ending } \\ & 22 \text { Aug } \end{aligned}$ | do. |  <br>  |
| Hosiery Dyeing, | $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Midalands (various } \\ \text { districtis) } \\ (91) \end{array}\right)$ | Rirst pind in Auy. Aus. | do. | Increase* of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ( $17 \ddagger$ to 20 per cent.) in the percentage addition paid on all time and piece rates. |
| Textile Printing, Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay day } \\ & \text { in weik } \\ & \text { ending } \\ & 23 \text { Aus. } \end{aligned}$ | Transport workers | Increase of 5 s . a week. Rates after change: drivers, of mechanical vehicles 1175. to 125 s . a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicle, statutory Intendants and mates 115 s ., one-horse drivers 116 s , teamsmen 1215. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Northern Ireland. } \\ & (22) \end{aligned}$ | 22 Aug. | Female workers. |  |
| Flour Milling | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great Britain } \\ (107) \end{gathered}$ | 30 Junes | Mill operatives | Increases of 8 s . a week for men 21 years and over, of proportional amounts for youths of 6 . for women 20 and over, and of 3 s , to 5 s ,. according to age <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  ${ }_{7}^{\text {pack. } 6 \text {. }}$ |
|  |  | do. | Transport workers |  |
| Brewing | ${ }_{\text {London }}^{\text {(18) }}$ |  | Men and women (other than those whose wages are regu- lated by other agreements) | Tncreases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for able-bodied men 21 years and <br>  horse drivers 1515 , drivers of motor venicles of less than 5 tons carrying <br>  stores 97 s . |
| Sawmilling | England and Wales (certain districts) (123) |  | Male sawmill labaurers em- <br>  sawmill yards |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Display } \\ & \text { Production and } \\ & \text { Screen Process } \\ & \text { Printing } \end{aligned}$ | Grat Britain | First full <br> pay week | Workpeople, other than carpenters and painters |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Manatet }}^{\text {Banfacture }}$ | United Kingdom. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { First } \\ & \text { in diy } \\ & \text { in Augy } \end{aligned}$ | Men, women and apprentices. | Cost-ofliving bonus incrased* by $2 \ddagger$ per cent. (Sto to per cent) for timeworkers and pieceworkers. Minimum time reates anter change includer <br>  in each case. |
|  |  |  |  | Mansfield and district. <br> extile Finishing Trades Association <br> extile Finishing Trades Association. ct (Northern Ireland). See page 337. <br> veen the Display Producers and Screen Printers' Association, Ltd, and the Sign and July each year in accordance with the average of the index figures for the 126 the bonus is to be increased or decreased by 1d. an hour for craftsmen and |

Ministry of Labour Gazette. Soptember, 1952
Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued

| Industry | $\begin{gathered} \text { (see aistrict } \\ \text { cesonoto at } \\ \text { besinto of } \\ \text { Table) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Chango |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Paper Box } \\ \text { Manufacture }}}$ | Northern reland | 22 Aug. | Male workers |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Cinematograph }}^{\substack{\text { Cilm Prodution }}}$ | Great Britain |  |  | Cost-ofliving bonus increasedf by 35 , a week ( 57 s, to 605 .) at 21 years and over, and by 2s. (38s. to toss.) at under 21 . |
|  | United Kingdom | do. |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Heating, } \\ \text { Ventians } \\ \text { Engestid } \\ \text { Enginering }}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {Great Britain }}^{\text {(144) }}$ | 11 Aug. | Apprentices | Increases of $1 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. or 2 d , 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 $1 \mathrm{~s} .1 \frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour, 16 and under $171 \mathrm{~s}, 2 \mathrm{k}$., 17 and under <br>  $1 \mathrm{~s} .7 \mathrm{sid} \mathrm{d}, 2 \mathrm{~s}, 0 \frac{1}{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{d} ., 2 \mathrm{~s} .5 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~s}$. 10 d . (in Scotland the rates are payable, according to year of apprenticeship ; for 5 -year apprenticeship, commencing rate is at " 16 and under 17 "). |
| Electricity Supply | Northern Ireland. |  | Certain manual workers employed takings | Increases of 1 dd , 1 Id. or 2 d . an hour, according to occupation, in Schedule A rates. Rates after change: installation inspectors 35.6 td an hour, armature winders, blacksmiths, drivers (fitters), electricians or wiremen, electricians <br>  <br>  |
| Goods Transport by Road | $\underset{\substack{\text { Great Britain } \\(164,165)}}{\text { a }}$ | 15 Aug. | Drivers and mates of mechanically propelled vehicles, fore- men, removal packers and porters employed in furniture statutory attendants and other road haulage workers |  |
|  | Scotland | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Firist } \\ & \text { fulpy } \\ & \text { perfor } \\ & \text { after } \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | Men and youths employed by gencal tractors |  <br>  |
|  | Liverpool, Bootle, Wallasey | 15 Aug. | Drivers, etct. of mechanicully <br>  radius of of Liverpool Lind milirsenthead Town Halls) and on journey work outside the above radius <br> $\underset{\substack{\text { Horse carters emploved on } \\ \text { traffic and coal work }}}{ }$ $\qquad$ | Increases of 5 s. a week of 44 hours for permanent workers, and of corresponding <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  tons 137., sesoondmen 117. <br> permanent employment, and of correspondiong amounts for cor casual workers, <br>  |
|  | Metroopolitan area Brisol |  | Horse drivers, horse keepers and stablemen | Increase of 5s. a week. Rates after change : pair horse driv single horse drivers and horse keepers and stablemen 120s. |
|  | Bristol | 15 Aug. |  | Increases of 5 s. a week for horse drivers, horse keepers, stable and forage men workers 21 years and over employed on mechanically propelled vehicles of workers 21 years and over employed on mechanicaly propelled venicles of ton or less carrying capacity and workers of all ages on vehicles of over 1 ton, and of varying amounts, according to age, for younger workers on vehicles of 1 ton or less. Rates after change ione-horse drivers 120 a a week, two horse drivers 124 s . 6 d., horse keepers 122 .s., stable and forage men 120 s . ; 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 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { first } \\ \text { folp } \\ \text { folpo } \\ \text { forowing } \\ \hline 22 \text { Auvg. } \end{gathered}$ | Transport and other workers. | Increases of 5 s , a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after changs for adutut workers : one-horse carters, Grades 1 and 2 areas 116 s , a week drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles with a carrying capacity of upt and including 2 tons, Grade 1 areas 120 s., Grade 2 areas 1165 ., over 2 ton <br>  off, mates, fillers, loaders, yardmen and dro salesmen to receive 4 s . above minimum rates. |

[^4]Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August-continued


Index of Rates of Wages



## DISPUTES IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work ${ }^{2}$ arising from industrial disputes
in the United Kingdom, reported to to the Department as b beginining in



 | establish ments where thes stoppages occurred, though $n$ not themselves |
| :--- |
| parties to the disperes |

 August was about 1 Th5, 0 ,oo.
The following Table sives an analysis by groups of industries,
of stoppages of work in August due to industrial disputes :-

| Industry Group | Number of Stoppags in |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Stared Mortht | Total |  |  |
| alicininininin |  | ${ }_{2}^{108}$ | ${ }^{112}$ | ci,37,400 <br> 2,700 |  |
|  | 6 | ${ }^{33}$ | 49 | 8,00 |  |
| Total, Augsus, 1952 | 23 | 143 | 166 | 44,200 | 165, |
| Toutu, Julu, 1952 | 27 | ${ }^{11}$ | ${ }^{138}$ | 40,900 | 272,000 |
| Toral, Ausust, 1981 | 12 | ${ }_{13} 3$ | 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., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in August also included79,000 days lost by 6,200 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duration of stoppages <br> 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 one day ; directly involving 2,000 workers, lasted three days ; 12 , directly involving 2,800 workers, lasted four to six da involving 3,100 workers, lasted over six days. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Causes of stoppages <br> Of the 143 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in <br> Augusts 7 , directly involving 300 workers, arose out of demands advances in wages and 57 , directly involving 7,300 workers, other wage quassions 5 , directly involving 7,000 workers, or questions as to working hours ; 21 , directly involving 1,500 workers, on quustions respecting the employment of particular classes or |  |  |  |  |  |

respecting working arrangements. Two stoppages, directly
involving 100 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes. DISPUTES IN THE FIRST EIGH
 Kingdom in the first eight months of 1952 and 1951 :-

| Industry Group | January to Augss, 1952 |  |  | Janarary to Augus, 1951 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Workers } \\ & \text { involved } \\ & \text { in all } \\ & \text { Stoppages } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { progress } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { Workers } \\ & \text { involved } \\ & \text { in all } \\ & \text { Stoppages } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { progress } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Aspiculurup forr | $80^{3}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 500 \\ 400 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 719 | 8, 2000 | $425,000$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quarrying of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dicals |  | 500 | 2,000 |  | 700 | 000 |
| It Mrufuc. |  | 1,900 | 6,000 |  | 400 | 2,000 |
| Sill |  | 4,100 | 23,000 | ${ }_{65}^{24}$ | 3,300 | 13,000 |
|  |  | ciotiois |  | cos | cis |  |
|  |  | 1,800 | 16,000 | ${ }^{19}$ | 1.800 | 8,000 |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {toon }}$ | 1,000 |  | 2,000 | $\frac{1000}{2,000}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {drink }}$ |  | 1,100 | 8,000 | 12 | 5,500 | 19,000 |
| Sor and |  | ${ }_{\text {1,500 }}^{1,500}$ | cis |  | , | s.,000 |
| Otice Manuac |  | 3,000 | 15,000 |  | 1,200 | 4,000 |
| 为 |  | 17,800 | 11,000 | 68 | 15,400 | 5,000 |
|  |  | 8,900 | cioce | ${ }_{62}{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2 \\ 8,5000}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {cisem }}^{\substack{\text { ci,000 }}}$ |
|  |  | ci,3,200 <br> 1,300 | co.000 | ${ }_{23}^{12}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1,7,700}}^{2}$ | ${ }_{\text {4, }}^{\substack{\text { fi,000 }}}$ |
| Total | ${ }^{1,1028}$ |  | 335,000 | , 62 | 27,5007 |  |

The number of days lost in the period January to August, 1952,
throuth stoppages which began in that period was $1,312,000$, the



| Industry, occupatioss and Locality | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Approximate } \\ & \text { Number of Workers } \\ & \text { involved } \end{aligned}$ |  | Date when Stoppase |  | Cause or Obiect | Resut |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly | Indirectyl\| | ${ }^{\text {Began }}$ | Ended |  |  |
|  | 970 | 21,210 | 18 Aus. 7 | 22 ung. ${ }^{1}$ |  | Work resmed on ady die of trade |
|  | 1,100 | 180 | 24. June | - |  | No setilement eportod (For Report <br>  |
| employed in the manufac ture and repair of airc Heaton Chapel (one firm) | ${ }_{1}^{1,160}$ | - | ${ }^{23}$ June | 1 Sept. |  |  |
| itters and electricians employed in the manufacture and repair of aircraft-Ringway (one firm) | 150 |  | 14 July | 1 Seph. | In sympathy widh the workers in- | cedure for the avoidance of disputes |

[^5]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 14 ,hth August, 1951 . The fall in the index during the month
was mainly the result of substantial reductions in the prices of was mainly the result
potatoes and of apples.
The interim index of retail prices measures, for the United
Kinglon, the average changes, month by month, in the prices of
the goods Khe goods and services changhes entern into by montht, in the prices of
thing-class expenditure.
As some goods and services are muct more important than others 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 are combined by the use of " weishts". As stated in the article
on page 113 of the March, 1952 , sisue of this AGZErTT, the weighting
system was revised, starting with the calculation of the index
 proportion to the estimated consumption of the various items in
1955 valued at the prices ruling in January, 1952 . Using these
weights, the index figure for each month is first calculated as an weights, ine index igure for each month is irst calculated as an
index with prices at 1 It J Januarr, 1952, taken as 100 . The index
figure thus obtained is then linked on to the figures in the earlier figure thus obtained is then linked on to the figures in the earliier
series to produce an index on the base June 1977 t 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 12 th August, items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 12 th August,
1952 , on the basis 1 thh J January $1952=10$, together with the
190 relative weights which hane been used in
indices into a single "all items " index:-
 Thus at 12 th August, 1952 , the "all items " figure in the new
series, wwith prices at 15 th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 103.2 .
This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15 th January,



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { All items index at } 15 \text { th January, } 1952 \text { (17th } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { All items index at 15th January, } 1952 \text { ( } 17 \text { th } \\
\text { June, } 1977=100 \text { ) } \\
\text { All items index at } 12 \text { th August, } 1952 \text { ( } 15 \text { th }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$ Food

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH Food
As from 1 st August potatoes of the 1952 crop became subject to sice-control and at 12 th August the average price of potatoes was shere was also a marked seasonal fall in the purieng of coooning
apples. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the verage Pricese of tomatioes, oranges and motist by increases in the the
tesult of these changes, As a a a whole fell by about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the group index number, expressed to the nearest whole n
compared with 108 at 15 th July.

## Clothing

Some reductions in the prices of clothing were reported during the
nonth under review, but for all the items included in the index the average amount of reduction was elatively small. For the clothing
group as a whole the average e ievel of prices fell by bobout one-half 1 per cent. and tha eroup index fifure, expressed to the reaerast
hole number, was 96 at 12 th August, compared with 97 nat 15 th

## Miscellaneous Goods

The principal change in the prices of the items included in the 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 fifure, expressed to the nearest whole
number, was 103 at 12 th August, compared with 104 at 15 th July.

During the month under review there were increases in the charges or 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 nearese July.

Other Groups
In the five remaining groups, covering rent and rates, fuel and was hittle change in the general level of prices during the month
under 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 1947, on wards with prices at 17 h June, 1947 , taken as 100 . The,
figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15 th of each
month.
 A revised edition of the publication "Interim Index of Retail
Prices : Method of Construction and Calculation ग" has now beent
issued and copies are otainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4td. post
 the index during the years 1947 to 1951 is is iven in the Cost of
thing Advisory Comeittees "Report on the Working of the
Interim Index of Retail prices ", Cma. 8481, price 1s. 6d. net Interim Index of Retail Prices ", Cmd. 8481, ${ }^{\text {(1s. } 7 \text { d d. post free), }}$, from H.M. Stationery Office.

## Retail Prices Overseas

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

| Country | Base of Index* andMonth for which Index Figure is given | ${ }_{\text {Index }}^{\text {Index }}$ | Rise ( + ) or Fall ( (in Index Points) compared with |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Month }}^{\text {before }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Year } \\ \text { before }}}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1936-38=100 \\ \text { May, } 19520 \\ \text { 1935 } 100 \\ \text { July, } 1952 \end{gathered}$ | 412387220 | $={ }_{1}^{4}$ | $\stackrel{-13}{+13}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | + $3+$ | + 7 |
|  |  | 188 | $={ }^{2}$ | $\pm$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 157 160 | Nil | $\stackrel{+15}{+11}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{123}^{120}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1949=100 \\ & \text { July, } 1952 \text { (middle) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $-{ }_{-}^{2}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { "July,",1948-" } \\ \text { Jun, } 1949=100 \ddagger \\ \text { June, } 1952 \end{gathered}$ | 123 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {All }}^{\text {Altems }}$ Food |  | 564-9 | +0.3 +0.7 | - $\begin{aligned} & 4.3 \\ & -13: 0\end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | - 9.9 | $-16 \cdot 1$$-42 \cdot 8$ |
|  | $1923-27=1,000$Dec., 1951 |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{2,311}^{2,042}$ | + ${ }_{+} 979$ | ${ }_{+}^{+399}+622$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Food }}$ | ${ }_{\text {July, } 195952 \text { (besinning) }}$ |  |  |  |
| All |  | 1889 239 | +0.7 | -0.4 <br> 10.2 |
| (ndia Delhi) | 1944 Mar, $=1000$ 195 | ${ }_{124}^{136}$ | - 5 | - ${ }^{2}$ |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Food } \\ \text { New zealand }}}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{+174}{+40 \ddagger}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{1,2,270}$ |  | +101 +149 |
|  |  June, 1952 (middile) |  |  |  |
| Food |  | ${ }_{2315}^{189}$ | +0.6 +0.3 | + +4.4 |

 TThe index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.
$\ddagger$ New series: figures recealculated from January, 1948 .

## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

Fatal Industrial Accid

| Page |
| :---: |
| 335 |
| 335 |

Fatal Industrial Accidents
 Crived figure) in the previous mont and 110 (reised figure in

 Detaile
1952.

## Under Coal Mines Underground Surface $\begin{aligned} & \text { Surface } \\ & \text { Metalliferous Mines } \\ & \text { Quarries }\end{aligned}$.. <br> Quarrie

total, mines \& quarries



## Industrial Diseases

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


Vocational and Disabled Training
 TTe number of applicinnta amimited totraining during the period




| - | Males | Females | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Applicants admitted to training during period : Able-bodiedDisabled .. Total | ${ }_{313}^{222}$ | ${ }_{50}^{20}$ | ${ }_{363}^{242}$ |
|  | 535 | 70 | 605 |
| Number of persons in training at end of period ar: : Able-bodied Technical and Commercial Coileges $-\because$Able-bodied Disabled Establishments-Able-bodied Disabled esidential (Disabled) "Centres andVoluntary Organisations Total | 1,505 1,514 31 332 19 98 | $\begin{array}{r}64 \\ 77 \\ 74 \\ 480 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \\ 85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,569 1,591 78 612 19 190 |
|  | 3,946 | 551 | 4,497 |
| Trainees placed in employment during Able-bodied Disabled .. <br> Total | ${ }_{230}^{136}$ | ${ }_{68}^{22}$ | -58 |
|  | 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




|  | Nen | Womm |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{6}^{67}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{129}$ |
| Since the Units were established by the Ministry of Labour and <br> persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 34,303 . <br> establishments for the blind, is approximately 1,600 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Mave it the Ransames way Ransomes |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.
Contents of this Section


Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, and Conditions of Employment and Nationa Arbitration (Northern Ireland) Orders, 1940 to 1945
Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards
During August the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued 14 awards,
Nos. 215 to $282 *$. Five of the awards are summarised below ;
the others related to individual employers.

Award No 219 (14th Augus). Parries: Firms represented by
 Engineering and Shipbuid ding Draughtsmen in their employment. reached ber ween the enginearesng and Allied Employerss National
Federation and the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding



 since the date specified d
provided by the Award.
A ward $N o$. 224 (22nd Ausus).-Parties: Employers represented
on the
thempers



Award No. 226 (27th August)- Parries: Members of the
Newspaper Society
and
members of the

 Award No. 227 (30th August). -Parties : Members of the
Grimsby Ship Repairers Association, and members of the Amalga-




 with the appropriate prov
of 28 it November, 1950.
Award No. 228 (30th August), Partites. Members of the Midand
Counties Lace Manufacturers Association, and members of the
 Claim, For two veers, annual holidiay with pay. Amorod. The
Tribunal awarded, with offect as from the beginning of the annual
 the rate of $f 6$ week for men and tta a week for women where there
has been f full years sericee. with pro rata payments to workers
with less than y yars service. has been a full year's service.
with less than a year's service.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards Since the last issue of this G.werre was prepared the National
Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) has isuded one award which is summarised below.
Award No . 991 (313t July).-Parries: The Belfast Corporation
Transport Department and certain members of the National Union
 11. an hour trot thu union memberser employed a t the er ariouscreatering
estabisisments and cantems. Awword: The Tribunal found in
 award.

Notices and Orders :
Wages Councils A Agricultural Wages Act

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
2 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 evear; for time worked
on all Bank and rate (exceept Christ public Holidays to be paid for at additional half
Wales and Good Friday in England and wales ano the comparable days in Scotland for which ouble time
rate should continue to apply) and for a day's leave with pay in
respect of ead respect of each Bank and Public Holiday worke.. Award. The
Court found that the claim was not established and awarded
accordingly.
Award No. 2399 (11th August)- - Parties: Trade Union Side
and Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council. Claim: That workpoepole in receipt of 8s. a weeek 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.
Award: The Court found that the claim had not been established Award: The Court found.
and awarded accordingly.
Award No. 2400 (20th August).- Parties: Trade Union Side
and Offciaial 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 should continue to be paid in accordance with the agreements
reached on 30th July, 1944 , and 23 Ird June, , 944 . 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
 montids service 12 days annual holiday plus six days Pubic
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 appointed under the Industrial Cour
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 18 th August and effective from 3rd September. This order prescribes revised
general minimum time and overtime rates for male and female ${ }_{\text {workers. }}$
The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council
(Great Britain) Wales Resulation (Amendment) Order 1952 : (Great Reritain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 :
S.I. 1952 No. 1557 (R.B.C. (10)), dated 22nd August and effective * See footnote *in second column on page 338 .
, from 19th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory
minimum remuneration for male and female work the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration. The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages
Regulation Orrer, 1.52: 5.1 . 195 Noo 1558 (R.F.C. (111), dated
12nd August 22nd August and effective from 19th September. This Orde
prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and
female workers and amends the current Holidays order in relation
to accrued holiday remuneration payable on termination of to accrued
employment.
expryyur

The Hairdressing Undertakings Wages Council (Great Britain
Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1572 (H.U. (10)), dated 25 Sth August and effective from 19th September male and female workers and atatuory minimum remuneration fo
holidays and holiday remuneration holidays
The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council
(Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952:
 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 Regula-
tion (Amendment ) Order 1952 (N.I. . (S1)) dated 1st August and tion (Amendment) Order, 1952 (N.1.B. (S11), dated 1st Ausust, and
effective from 2 2nd Ausust. This Order prescribes increses in
supplemental payments for male workers, and specifies the statutory
minimum remuneration to be paid to certain other male See page 331.
The Linen and Corton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wageses Regula-
tion (Amendment) (No. ) Order, 1952 (N.I.H.H.G. (118)), dated
Sth August, and effetive
 asis time rates and general minimum piece rates for femal
workers.-See page 330 . The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages
Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (N.I.B.B. ( 65$)$, dated I 14th
August, and effective as from 1st Sentember. This Order disuocist, satatutirective as from mist september. This Order dissociates statuory minimum remuneration from the index fifure o
the United Kimgom index of retail prices and specifies the statutor
minimum remuneration payable.

## Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Orders relating to Wages, etc
The following Orders were made on 6th August by the Agri-
cultural Wages Board for England and Wales with effoct from th August, 1952 :-
(1) Nos. 1883 to 1929 raise the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female workers employ
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 (3) No.
(3) No. 1931 raises the statutory minimum and overtime rates
of wages for male and female forceign students during their third, of wages for male and female foreign students during their third
ourth and fifth months of employment in agriculture in Englan Kind Wales under an exchange scheme sponsored by the United of Young Ansiculturitsts or orther authority approved
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 Inumance and appointed by the rown (see
Section 43 of the National Section 43 of the National Insurance A.t.t. 1.446, and Section see
of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1040. His
 Local Tribunals and must be followed in approporiate caseses They
are thus the " cases law w which is the principal means of maintaing consistency of desicioions.
Appeals to the Comm
Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance
Acts many be made by an Insurance officer, or by by an association



 or the decaased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No
appeal mon be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the
Commisioner Commissioner.
Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.
Decision No. R(U) 23/52 (16th July)



## Decision of the Commissione

"My decision is that from 1 st January to 9th April, 1952,
inclusive, the claimant was not available for employment in an employed contributor's employment. employhereas I would be prepared to hold that, whilst awaiting the
result of his applicaion for reinstaement the claimant had reason
for sup for supposing that were he reinstated he would receive salary in
respect of the period from and including 1st January, 1952, and
therefore therefore that he could not properly contend that he was unem-
ployed, and that in the circumstances he had good cause for not ployed, and athat in the circumstances he had good cause for not
making a claim for uncmployment benefit until he was assured of
his position nevertheless proof that he had his position, nevertheless proof that he had good cause for not
making his claim for unemployment beneft within the presribed
time does not assist the claimant in this case. The claimant's




${ }_{3} 388$
him' 'on those days for one of the reasons specified in regulation
14 B . "For the disposal of this appeal it will suffice to refer to regula-
tion 14B(1). The claimant was engaged in ing-net fishing, for
which the attendance of a neighbour boat " is required
He $k$ new which the attendance of 'a neighbour boat' is required. He knew
that for 25 th and 26 th March the neiehbour boat with which that for 25 th and 26 th March the neighbour boat with which he
had been working was not to be avilable but was allo aware that a number of other ring-net boats were in the same position, their
neighbour boats not being available. The claimant made no neighbour boats not being available. The claimant made no
inquiry about those boats and made no approach to the skiper of any of them with a view to co-operation, He states that his
engine was needing anoverhhuul and that, in view of that and the fact
that the boat that had acted for years as the neighbour boat of engine was needing an overhaul and that, in view of that and the fact
that the boat that hat acted for years as the neighbour boat of
the ' $F$ ' had split the partnership on the ground that the ' $F$ ' was co small, he 'did not feel like asking any of the beats in the
harbour to go wit 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 the onus of proving that he had not neglected to avail himself of
a reasonabie oportunity ompemployment as a fisherman. I allow
the appeal of the insurance officer.'

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS
Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-
mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which mentioned Statutory Instruments, * relating to matters with which
the Ministry of Labourd and National Service are concered. either
directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory directly or indirectly, have been published in the series of Statutory
Instruments. The list also includes certain regulations. etc., published in the series of Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern
Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in Ireland, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in
previous issue of the GAzETTE The price of each Instrument,
etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3l)
The Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation
Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1526 ; price 4d. net, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. post free), Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1526 ; price 4. net, S5d. post free),
dated 18 th August; The Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades


 Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1572 ; price
4d. net, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. post free), dated 25th August ; The Retail Drapery, 4d. net, 51/d. post free), dated 25th August ; The Retail Drapery,
Ouffitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages
Resulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1573 ; price Resulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1573; price
4d net. Std dopst free., made on 2th Ausust. These Orders
were made by the Miniter of Labur and National Service under

The Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Amendment Regu-
lations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1584), made on 26th August by the lations, 1952 (S.I. 1922 No. 1584), made on 2 th August bey
Ministe of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act,
1937, and the Transter of Functions (Factories, \&c., Acts) Order, 1946.- See page 312.

The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 3) Regula-
tions, 1.52 (S.I. 1922 No. 1454) dated 31st July The NNational
Insurrance (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I.

 4dd. post free), dated 21 st 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 alst-named Instrument, the Family Allowances and National
Insurance Act of the last-named Instrument, the Famil
Insurance Act, 1952.-See page 314.
The Family Allowances (Conditions for Increase of Allowance)
Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1457; price 3d. net, 42d. post
 in conjunction with the Treasury, under the Family Allowances
Act, 1945, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance
Act, 1952.- See page 314. Act, 1952.-See page 314.
The Family Allowances (Guerrsey, Reciprocal Arrangements)
Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1597 ; price 3d. net, 42d. post Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1597; price 3a. net, 4.d. post
free), made on 28th Auvus by he Minister of National Insurance,
in coniunction with the Treasury, under the Family Allowances in conjunction with the Treasury, under the Family Allowances
Act, 1945.-See page 315.
 30th July by the Minister of Health under the National Assistance
Act, 1948. These Revulations, 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,
local authority shall increase from 5 s. 6 . 6 c . ecekly the su
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. \& Oo Norther Ireland



 Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment)
(No. 3) Order, 1952 (S.R. \& O. 1952 No. 159; price 3d. net, 42d. - See footnote * in next column.
post free), dated 5 th August. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and. National Insurance for Northern Ir Irland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.- See the
issue of this GAZETE for July, page 264, and this issue, page 337. The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous
Provisions) Transitional) Reculations (Northern Irel and) Provisions) (Transitional) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952
(S.R. \& O. 195 No. 133 ; price 9d. net, 102d. post free), dated
(Sth Juty, The No. S.R. \& O. 1952 No. 133; price 9d. net, 1121d. post free), dated
18th July; The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad)
Amendment Regulations (Northern (reland) Amendment Regulations (Northern (reeland), 1952 (S.R. \& O. 1952
No. 134, price 3d. net, 4td. post free), dated 30th June ; The
 frec), dated 30th June, The National Insurance (Claims and
Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952
(S.R. \& O 195 No (S.R. \& O. 1952 No. 141, price 4 d . net, 5 the post free), dated
30th June. These Regulations were made by the Ministry of
Labour and National Insurance in conjunction with the Mint Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Mrisistry
of Finance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland),
orat of Finance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland),
1946, and, in the case of the first Regulation, te Fanily Alowances
and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland) 1952 Alpay and National Incurance Act (Northern IIceland), 1992. They are
similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great 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
 and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of
Finance, under the National Insurance Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the Family Allowances and National Lneruarance Act
(Northern Ireland), 1952. These Regulations, which came into
Int operation on 21 1st ${ }^{\text {J }}$ July, are similar in scope to the corresponding
Regulations made Regulations made in
for July, page 240 ).
The National Inssurance (Industrial Injuries) (Increase of Benefit
and Miscellaneous Provisions) Rerulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952
(S.R. \& O. 1922 No. 140 p price 4d. .net 5 st. post free., made on
11 th July by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Ministry Ilth Juby by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Ministry
of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance
(Industrial Injuries) Act (Northem Ireland) IIdubutrial Injuries) Act (Northere Irdand), 1944 , and the Fomily
Allowances and National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1952 These Regulations, which came into operation on 14th July, are
similar in sope to the coresponding Regulations made in Great
Britain (see the isse ilain (see the issue of this Gazette for July, page 240 .
The National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Regula-
tions (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. - 1952 No. 147 ; pricu 3d
net, 41d. post free), made on 18. net, , (1d.d. post fres), made on 18th. July by the National Insurance
Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under
the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, These
Regulations, which came into oneration on 212 st July are similar Regulations, which came into operation on 21 st July, are similar
in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in
(see the issue of this GAZETEE for August, page 274 ).
The Family Allowances, National Insurance and Industrial Injuries
(Commencement) Order (Northern reland), 1052 ( (.R. \& O. 1 S5
 Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with
the Ministry of Finance, under the Fanily Allowanes and Nationa
Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1952. These Regulations are Insurance Act (Northern rreand),
similar in scope to the corresonding Reguations made in Great
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. 160), made on 13th August by the National Assistance Boart for Northern Ireland under the Old Age Pensions Act (Northern Ireland), 1936, as
amended by the National Assistance Act (Norther Ireland), 1948. amended by the National Assistance Act Northen Hreand,
These Regulations, which come int operation on 29th September
are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in are similar in socpe to the corresponding Regulations made in
Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GazETre, page 299).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED* (Note.-The prices shown are net ; those in brackets include
postage.) postage.)
Accidents.- How they happen and how to prevent them. Vol. 12
(New Series. July 1992. Price 9d. (10.2.d.). Ministry of Labour
and National Service. and National Service.
Census of Production.-Final Reports on the Census of Production
for 1948. (i) Manufactured Fuel. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4t.d.). (ii)
(i)


 (3s. 71d.) each. (xiv) Motor Velincles and Cuncless. Manifecturing)
$(\mathrm{xv})$ (xv) Non-Ferrous Metals (Smeltine
(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.

## (10ㅎㄹㄹ d.).



Bow Gaxd. Soplumer,

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. 1d

National Assistance.-(i) Report of the National Assistance
Board for the year ended 31st December, 1951. Cmd. 8632. Price Board for the year ended 31 1st December, 1951 . Cmd. 86332 . Price
1s. 6 d . (1s. $7 \frac{7}{2 d}$ d.). - See page 315. (iii) Reception Centres for Persons without a settled way of $l$ iving. National Assistance Board Report,
June, 1952. Price 1s. (1s. $\left.1 \frac{1}{2} d.\right)$. Ministry of National Insurance.
National Insurance.- (i) Third Report of the Ministry of National
 (II) National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 3) Regegla-
tions, 1952. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Comitre.
H.C.295. Price 3d. (4d.). (iii) Draft of the National Insurance.
(Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations, 1952. Report of the (Seasonal Workers) Amendment Regulations, 1952. Report of the
National Insurarce Advisory Committee. 1 H.C. 231. Price 3d.
(42d.). 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. 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. 4d d.).

Pensions.- Orders by Her Majesty to amend (i) Certain Orders concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other Grants for Officers,
Nurses and Armen Disabled, and for the Wivows and children of
Offiers and Airmen deceased in consenuen
 G7th September, 1949 , concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other
Gurants of the Air Force and of the Nursing and
Auxiliary Services thereof disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such Members deceansed. in
corsequenc of servie after 2 nd September, 1399. H.C.25.
Price 4d. (5d.). Ministry of Pensions.

Police Pensions.-Police Pensions, Report of the Working Party
Police Pensions.-Police Pensions, Report of the Wor
of the Police Council. Price 9d. (102ㄹㄹ.). Home Office.
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Social Security.-Supplementary Agreement to the Agreement of
28th January, 1950 , between the Government of the United Kingdon of Great Britain and Northern Government ond the Governmed of of the
French Republic regarding the Reciprocal Application of the Social


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[^1]:    ## sruck by falling bodies. $36,958,389$ and 1600 corresponaing figures for 1950 were Accidents on building operations and Actruction increased from operations and works of engindingeering 4 fatal, in 1950 , 1 375, indluding 8 fatal, in 1951. Accidents occurred more freently in ncluang anding of goods or materials than in any other way. At the han 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 The Chief Inspector points out that on the basis of the accident figures for 195164 persons in employment within the scope of the Factories Acts in Northern Ireland were injured each week on on an average. average, This showed that there was ample scope for further reduction, which, however, could only be achieved by improve- ments in in afefy organisation on the part of employers and greater attention to safe working practices on the part of the workers. Welfare <br> 

    In September, 1951 , the provision of suitable seats for certain
    workers became a stutery carrying out this a statautory obligation. Considerable progress in
    but others repor red 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
    reland neceasing are now provovided.d and further in most factories washing was reported in the
    provision of clothing accommodation. Unsatisfactory arrangeprovision of clothing accommodation. Unstitsfactory arrange-
    ments for frrst 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 roported, indicating oo 210 in 1951 in the number of cases of sepsis reported, indicating
    that, in general, more attention was being given to the immediate
    reatment of cuts and bruises. reatment of cuts and bruises.
    Medical Supervision
    During 1951 the number of young persons aged between 14
    and 18 who were examined for certificates of fitness for in factories urder the Factories Acts. (Northern Ireland), 1933 and
    1949 , was 18,798 , which included 7545 males and 11253 females. There was an increase of about 25 per cent in the number females. certified as medically fit for employment and of about 20 opr cont. 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. Ane and throat was the cause
    defects, the Report states, because they are largely amenable these to
    The Report, which also includuds shorst particulars of some of the
    accidents reported during the year, is followed by appendices

[^2]:    
    
    

[^3]:    
    
    
    

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