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

Thirty-Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Thirty-Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 4th June to 28th June, 1952. Her Majesty's Government was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and United Kingdom Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and Mr. G. R. A. Buckland, C.B., Under-Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom employers, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was appointed to represent the United Kingdom workers.

The Conference unanimously elected as its President Mr. José de Segadas Vianna, Brazilian Government Delegate and Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce in Brazil.

Delegations from 60 member countries attended the Conference, which adopted three Conventions and three Recommendations.

Membership of the Organisation

The Conference had before it an application for membership of the Organisation from the United Kingdom of Libya, in which that country declared its acceptance of the obligations laid on States Members by the Constitution of the Organisation. A resolution was unanimously adopted admitting Libya to membership of the Organisation. The number of States Members is now 66.

Report of the Director-General

The Report of the Director-General to the Conference, as in other years, dealt with the economic background to the work of the International Labour Organisation and with the general development of social policy; it also reviewed the

activities of the Organisation during the previous year. A special chapter dealt with the operational work of the Organisation. The Report was discussed at plenary sittings of the Conference and 107 speakers took part in the discussion.

The Minister of Labour and National Service, the Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Monckton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., M.P., attended the Conference and spoke on 19th June during the debate on the Director-General's Report. The Minister said he had been struck by the care with which the Director-General had considered the work of the Organisation in the setting of the current world situation. Against a background of hardship and privation, fear in some countries and mistrust in others, the Report emphasised the severe strain to which many national economies were subject at the present time and pointed out the potential dangers to social progress. Referring to the United Kingdom, the Minister said that the salient development during the previous year had been the serious deterioration in the balance of payments which occurred during 1951. If this had been allowed to continue the country would have faced widespread hunger and unemployment. The restoration of the balance of payments was therefore the over-riding immediate objective of Her Majesty's Government. The restoration of economic strength could not be achieved without sacrifice. The Government was determined to do its utmost to secure that such sacrifices were equitably shared, but some temporary sacrifices would be inevitable. A Government must be concerned not only with ensuring the highest possible standard of living in the immediate present; it must also be concerned for the future welfare of the people and for the welfare of future generations. The standard of living of the people in the United Kingdom was a source of pride. The Government wanted to improve it still further but the need to safeguard and build up reserves must take first place at the present time.

Bound up with the question of national solvency was that of national security. The Director-General's Report had called for a "wise balance between the requirements of defence, of economic development and of social justice". The Constitution of the International Labour Organisation proclaimed that "universal and lasting peace can be

ed only if it is based on social justice". Injustice, unemployment, and privation were still among the principal enemies of peace and it was necessary to go on striving to build social justice throughout the world. But there were dangers to the Organisation and to its achievements which might be the result, not only of war, but of the peace which might follow it, a period of penury and impotence based on world-wide devastation and exhaustion. Her Majesty's Government would continue to give practical and effective support to the objectives of the Organisation. At the same time, no apology was needed if, in the pursuit of this policy, the Government sought to insure against the destruction of all that they themselves as well as the International Labour Organisation held most dear.

Speaking of the pursuit of the objectives of the Organisation within the Organisation itself, the Minister said that the material resources available to it were at present unequal to all the tasks which it might usefully undertake. Although in easier times it was possible and right to interpret liberally the distinction between the essential and the desirable, in times of stringency problems of priority arose. These could be met if Members exercised judgment in the calls made on the Organisation and, with a programme commanding the greatest possible measure of common agreement and with methods and techniques carefully considered, the most effective results could be produced.

The Minister said he was glad that the Director-General had included a chapter on the operational activities of the Organisation in his Report. The United Kingdom could claim a good deal of knowledge in the field of technical assistance, since their social and economic policy in British territories overseas was founded on the application of modern knowledge and scientific techniques. Moreover, in addition to technical assistance, the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts had made available a sum of £140 million for economic development and to provide the economic basis on which social progress depended. The Director-General had referred to the links between the demands for social reform and political independence. Her Majesty's Government recognised these links, but there must be a balanced relationship between political progress and social and economic progress and it was their policy to promote the development of sound economies and adequate social standards as a basis for the growth of democratic political institutions. With regard to the operational activities of the Organisation, the Minister stressed the importance of the detailed practical problems upon which, in the last resort, the success of these activities depended and the responsibilities of Governments in this connection. Suitable experts for technical assistance work were scarce and often fully engaged in important activities at home. Facilities for training and study could often be arranged only after careful planning and with some sacrifice. The goodwill of those concerned could only too easily be dissipated by uncertainties and changes of plan. The success of technical assistance must largely be based on the inter-dependent efforts of all participating Governments.

Concluding his speech, the Minister spoke of the differences between the problems facing countries at different stages of development. An effort was required from all to understand these differences before solutions were propounded or remedies suggested. "The truth is", the Minister said, "that we have, every one of us, our own experience, our own hard-won knowledge, to offer for the common good of all. Let us see to it that this experience and this knowledge are generously offered and effectively applied".

Finance

The Conference approved a net expenditure budget of 6,223,368 United States dollars for 1953. This compares with 6,224,922 dollars for 1952. The Conference also approved a scale of contributions for the States Members under which the United Kingdom will pay 731,587 dollars, compared with 818,468 dollars in 1952.

Holidays with Pay in Agriculture

The Conference adopted a Convention and a supplementary Recommendation on Holidays with Pay in Agriculture. The Convention provides that workers employed in agriculture and related occupations shall be granted an annual holiday with pay after a period of continuous service with the same employer. The Convention leaves for national determination the period of qualifying service and the duration of the annual holiday to which workers shall be entitled. The Convention also leaves it to States Members who ratify to decide for themselves the manner in which provision should be made for holidays with pay in agriculture. It is laid down, however, that where the manner in which provision is made for holidays with pay permits, there shall be full preliminary consultation with the representative organisations of employers and workers and with any other specially qualified persons whom the competent authority deems it useful to consult. The Convention contains provision for more favourable treatment for holidays with pay for young workers and for the duration of the annual holiday with pay to increase with length of service. There is also provision for proportionate holidays with pay in cases where the period of continuous service is not of sufficient duration to qualify the worker for the full annual holiday. The holiday period may be divided within such limits as may be laid down nationally. Any agreement to relinquish the right to an annual holiday with pay or to forgo such a holiday shall be void. In cases where a worker is dismissed for a reason other than his own misconduct he is entitled to holiday remuneration for every day of holiday due to him in virtue of the Convention.

The Recommendation concerning holidays with pay in agriculture supplements the Convention. It recommends States Members to

apply, as rapidly as national conditions allow, provisions which include:—(a) the minimum length of holiday should be one working week for a period of one year's continuous service; (b) for young workers under 16 years of age, the minimum length of the holiday with pay should be two working weeks; (c) the right to a holiday with pay should not be affected by temporary interruptions due to sickness or accident, family events, or other similar circumstances; (d) care should be taken to ensure that, where holidays with pay could be divided, such division should not run counter to the recuperative purpose of the holiday; workers should therefore have the right to a period of continuous holiday which should not be less than a prescribed minimum.

Social Security

The Conference adopted a Convention concerning Minimum Standards of Social Security. The Convention contains parts dealing separately with the following nine branches of Social Security:—(a) medical care; (b) sickness benefit; (c) unemployment benefit; (d) old-age benefit; (e) employment injury benefit; (f) family benefit; (g) maternity benefit; (h) invalidity benefit; and (i) survivors' benefit. There are, in addition, a number of general provisions. To be able to ratify, a State Member must comply with the general provisions and must also comply with the requirements for at least three of the nine branches of social security with which the Convention deals. States Members are required to state in their ratification which are the branches for which they accept the obligations of the Convention. There are a number of articles providing for temporary exceptions from the full standards laid down in the Convention of which under-developed countries can avail themselves in order to be able to ratify. For each branch of social security the Convention lays down minimum requirements as to the proportion of workpeople or of the population who must be protected. For most of the branches this proportion must be not less than 50 per cent. of employees, or classes of gainfully occupied persons, amounting to not less than 20 per cent. of the residents of the country. The minimum conditions for the receipt of benefit, the duration of benefit, and the minimum rates of benefit, are also prescribed. The minimum rates of benefit may be fixed by reference to the previous earnings of the beneficiary, or to the average wage of a typical unskilled worker in the country concerned, or to the general subsistence level. The Convention allows for the inclusion of contributory insurance schemes, or schemes of social assistance, or schemes which combine both. The Convention can also be ratified on the strength of the voluntary insurance schemes which exist in some countries, provided these schemes satisfy certain defined criteria. If a country ratifies on the basis of a social assistance scheme involving a means test, it must provide for a substantial amount of the claimants' resources to be disregarded.

There are some provisions in the Convention dealing with the circumstances in which a distinction may be made between the persons in a country on grounds of nationality. A separate Resolution was, however, adopted by the Conference, asking the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider any appropriate measures for the establishment of an international instrument to deal with the situation of aliens and migrant workers in the social security field.

With regard to the item, Objectives and Advanced Standards of Social Security, which was included in the agenda for a first discussion, the Conference was unable in the time at its disposal to examine this question. A proposal to place it on the agenda of the next Session of the Conference was rejected. A Resolution was, however, adopted asking the Governing Body to re-examine the matter and to choose an appropriate time for placing it on the agenda of the Conference.

Co-operation between the Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organisations

The Conference adopted a Recommendation concerning co-operation between employers and workers at the level of the undertaking. It provides for appropriate steps to be taken to promote consultation and co-operation between employers and workers on matters of mutual concern not within the scope of collective bargaining machinery or not usually dealt with by other machinery concerned with the determination of terms and conditions of employment. The Recommendation goes on to say that in accordance with national custom or practice this consultation and co-operation should be (a) facilitated by the encouragement of voluntary agreements between the parties, or (b) promoted by laws and regulations, or (c) facilitated or promoted by a combination of these two methods.

In addition to the Recommendation, the Conference adopted a Resolution containing a number of provisions for the guidance of the parties or of the public authorities when making arrangements for consultation and co-operation at the level of the undertaking. It deals with such matters as the appointment and recall of workers' representatives, the representation of different categories of workers, the essential function of bodies for consultation and co-operation, the giving of regular information to these bodies about the activity of the undertaking and plans for the future, the provision of essential facilities to enable meetings to take place, non-disclosure of confidential information, and the protection of workers' representatives against victimisation.

Maternity Protection

A new Convention revising the Maternity Protection Convention (No. 3) of 1919 was adopted. It applies to women employed in industrial undertakings, and in non-industrial and agricultural occupations, including women wage-earners working at home. It provides for a period of maternity leave of at least six weeks

following confinement. The remaining six weeks can be taken either before or after, or partly before and partly after, the period of compulsory leave. The leave before the presumed date of confinement must be extended by any period elapsing between that date and the actual date of confinement. The twelve weeks' leave period can also be extended in cases of illness arising out of pregnancy or confinement. It is laid down that, while she is absent from work on maternity leave in accordance with the Convention, the worker shall receive cash and medical benefits to be provided either by means of compulsory social insurance or out of public funds; in either case they are to be provided as a matter of right to women who comply with the prescribed conditions. The cash benefits are to be sufficient for the full and healthy maintenance of the woman and her child in accordance with a suitable standard of living. The medical benefits laid down include pre-natal, confinement, and post-natal care by qualified midwives or medical practitioners, as well as hospital care where necessary. The Convention also provides that a mother who is nursing her child shall be allowed to interrupt her work for this purpose at a time or times to be prescribed by national laws or regulations. Women on maternity leave are to be protected against dismissal or notice of dismissal during their leave.

The Conference also adopted a Recommendation supplementing the Convention and, in some cases, recommending advances on the minimum standards laid down in it. The Recommendation deals with maternity leave, benefits, facilities for nursing mothers and infants, protection of employment, and protection of the health of employed women during the maternity period.

Protection of the Health of Workers in Places of Employment

The Conference adopted certain conclusions, on which further consultation with Governments will take place in preparation for a second discussion of this subject at the next session of the Conference. The Conference decided that the question whether the conclusions adopted should be embodied in a Convention or a Recommendation should be left over until the next Session. Meanwhile, the International Labour Office will prepare alternative texts of international regulations based on the conclusions adopted by the Conference. These will take the form of (1) a Recommendation only; and (2) a Convention supplemented by a Recommendation. The conclusions which are to form the basis of these draft international regulations are in three parts. The first part deals with the notification of occupational diseases to the labour inspectorate or other authority concerned with means for the protection of workers. It is proposed that all diseases which may be considered to arise from employment should be subject to the requirements as to notification. The conclusions contain a schedule of diseases which should, in any case, be subject to these requirements. The second part of the conclusions is concerned with technical measures for the control of dangers to health. It suggests the taking of appropriate measures to ensure that the general working environment of work-places is so maintained as to provide adequate protection to the health of workers. This includes measures dealing with such matters as dirt and refuse, working space, lighting, atmospheric conditions, sanitary conveniences, drinking water and washing accommodation, and noise and vibration. Other proposals made in this part of the conclusions are for measures to encourage the substitution of harmless or less harmful substances for harmful ones and for steps of various kinds to protect workers from the effects of harmful substances. The measures suggested include the use of separate rooms or buildings, the employment of enclosed apparatus, mechanical exhaust, or the provision of protective clothing and equipment. (This part of the conclusions is supplemented by a Resolution setting out in some

detail various types of measures for eliminating or reducing risks of workers becoming exposed to, or in contact with, harmful substances or radiations). The third part of the conclusions deals with the medical examination of workers engaged in occupations involving risks to their health. It is proposed to leave for national determination the questions as to which risks and in which circumstances medical examination is to be carried out. It is proposed that the employment of workers in occupations involving special risks to health should be conditional upon an initial medical examination and upon periodical re-examination.

Another Resolution adopted by the Conference on this item of the agenda suggests that the application of the principle of the substitution of harmless or less harmful substances for harmful ones would be facilitated by the collection and diffusion at the international level of information on the problems arising and the progress made in this field. It therefore invites the Governing Body to instruct the International Labour Office to assemble and promote exchanges of information on the technical possibility of substitution. The Resolution also invites the Governing Body to consider whether the question of the adoption of Conventions making substitution obligatory should be placed on the agenda of the Conference in cases where its technical and economic possibility has been demonstrated.

Regulation of the Employment of Young Persons in Underground work in Coal Mines

This item has been placed on the agenda of the Conference by the Governing Body for a general discussion on the understanding that it might be regarded as a first discussion if the Conference decided to proceed to draft international regulations. The Conference adopted three Resolutions on this subject. The first Resolution deals with a number of matters relating to the employment of young workers underground in coal mines, comprising minimum age for underground employment; vocational guidance; vocational training; medical examination; night work; rest pauses and holidays; and inspection services. In respect of each of these questions the Resolution lays down principles on the basis of which the Conference felt these various matters should be regulated. By a second Resolution the Conference decided to place the question of the minimum age for admission to underground employment on the agenda of the next session with a view to the adoption of a Recommendation. A third Resolution asks the Governing Body to refer the questions of social security and social welfare facilities and services to the next session of the Coal Mines Industrial Committee for further study with regard to all workers in coal mines.

Resolutions

The Conference adopted three Resolutions on other subjects. One of these, presented by a number of workers' delegates, concerned the independence of the trade union movement. The Resolution states that the fundamental mission of the trade union movement is the social and economic advancement of the workers and refers to the important role which it can play in promoting social and economic development and the advancement of the community as a whole in each country. For these purposes, the Resolution says, it is essential for the trade union movement to preserve its freedom and independence. The Resolution then goes on to elaborate certain conditions which need to be fulfilled if that freedom and independence are to be preserved. The other Resolutions which were adopted dealt with assistance to under-developed countries, and with the effective prosecution in all countries of the aims and objectives of the International Labour Organisation in conditions of freedom and security.

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 243 to 261.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during May by 9,000 (2,000 males and 7,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,143,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 20,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 45,000, and other industries and services an increase of 34,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 6,000 from 23,480,000 to 23,474,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 467,445 to 440,054 between 12th May and 16th June. There was a fall of 12,085 in the case of males and 15,306 in the case of females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in June at 129. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during June resulted

in an aggregate increase estimated at £146,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 609,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, and in baking, milk distribution in England and Wales, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, and rubber manufacture.

Retail Prices

At 17th June, 1952, the retail prices index was 138 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 135 at 13th May and with 125 at 19th June, 1951. The rise in the index during the month under review was mainly due to higher prices for meat, meat products and tea. There were also small increases in the average prices of a number of other items, but the average levels of prices for clothing and household textiles were a little lower than at a month earlier.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during June in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was nearly 66,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 233,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 157, and, in addition, 21 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of workers employed in motor car manufacture at Dagenham.

TRAINING WITHIN INDUSTRY FOR SUPERVISORS

An article in the February, 1950, issue of this GAZETTE (page 41) explained why the scheme known as Training Within Industry, which seeks to develop three of the essential skills required of supervisors (namely, skill in instructing, skill in leading, and skill in improving methods) was introduced in this country. The article also outlined the methods used in presenting the training programmes and gave details of the progress which had been made.

Since the article appeared, there have been further developments in the use of T.W.I. and it has now been adopted by over 3,000 firms. The number of supervisors who are known to the Ministry of Labour and National Service to have been trained in the three T.W.I. programmes is:—Job Instruction, 208,092; Job Relations, 137,867; and Job Methods, 41,374. A total of 1,845 Trainers have been trained to present the Job Instruction programme, 1,366 Job Relations and 687 the Job Methods Programme.

T.W.I. continues to be used in a wide range of industries, including engineering, food processing, retail distribution, clothing, textiles, and oil production and distribution. Undertakings of medium and small size are using it to an increasing extent.

An effective method of "follow-up" to ensure continued use of the training by supervisors is of primary importance and the Ministry of Labour and National Service has devised a four-day training course for firms' representatives who, in addition to their normal duties, will assist and encourage supervisors to use T.W.I. methods. This course, known as the "Follow-up Course", covers the three programmes and is rapidly gaining in popularity. Its purpose is to give a thorough understanding of T.W.I. principles and coaching in the ways and means of encouraging and assisting supervisors to make full use of their training.

Interchange of experience in the use of the Scheme is afforded by Regional T.W.I. Associations. The membership of these Associations is composed of representatives of firms whose supervisors have been trained under the Scheme. Their object is to develop and encourage effective appreciation of T.W.I. methods. Although they are quite independent, there is close co-operation between the Ministry and these Associations, which have rendered valuable assistance in modifying and revising the content of the T.W.I. programmes.

In order to keep T.W.I. users abreast of current events the Ministry issues a bulletin, "T.W.I. Topics", at three-monthly intervals. The July, 1952, issue contains an article entitled, "How to use and get results from T.W.I." This article emphasises that good results from T.W.I. can only be obtained if its introduction and practical use have been carefully planned, and goes on to illustrate that successful planning contains five stages—Introduction, Organisation, Training, Application and Assessment. Copies of the bulletin can be obtained on application to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Training Department, (T.7.), Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1., or any of the Ministry's Regional Offices. Information on any aspect of T.W.I. can also be obtained from these sources.

WAGE REGULATION PROPOSALS

The Minister of Labour and National Service has been giving consideration to wage regulation proposals submitted to him by Wages Councils in the following trades:—Hairdressing undertakings; retail food (England and Wales); retail food (Scotland); laundry; retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (Great Britain); retail bookselling and stationery trades (Great Britain); retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades (England and Wales); retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades (Scotland); boot and shoe repairing (Great Britain); sugar confectionery and food preserving (Great Britain); fur (Great Britain); retail furnishing and allied trades (Great Britain).

After a careful review of all the relevant circumstances, the Minister has referred these proposals back to the Wages Councils with the following observations: "As explained in the statement by the Chancellor to the National Joint Advisory Council on 15th May, the present economic circumstances are such that proposals for wages increases must be considered with full regard to the national interest. These proposals should accordingly be considered in the light of that statement".

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C., to be Chairman and Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., M.A., J.P., and Mr. J. W. Bowen, C.B.E., J.P., to be members of a Board of Arbitration to determine the difference between the Durham County Council and the Joint Emergency Committee of the Professions.

The Board's terms of reference are:—"It being accepted by the parties that the professional employees of the County Council represented by the Joint Emergency Committee of the Professions, namely dentists, doctors, professional engineers, midwives, nurses and teachers should not as a condition of employment be required to belong to a trade union or professional organisations the Board are asked to determine:—(i) whether the present regulations of the Council governing the making of applications for extended sick pay are in conflict with the principle of voluntary membership of a trade union or professional organisations and should therefore be withdrawn; or (ii) whether the

regulations are made in the proper exercise of the discretion vested in the Council in the granting of extended sick pay and are not in conflict with the principle of voluntary membership of a trade union or professional organisation."

The Board met in London on 15th July.

DISPUTE CONCERNING D. C. THOMSON AND COMPANY LIMITED: REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY

The Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour and National Service to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute between D. C. Thomson and Company, Ltd., and certain workpeople, members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 164) has issued its Report.* The Minute of Appointment by which the Court was set up drew attention to the fact that the Minister had "cause to apprehend that there may be an extension of the dispute which would involve other workpeople and other employers and cause inconvenience to the public."

The Court, which consisted of Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C. (Chairman), Sir John Falconer, and Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, C.B.E., held eleven public meetings between 21st May and 10th June to hear evidence, and it has held three subsequent private meetings to consider its Report, which is unanimous.

The Report is in three parts. The first part, dealing with the history of the dispute, describes the origin of the firm's non-union policy after the General Strike in 1926, traces the approaches made to the firm by the trade unions during the past ten years, and seeks to explain the viewpoints of the company and the unions in the issues of principle which divide them. It describes the dismissals from the Manchester and Glasgow works of the firm this year which were the forerunners of the strike at Glasgow last April, and gives an account of the circumstances of that strike.

The second part of the Report is mainly concerned with the extension of the dispute outside the immediate field of Thomson's employment. It shows how the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants appealed for support from other printing unions and from the trade union movement as a whole and indicates the consequences of that appeal, both in the paper making industry and in the newspaper distribution trade. There is a description also of events after the setting up of the Court, including the legal proceedings, and reference is made to the possibilities of an extension of the field of dispute. Attention is devoted in particular to the actions and attitude of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, which is the Union primarily concerned, in the trouble at the paper mills and in the newspaper distribution trade.

In the third part of the Report, the Court seeks to assess the significance of the events which the first two parts describe. The Report points out that D. C. Thomson and Company, Ltd., have acted in every respect within the law and that, equally, the trade unions, in trying to establish for the employees of the company the principle of freedom of association, have done nothing which was not in accordance with their strict legal right.

In dealing with the firm's attitude, the Court makes the following main points:—

(1) One of the main reasons why the firm adopted their policy of non-unionism after the General Strike was to insure against future industrial disturbances in their business due to any form of union organisation or interference. A further reason is said to be to protect those of their employees who had not joined in the General Strike.

(2) Whatever the original motive, the firm's policy would no longer seem to protect either the firm or its employees, nor does it seem likely that it will do so again.

(3) It is unfortunate, in the opinion of the Court, that the company left unanswered so many of the courteous approaches made by the Trade Unions between 1942 and 1951.

(4) One result of the firm's insistence that their employees should sign an undertaking not to join a trade union while in the firm's employ is that a number of individual members of their staff have felt constrained to sign an undertaking repugnant to their conscience. The Court does not seek to condone the action of workers who break their signed undertaking, but it views with misgiving a requirement by an employer which can lead to such action on the part of men whose honourableness is not otherwise in question.

(5) In view of the time which has elapsed since the General Strike, the present-day trend of industrial relations, the difficulties in which the present dispute has involved not only the company but neutral undertakings and the inconvenience which it is causing the public, the company might think it well again to consider in the light of all the circumstances whether they should continue to insist on their present undertaking.

The main points made by the Court regarding the attitude of the trade unions are as follows:—

(1) The Printing and Kindred Trade Federation and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants have said that they wish to localise the dispute. Certain actions of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants have clearly not been in accordance with this desire, and in the main the dispute has not been localised.

* Report of a Court of Inquiry into a Dispute between D. C. Thomson and Company Limited and certain workpeople, members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. Cmd. 8607. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4d. post free).

(2) The National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers has admitted that it has broken its agreements with employers, both in the papermaking and in the newspaper distribution trades. The Court finds it paradoxical that unions should acknowledge that collective bargaining is a highly important form of industrial control and yet should be prepared to break their agreements with employers not directly connected with a dispute and who are observing a neutral attitude. The Court thinks it is not difficult to forecast how long collective bargaining could be expected to continue as an effective instrument if it came to be thought that there was no sanctity behind agreements and that parties were at liberty to break them at will.

(3) The National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers, whose views are apparently shared by the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants, is unable to give any assurance that with the issue of the Report attempts will not be made to intensify or extend pressure on neutral parties. Such pressure could be extended, it seems, so as to close at least temporarily the businesses of those relying on collective agreements with attendant inconvenience to the public at large.

(4) The Court therefore suggests that the unions should consider, in the light of the general public interest, the wisdom of steps which if pressed would disrupt industry on a wide scale and bring inconvenience and hardship on both the public and their own members.

The Report concludes: "In these difficult times, situations such as have led to the appointment of this Court of Inquiry are to be deplored, and should not be allowed to develop in any industry when the resources of discussion and concession have not been fully utilised."

SAFETY IN MINES RESEARCH IN 1950

The 29th Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research, 1950, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 1½d. post free). This Report is presented by the Director of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment of the Ministry of Fuel and Power and continues the series of Reports which, up to and including that for 1946, were issued by the Safety in Mines Research Board.

The introduction to the Report quotes the terms of reference of the Safety in Mines Research (Advisory) Board, established in February, 1950, by the Minister of Fuel and Power:—"To keep under review and give advice on the general scope, organisation and progress of the research work of the Ministry of Fuel and Power on safety in mines." The Board, it is stated, is reviewing the research programmes of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment and safety research in progress elsewhere. Meetings of this Board and regular meetings between the Scientific Department of the National Coal Board, and the Safety in Mines Research Establishment, as well as many informal meetings, promote the close co-operation essential to many of the research programmes and ensure that the best use is made of the results of research. Reference is made also to the day-to-day co-operation of H.M. Inspectors of Mines in the work of the Research Establishment and to the collaboration of the British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association, the Pneumoconiosis Research Unit of the Medical Research Council, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and other organisations and individuals.

A short account is given in the Report of the Sixth International Conference of Directors of Safety in Mines Research, which was held at Verneuil in France in July, 1950.

In a general review of progress in research in 1950 the Report says that need for improvement in the methods and organisation of fire prevention underground was emphasised by the disaster at Creswell Colliery in September, 1950. Experiments into the ignition of a jammed conveyor belt by the friction on the driving roller were already being undertaken before the accident occurred. On the recommendation of the Board that research into dangers from fire should be extended a Fire Section was established at the Buxton Research Station. The new Section, in addition to conducting research, will assist in presenting to the mining industry the considerable knowledge of fire prevention already accumulated in other industries and laboratories. The section of the Report devoted to fire and explosion hazards also describes experiments on the use of fluorescent lighting of the coal face and investigations into the intrinsic safety of electrical equipment. It is mentioned that the standard of intrinsic safety evolved as a result of the work of the Safety in Mines Research Establishment has been adopted by the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for use in industries other than mining.

Other sections of the Report deal in detail with researches relating to the detection of flaws in metals, with other safety problems in connection with the use and maintenance of mining gear, and describe the work which is being done by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment, as part of a national programme of research, on dust control and the prevention of pneumoconiosis. There is a note on the statistical study of accidents and a brief report of the work of the testing services.

The Report is followed by appendices containing details of the fire research programme adopted by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment with the agreement of the Advisory Board, synopses of reports on researches and other papers published in 1950, and particulars of instructional aids which have been prepared by the Research Establishment.

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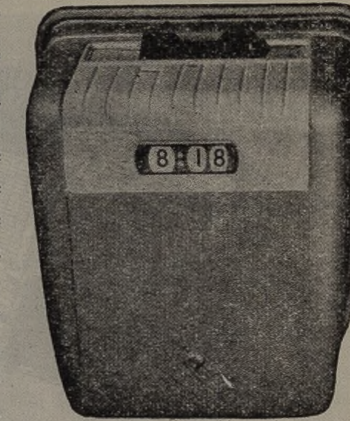
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EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1952

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the first quarter of 1952 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to the mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, which in the first quarter of 1952 produced about 1.0 per cent. of the total quantity of saleable coal.

Earnings in the First Quarter of 1952

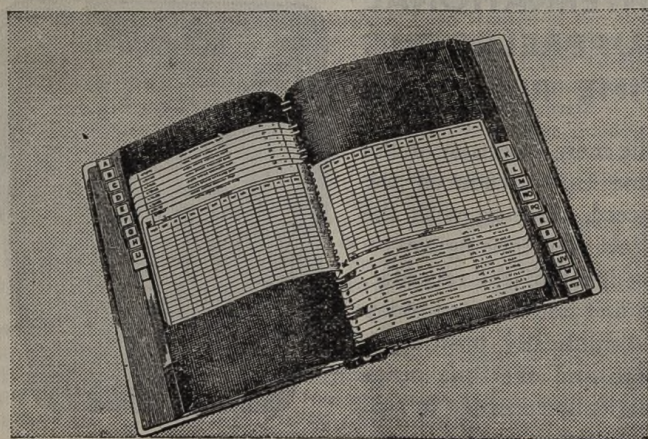
—	Cash Earnings		Value of Allowances in Kind		Total	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):						
(i) Per Man-shift worked—						
At the Face	51	1-9	2	2-2	53	4-1
All Underground	44	3-7	2	0-2	46	3-9
Surface	29	8-0	1	8-6	31	4-6
All Workers	40	9-7	1	11-3	42	9-0
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week—						
At the Face	259	2	11	1	270	3
All Underground	236	6	10	9	247	3
Surface	172	7	10	0	182	7
All Workers	222	2	10	7	232	9

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for all workers of all ages ranged from 37s. 4-5d. in Somerset and 39s. 4-4d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 48s. 3-9d. in Nottinghamshire and 48s. 8-8d. in Kent. The average earnings per wage-earner per week, including the value of allowances in kind, ranged from 215s. 11d. in Lancashire and Cheshire and 216s. 9d. in Shropshire to 264s. 7d. in Leicestershire and 265s. 4d. in South Derbyshire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers 21 years and over in Great Britain during the first quarter of 1952 amounted to 44s. 5d. per man-shift worked and 242s. 7d. per week.

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CONDITIONS OF WORK IN COTTON MILLS

The Joint Advisory Committee on Conditions of Work in the Cotton Industry has submitted to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories the second interim report of its technical sub-committee on mule spinners' cancer. The report* of this sub-committee and the observations of the Advisory Committee have now been published.

The first report, which was published in 1945 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1945, page 127) dealt with the prevention of mule spinners' cancer and the provision of mechanical methods of wiping down carriage tops and roller beams of mules. That report recommended, *inter alia*, that oils used for lubrication of spinning mules should conform to a specification laid down, which was related to the specific refractivity and specific gravity of such lubricating oils, until such time as non-carcinogenic oils became available. Since that time highly refined hydro carbon oils of petroleum origin, known as "Technical White Oils", have become available and from experimental work carried out during the last four years it is believed that, provided such oils conform to a new type of specification based on colour and viscosity, they are likely to be biologically inactive. This second report gives the views of the Committee on these white oils, the results of tests carried out, and their recommendations as to their general adoption in the trade.

REPORT OF NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD FOR 1951

The Fifth Annual Report of the National Dock Labour Board, covering the year ended 29th December, 1951, has recently been presented to the Minister of Labour and National Service.

The Report states that the level of employment on the docks in 1951 was higher than in any of the ten years since dock labour schemes were first set up. The dock labour force averaged 80,088 during the year, compared with 75,264 in 1950. The expansion of the labour force was necessary to meet the increasing volume of work due to the heavy import and export programme, and it involved special attention to the training of certain types of specialist workers. The Board express concern at the numbers of such specially trained workers who subsequently resign.

The total cost of operating the dock labour scheme in 1951 was £3,426,088, of which operational costs accounted for £3,027,630, £112,011 was spent on welfare, and £286,447 represented capital costs, including provision for loss in market value of securities. Operational costs include attendance money, guarantee make-up, holiday pay, cost of transferring workers from one port to another, training of workers, National Insurance contributions, and administration. Despite the substantial increase in the registers, higher holiday rates of pay, and other increases in expenses, operational costs were £60,000 lower in 1951 than in the previous year. The saving, the Report says, was entirely attributable to the exceptionally high volume of dock work throughout the year. It provided employment for an average of over 63,500 men and brought about a reduction of nearly £350,000 in expenditure on attendance money and guarantee make-up.

The size and persistence of labour shortages, particularly in the first and third quarters of the year, caused anxiety. Local shortages are normally met by the daily transfer of labour from nearby ports, or by period transfers on a billeting basis from more distant ports. The numbers of both daily transfers and period transfers showed a marked increase in 1951, and there was a large increase also in the average number of non-registered workers employed to meet urgent short-term needs. In spite of these measures employers' requirements could not always be met. It was the Board's policy to relate recruitment to the main register to continuing rather than "peak" labour requirements. By the end of the year, the Report says, it was clear from the falling shortages and rising surpluses of labour that the National Board's resistance to local demands for additional recruitment had been justified.

There was a decline in 1951 in the number of excused attendances, and voluntary absenteeism did not present a serious problem. A higher percentage of sickness was caused by the influenza epidemic of January and early February, but the percentage of absence due to injuries showed no change. The fact that absence due to injuries did not increase, although there were many newcomers to dock work, is attributed to speedy treatment of casualties and to the attention given by Local Safety Committees to the prevention and avoidance of accidents.

The gross average earnings of daily workers during 1951 were £9 16s. 6d. a week, compared with £8 12s. 10d. in 1950. The increase was due, it is estimated, in almost equal proportions to increased rates of pay and to the exceptional opportunities of employment available. Strikes and other stoppages during the year involved an average of 1½ per cent. of the workers' register, compared with only one-half of 1 per cent. in 1950, and caused the direct loss of 339,878 man-days. Over 330,000 man-days were lost in three ports, London, Liverpool and Manchester, and over 211,000 of the total loss of time in man-days related to disputes over the National Docks Agreement of 5th February, 1951.

During the year, seven new medical centres were opened and six more centres and three first-aid rooms were under construction at the end of the year. The number of treatments increased from nearly 200,000 in 1950 to over 240,000 in 1951. A policy for medical

*Mule Spinners' Cancer. Second Interim Report of the Joint Advisory Committee of the Cotton Industry. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

services in small ports has been agreed by the Board and the National Joint Council, and a preliminary survey of conditions and requirements was in preparation at the end of the year. In connection with general welfare activities, reference is made to the booklet "Welfare among Dock Workers" (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February,

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952

The Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952*, which received the Royal Assent on 26th June, provides for increasing the rates of allowances under the Family Allowances Act, 1945, and the rates or amounts of contributions and benefits under the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1951.

A Report† by the Government Actuary, which dealt in detail with the financial effects of the changes in rates, was presented to Parliament when the Bill was introduced, and has been published as a Command Paper.

The main changes which the Act makes in relation to allowances, benefits, and pensions are as follows. The present family allowance of 5s. a week for each child in a family after the first will be increased to 8s. a week. The basic weekly rates of unemployment and sickness benefits for adults and of retirement pensions will be increased from 26s. for a single person and 42s. for a married couple to 32s. 6d. and 54s. respectively; there will no longer be a distinction in the rate of retirement pension between those persons who reached pensionable age before 1st October, 1951, and those who reached it after that date. Widow's pension will be increased from 26s. to 32s. 6d. The weekly rate of injury benefit will be increased from 45s. to 55s. a week for a single person and from 61s. to 76s. 6d. a week for a married couple. The 100 per cent. disablement pension will also be increased from 45s. to 55s. a week and there will be proportionate increases for lower assessments and in the gratuities for assessments below 20 per cent. Widows' pensions under the Industrial Injuries Scheme which are at present payable at 30s. will be increased to 37s. a week.

The main new rates of weekly contributions, including the industrial injuries contributions, are shown in the Table below.

Class of Insured Person	Weekly Rate of Contribution	
	Payable by Insured Person	Payable by Employer
	s. d.	s. d.
Employed Persons:		
Men aged 18 and over	5 9	5 0
Women aged 18 and over	4 6	3 11
Boys under 18	3 5	3 0
Girls under 18	2 9	2 4
Self-Employed Persons:		
Men aged 18 and over	7 5	—
Women aged 18 and over	6 2	—
Boys under 18	4 4	—
Girls under 18	3 9	—
Non-Employed Persons:		
Men aged 18 and over	5 7	—
Women aged 18 and over	4 5	—
Boys under 18	3 3	—
Girls under 18	2 8	—

On 27th June the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952 (Commencement) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1249 (C.7); price 2d. net, 3½d. post free), which came into force on 2nd July. The Order fixes the dates from which the increases are to be payable and the date from which the higher national insurance and industrial injuries contribution rates will operate. The dates prescribed are 24th July for unemployment benefit, sickness benefit, widow's benefit (other than widow's retirement pension), and benefits under the Industrial Injuries scheme; 2nd September for family allowances and guardian's allowances; and 29th September for retirement pensions (including widow's retirement pension). The higher contribution rates will be introduced from 6th October.

Information regarding the new rates of weekly contributions is given in leaflet N.I. 70, issued by the Ministry of National Insurance; and detailed particulars of the new weekly rates of benefit are contained in leaflets N.I. 71 and N.I. 72. Copies of these leaflets may be obtained from any local office of the Ministry of National Insurance or the Ministry of Labour and National Service. It will not be necessary for beneficiaries to take any action to secure the increased rates until announcements are made about the methods by which the various increases in benefits will be paid.

Second Interim Report by the Government Actuary

An interim review of the operation of the National Insurance Act, 1946, has been made, in accordance with the terms of the Act by the Government Actuary, whose Report has been submitted

* 15 and 16 Geo. 6 and 1 Eliz. 2, Ch. 29. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10½d. post free).

† Family Allowances and National Insurance Bill, 1952. Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill. Cmd. 8518. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

page 52) which set out details of the many activities initiated, assisted or developed up to the end of 1951. The Report therefore passes in brief review only the main features of the year.

The Report is followed by appendices giving statistical information and the Balance Sheet and accounts of the Board for the year.

to the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. The Report, which relates to the year ended 31st March, 1951, has been published as a House of Commons Paper*.

Insured Population

The Government Actuary quotes estimates of the numbers of the insured population in 1950. The figures were computed on the basis of a 3 per cent. sample of the contribution cards for each of the four groups of insured persons exchanging cards at the beginning of March, June, September, and December. The sample was analysed by sex and by insurance class (*i.e.*, between employed contributors, self-employed contributors, non-employed contributors, and non-contributing persons), and the results were used to calculate the numbers of the insured population in the various categories. This method had advantages, because it is only at the time of exchange of cards that up-to-date particulars of the insurance class of a contributor can be readily obtained; moreover, comparison of the quarterly totals affords a means of assessing any possible trend in total numbers or in the numbers in different classes. The average figures so obtained may, it is stated, reasonably be taken to represent the position at any time during the year.

The figures show that there was no marked change, compared with the previous year, in the numbers of the insured population. Contributions were paid in respect of a total of nearly 23,250,000 persons, comprising about 16 million men, 2,750,000 married women†, and 4,500,000 single women (including widows and divorced women). Of the total, nearly 21,250,000 were working for employers, nearly 1,500,000 were self-employed, and between 500,000 and 600,000 were non-employed persons. In addition, a number of persons of insurable age were registered for insurance but were exempted from paying contributions. At the end of the year 1950, about 120,000 men and 110,000 single women were recorded as students or unpaid apprentices; about 50,000 men and 140,000 single women who were self-employed or non-employed were registered but obtained exemption because their incomes were under £104 a year; and about 70,000 self-employed or non-employed widow beneficiaries elected not to contribute. In total, there were roughly 200,000 men and 300,000 single women who were registered but not required to contribute. Large numbers of married women are also included in the category of persons exempted from paying contributions, but it is not possible to give information in respect of these.

National Insurance Funds

The Report refers to the Accounts of the National Insurance Funds for the financial year 1950-51, which have already been published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 52); and a summary statement of the transactions of the Funds during the financial year 1950-51, with figures for 1949-50 for comparison, is included as an Appendix to the Report. The total funds increased in 1950-51 by £146 million, compared with £137.5 million in the previous financial year. Nearly the whole of the increase was retained in the National Insurance Fund, the balance in the Reserve Fund being maintained at about £786.5 million. The total at March, 1951, taking the Insurance Fund and the Reserve Fund together, stood at £1,266 million. The balance in the National Insurance Fund rose between 5th July, 1948, and 31st March, 1951, from about £100 million to about £480 million. The result of the financial changes brought about by the National Insurance Act, 1951, is that further large increases in the size of the Fund are unlikely, but by the time the Act became effective in October, 1951, the balance had risen by a further £80 million to about £560 million. The National Insurance Fund is intended to meet any fluctuations encountered in the day-to-day working of the scheme, for which purpose a balance of £100 million was originally deemed adequate, and the Government Actuary suggests that it should now be sufficient to retain £250 million in the National Insurance Fund and transfer the balance, amounting to £300 million or more, to the Reserve Fund.

The Report states that the income of the Insurance Fund was about £532 million, compared with about £524 million in the previous year. The rise in payments from the Exchequer accounted for £4 million of the increase, and the remainder was due to additional interest accruing owing to the continued increase in the balance in the Fund. Expenditure was about £386 million, which was £1 million less than in the previous year. On the basis of the original estimates for the 1946 Bill, the total expected income was £464 million and expenditure was expected to be £470 million. The excess of actual receipts over the sum expected was due to there being a larger proportion of persons in the employed class than was estimated and to more contributions per annum being paid because unemployment was much lighter and sickness somewhat lighter than was assumed. The main cause of the large saving in outgoings was, as in the previous year, the very low cost of unemployment benefit. Unemployment during the year amounted to

* National Insurance Act, 1946. Second Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March, 1951. H.C. 207 (Session 1951-52). H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net (10½d. post free).

† This figure excludes those married women at work who were insured under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act only.

an average of only about 1½ per cent. of all persons in the employed class.

Included in the Report are separate sections giving more detailed information with regard to each of the benefits individually. In the section dealing with sickness benefit, it is stated that nearly £66 million was paid in benefit for 43 million weeks of sickness, equal to about two weeks for every contributor for benefit. In discussing retirement pensions, the Report draws attention to the expected increase from 1958 onwards in the proportion of the elderly population in receipt of pensions, and to the increase of nearly 50 per cent. which is expected to take place in the total population over pensionable age in the next 25 years. There will thus be increased proportions of pensioners in a much enlarged elderly population and, as a result, the cost of retirement pensions is likely to double in the course of the next 25 years. The working population will probably remain almost constant in numbers over that period. For every retiree or age pensioner in the population now there are about six persons in the contributor class; by 1977 there will, on present estimates, be only three.

Classification of Women in Business with their Husbands

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of regulations which would make changes in the classification for national insurance purposes of women in business with their husbands.

The new regulations would entitle a wife who is engaged in business with her husband or is employed by him in his business to be insured as a self-employed person, provided that the employment ordinarily occupies her for twenty-four hours or more each week and that her earnings from it are 20s. a week or more.

Under the existing regulations only wives who are partners or similarly associated with their husbands in business and satisfy the other conditions mentioned are entitled to be insured as self-employed persons for that occupation. The wife who is employed by her husband in his business is at present classed as a non-employed person.

Copies of the preliminary draft of the regulations, which are entitled the National Insurance (Classification) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1952, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

Increase of Benefits Paid at less than Standard Rates

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Increase of Benefits and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1952. As it was considered a matter of urgency that the Regulations should come into operation without delay, provisional regulations entitled the National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Provisional Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1251; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), were made on 27th June by the Minister of National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury. These Regulations, which came into operation on 3rd July, are in the same terms as the corresponding draft regulations.

The main effect of the Regulations is that those persons whose national insurance benefit is at a rate less than the standard rate because of a deficient record of contributions will have their rate of benefit increased approximately in proportion to the increase in the appropriate standard rate provided by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952. The Regulations also make special provisions relating to the payment of additional benefit in the case of persons not residing in Great Britain.

Provision is also made for increases in other rates of benefit below the standard rates by Regulations made in consequence of the enactment of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952. The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1250; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), relate to certain benefits payable under regulations made under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. The National Insurance

SPREADING THE INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY LOAD NEXT WINTER

The Report* of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee, containing proposals for spreading the industrial electricity load in the winter of 1952-53, has recently been published. The Government have accepted the recommendations contained in the Report and Regional Boards for Industry are being asked to make the necessary arrangements in co-operation with industrial and other organisations concerned.

Reference is made by the Sub-Committee to their Report, made in August, 1951, for the winter of 1951-52. It was then recommended that industry should endeavour, by load-spreading measures, to reduce the load at peak hours by at least 20 per cent., that the load-spreading measures should apply between

*Report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee, July, 1952. H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

(Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions (Transitional) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1252; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), relate to rates of benefit payable under the Transitional regulations made under the National Insurance Act, 1946. The effect of these Instruments, which came into operation on 3rd July, is to increase the relevant rates of benefit in order to bring them into conformity with the higher rates payable directly under the appropriate Act by virtue of the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952.

Time Limits for Benefit Claims and Obtaining Benefit

On 23rd June the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, and jointly with the Postmaster General so far as relates to payment of benefit through the Post Office, made the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1207; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free). The preliminary draft of these Regulations and the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1952, were submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee and, as a matter of urgency, Provisional Regulations were made and brought into operation (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 128). The Committee gave their approval, subject to any amendment necessary to combine the two drafts into a single statutory instrument, in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 219, price 3d. net (4½d. post free).

The new Regulations came into operation on 1st July. Apart from minor drafting amendments and the revocation of the Provisional Regulations, the Regulations reproduce the provisions of the two preliminary drafts. They amend the National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948, by varying certain of the existing time limits relating either to the claiming of benefit, disqualifications for late claim or the obtaining payment of benefit, by amplifying the provisions for determining the date on which any benefit is receivable, and by providing for leaving certain periods out of account in calculating the time limit for obtaining payment of benefit after it is receivable. They also consolidate the provisions of those regulations relating to the times for claiming benefit and for giving notice of incapacity and the disqualifications for late claims and notices.

Regulations, which were also made by the Minister of National Insurance on 23rd June, and came into operation on 1st July, amend the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Regulations, 1948. They give effect to the recommendations made by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council in their recent Report (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 167) by varying certain of the time limits for claiming benefit, and the provisions relating both to forfeiture for late claims and to the extinguishment of the right to sums on account of benefit which are not obtained within the prescribed time. They also amplify the provisions for determining the date on which any benefit is receivable, and provide for leaving certain periods out of account in calculating the time limit for obtaining payment of benefit after it is receivable.

Copies of the Regulations, which are entitled the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1208), may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

Review of Availability Condition for Receipt of Unemployment Benefit

The Minister of National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to review the operation of the availability condition for unemployment benefit in relation to persons who place abnormal restrictions on the type of work they will accept and persons engaged in occupations subsidiary to their normal work, and to say whether any change is desirable.

The Committee will consider representations by or on behalf of persons affected, which should be sent in writing to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 30 Euston Square, London, N.W.1, before 1st October.

the hours of 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday and should be continued from the beginning of November, 1951, to the end of March, 1952, and that there should be an adjustment of customary hours of work where necessary (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1951, page 312). The measures taken proved effective, the Report states, and following a review of the position in February, 1952, the Sub-Committee recommended that the arrangements should be relaxed at the discretion of Regional Boards as from 1st March, 1952.

The Report for 1952-53 states that in 1952 an increase of about 1,160 megawatts is expected in the maximum output capacity of the British Electricity Authority. It is, however, estimated that the peak demand in the coming winter will be greater than the supply by about 1,000 megawatts in average weather conditions, 1,600 megawatts in cold spells and 2,400 megawatts in severe

weather. The estimated deficiency is less than that for last winter but nevertheless, the Sub-Committee consider, there is need to continue arrangements for industrial load-spreading if the risk of dislocation of industry by severe load-shedding is to be avoided. They therefore recommend that industrial consumers and commercial consumers with a load of over 20 kilowatts should take steps at peak hours, i.e., from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays, throughout the period from 1st November, 1952, to 31st January, 1953, to reduce the load by at least 10 per cent. of the maximum demand that would have been made in the winter of 1951-52 had there been no reduction by load-spreading. This reduction, it is considered, can be made without the necessity for any large-scale "staggering" of working hours, but the Sub-Committee direct attention to the need for the maximum use of private generating plant.

The Report says that it appears more than ever necessary this year that Regional Boards should have discretion to take full account of changing circumstances in their regions. It is accordingly recommended that the Regional Boards should have discretion to vary the target figure in the light of regional circumstances, including the movement of trade and consequently of

EDUCATION IN 1951

The Report of the Ministry of Education for 1951 has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8554) under the title "Education in 1951", price 6s. net (6s. 3d. post free).

The number of pupils on the registers of maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (other than special and nursery schools) in England and Wales in January, 1951, was 5,737,698, an increase of 86,543 over the figure for January, 1950. While the total number of children under five years of age in primary schools or departments rose by 5,500 to 154,000 between January, 1950, and January, 1951, there was, during the same period, a decrease of 62,000 in the number of children aged five, and, consequently, a slight relaxation of the pressure on infant school accommodation. There was a slight increase during 1951, from 165,763 to 169,757, in the number of pupils aged 15 and 16, but the number aged 17 and over fell from 32,137 to 30,686.

During 1951, 334 new primary and secondary schools were completed and brought into use, and 1,130 were under construction at the end of the year.

The total estimated number of full-time teachers employed in maintained or assisted primary and secondary schools (other than special schools) was 221,250 in January, 1952, including 84,000 men and 137,250 women. The increase of about 5,000 during 1951 included a small final contribution from the emergency training scheme. The last courses under the scheme were completed during the year and the Report points out that, as this contribution cannot be repeated and as there is a continuing shortage of women students entering training colleges, the increase in the number of teachers in the next few years cannot be maintained at the 1951 level. It was necessary to continue during the year the scheme by which a maximum establishment of women teachers is fixed for each local education authority. Despite some improvement in the distribution of the available teachers, about two-thirds of the local authorities in England and Wales were still, in October, 1951, unable to recruit enough women teachers to fill their authorised establishments. Local authorities were urged by the Ministry to remedy the position by employing as many men teachers as possible and by offering employment to married teachers and others who were unable to move away from their homes. The difficulty in filling posts requiring graduates in science and mathematics also continued during the year. The average number of children to each full-time teacher decreased from 27.1 in January, 1950, to 26.7 in January, 1951. There was a decrease in the percentage of schools with a staffing ratio of 35 or over and a decrease also in the number of children being taught in over-sized classes, which, however, amounted in January, 1951, to 49.9 per cent. of all children in maintained primary and secondary schools.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

35th Session of International Labour Conference

The 35th Session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 4th to 28th June. An article on the work of the Session appears on pages 233 to 235 of this GAZETTE.

119th Session of Governing Body

The 119th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva on 30th and 31st May, and on 27th June, 1952. Mr. Paul Ramadier (Government representative, France) was in the Chair. The session was preceded by meetings of Committees of the Governing Body. The United Kingdom Government representative was Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

At the close of its session the Governing Body was called upon to elect its officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Fernando Cisternas (Government representative, Chile), Minister of Chile in Switzerland, was unanimously elected Chairman. Sir John Forbes Watson

demand, the extent to which power can be exported or imported, and any later information supplied by the British Electricity Authority and their Area Boards.

It is still regarded as essential that the domestic and smaller commercial consumer should continue to make an effective contribution to the load-spreading arrangements made for industry. The Sub-Committee recommend that the peak hours which apply to industrial consumers should also apply to these consumers, who should continue to exercise economy at the times and for the period laid down. In this connection the Report refers to the great value of the work done by the Area Peak Economy Committees, which were set up last year by the Ministry of Fuel and Power, and the Sub-Committee include among their recommendations that the Ministry should be asked to request the Area Peak Economy Committees to continue their work in the coming winter.

The Report points out that the recommendations are not based on the assumption of severe weather conditions. In such conditions, it is stated, some degree of load-shedding may be unavoidable; but this is a risk which should be taken if industry and commerce are not to be unduly hampered by the inconvenience accompanying stringent measures of load-spreading.

The Report refers to the fact that, in the years immediately following the war, many more pupils than ever before were attending all types of courses of further education. It was recognised that this development might be only temporary, but during 1951 statistics began to show the likelihood that a permanent expansion had been achieved. The demand for part-time technical education, both evening and day release, continued to grow and the numbers of full-time technical students increased slightly, in spite of the decrease in numbers assisted under the further education and training scheme. The increase in 1951, compared with the preceding year, in the numbers of part-time day students was again substantial; the numbers released by employers to attend classes during working hours increased by about ten per cent., despite difficulties of accommodation. The industries in which most of the part-time day students were employed were engineering, mining, public utilities and local government, building, the chemical industry, and the commercial and professional group. Several new national schemes of training were introduced during the year and new courses for industry and commerce were developed at all levels. A National Advisory Committee on Mining Education, with members representing the National Coal Board, professional and industrial organisations, the Education Departments, and education authorities, was set up in 1951 and arranged courses for general certificates and for those persons likely to become under-managers, managers, colliery surveyors and mining electrical or mechanical engineers. Two new national colleges came into operation during the year for courses in food technology and for the leather producing industry. The programme of building for further education gained impetus; in order to extend facilities for technical education, major projects costing £6,901,000 were started, and at the end of the year the value of work under construction was £15,453,000. Entries at the Final Examinations (part-time courses) for ordinary national certificates numbered 21,834 in 1951 and there were 8,176 entries for higher certificates, compared with 20,060 and 6,944, respectively, in 1950. In adult education, although there was little further increase in numbers, it became clear that there had been an increase since before the second world war from about 60,000 to a stable figure of about 160,000 students.

Other sections of the Report deal with the training, supply, remuneration, etc., of teachers; the school health service and other special services; scholarships and awards (in which an account is given of the new arrangements following the end of the further education and training scheme); information and external relations; education in Wales and Monmouthshire; and the work of the Victoria and Albert and the Science Museums. Annexed to the Report are Tables which set out the statistics of public education in England and Wales for the year 1950-51.

and Mr. Leon Jouhaux (Workers' representative, France) were unanimously re-elected as Vice-Chairmen.

The following paragraphs contain notes on some of the more important subjects dealt with by the Governing Body.

Agenda of the 37th (1954) Session of the International Labour Conference

In considering the question of the agenda for the 37th (1954) Session of the International Labour Conference the Governing Body noted that the agenda would necessarily include the following three standing items: the Report of the Director-General; Financial and Budgetary Questions; and Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations. It was also noted that the question of holidays with pay was likely to be carried forward from the 36th Session of the Conference in 1953 and that there was a possibility of other subjects also being carried forward. The Governing Body decided to call for law and practice reports on the following subjects with a view to a final decision on the agenda being taken at the autumn session of the Governing Body this year:—(a) penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment; (b) migrant workers; (c) vocational rehabilitation of the disabled; (d) weekly rest in commerce and offices; and (e) the protection of dockers against accidents. The Director-General will also prepare a statement on the technical assistance activities of the International Labour Office and this also will be considered when the final decision on the agenda is taken.

17th Session of the Joint Maritime Commission

The Governing Body had before it the Report of the 17th Session of the Joint Maritime Commission which met in Geneva from 13th to 15th May, 1952. Among the subjects which had been considered by the Commission was the question of the convocation of a Maritime Conference on the conditions of employment of Asian seafarers. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1951, page 274). The Commission recommended that the proposed Conference should be convened in early February or early May, 1953, and that its agenda should consist of: 1. Report of the Director-General. 2. Methods of Recruitment and Employment of Asian Seafarers. 3. Welfare of Asian Seafarers in Asian ports. The Governing Body agreed in principle to the convocation of the proposed Conference and later during the Session approved proposals by the Financial and Administrative Committee for financing it.

Among other matters which had been considered by the Joint Maritime Commission was the question of the convocation of a regional conference on the short sea trades in North-West Europe. The Commission had been unable to make a recommendation on the subject and the Governing Body decided to set up a tripartite sub-committee of the Commission in order to give further consideration to it. The Governing Body also approved a resolution adopted by the Commission on the question of seafarers' welfare in port.

Freedom of Association

The Governing Body had before it two reports from its Committee on Freedom of Association on a number of complaints alleging infringements of trade union rights in various countries. The Committee made recommendations on twelve cases. The Committee decided to recommend to the Governing Body that nine of these cases did not call for any further examination. In one case the Committee recommended that a mission should be sent to the country concerned to carry out an enquiry into the practical application of the legal provisions relating to freedom of association. The Committee reported that the Government concerned had already agreed to such a mission being sent if the Governing Body so decided. In the two other cases the Committee noted that, although the Governments concerned had been asked for observations in April, 1951, they had not so far replied. The Committee recommended that a further approach be made to these Governments and that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations should be informed of the position. The Governing Body approved the reports of the Committee.

Fifth Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation

The Governing Body considered the record of the Fifth Conference of American States Members which met at Petropolis, Brazil, from 17th to 29th April, 1952. The agenda of the Conference, in addition to the Report of the Director-General, consisted of: 1. Application and supervision of labour legislation in agriculture. 2. Achievements and future policy in the field of social security. 3. Methods of remuneration of salaried employees. The Conference adopted eleven resolutions which the Governing Body decided should be formally communicated to the American States Members of the Organisation. It was also decided that two resolutions concerning land reform and medical care should be communicated to the United Nations and the specialised agencies concerned. Among other decisions taken by the Governing Body on matters arising out of the resolutions adopted by the Conference was one to convene a Latin-American Technical Conference on man-power questions from 1st to 13th December, 1952.

Asian Regional Conference

The Governing Body decided that the agenda of the next Asian Regional Conference of the Organisation should consist of the following items: 1. Report of the Director-General. 2. Problems of wage policy in Asian countries. 3. Workers' housing problems in Asian countries. 4. Measures for the protection of young workers in Asian countries, including national guidance and training. It is expected that the Conference will be held during the course of 1953.

Concentration of Effort and Resources and United Nations Priority Programme

The Governing Body noted that the United Nations Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had recommended that the Economic and Social Council should suggest certain broad fields of priorities, in furtherance of which each agency would employ those special methods or techniques appropriate to its charter and general field of operations and would work out detailed priorities in its own field. The priorities recommended were: (a) the economic and social development of under-developed areas; (b) measures for promoting domestic full employment and international economic stability; (c) the formulation and wider observance of human rights; (d) the programme for Korean reconstruction; and (e) the programme of relief and economic support for Palestine refugees. The Governing Body expressed agreement with the proposals of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and requested the Director-General so to inform the United Nations.

Co-operation of Specialised Agencies in United Nations Emergency Programmes

The Governing Body had under consideration general principles governing co-operation by the specialised agencies in the emergency programmes of the United Nations which had been agreed by the United Nations Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. The Governing Body expressed its approval of these principles; reaffirmed the intention of the International Labour Organisation, within its constitutional powers and authority, to co-operate to

the full with the United Nations Korean Relief Agency, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the Middle East and any further emergency agencies which may be set up by the United Nations; and expressed the view that new emergency bodies should not be established where existing international machinery is available to carry out the proposed tasks, and that establishment of an emergency agency should not involve duplication of effort and overlapping of functions with existing organisations.

Financial Matters

The Governing Body had under consideration the question of the recommendation which should be made to the 35th (1952) Session of the International Labour Conference regarding the allocation of the expenses of the Organisation for 1953 among the States Members. Taking the 1952 scale as the basis, and following agreed principles and methods for applying the additional income arising from the contributions of new members for the relief of existing members, a scale of contributions drawn up was approved for submission to the Conference.

Other Matters

Other matters dealt with by the Governing Body included: appointment of experts to participate in a meeting of experts on productivity in manufacturing industries in December, 1952; relations with the Provisional Inter-Governmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (P.I.C.M.M.E.); the reports of various Committees; and the appointment or re-appointment of members of a number of standing advisory and expert committees.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Statutory Regulation in Germany of Minimum Wages and other Employment Conditions

By legislation enacted on 11th January, 1952, provisions were laid down respecting the fixing in the Federal Republic of Germany of minimum conditions governing the regulation of wages and other conditions of employment in certain specified circumstances. After re-affirming at the outset that, in principle, the regulation of wages and other working conditions is effected by collective agreements freely concluded by the appropriate parties, the new legislation, entitled the Act respecting the Fixing of Minimum Employment Conditions, stipulates that such conditions may be prescribed (a) if trade unions or employers' associations do not exist in the branch of economic activity or type of employment, or cover only a minority of the employers or workers in question, and (b) the fixing of minimum employment conditions appears essential for satisfying the necessary social and economic requirements of the workers, and (c) the regulation of wages and other employment conditions has not already been effected through a collective agreement made generally binding.

Under the procedure laid down in the Act the Federal Minister of Labour is called upon to establish a General Committee for Minimum Employment Conditions (*Hauptausschuss*). It is to comprise the Minister himself or his nominee, as chairman, and five representatives each, appointed by the Minister, with due regard to minorities, from among nominations by the trade unions and employers' organisations respectively. The Committee, which is empowered to propose the fixing of minimum employment conditions, their amendment or annulment, is to be convened as required or at the instance of five members; and the Federal Minister of Labour, in agreement with the Committee, is to determine the branches of economic activity or types of employment for which minimum employment conditions are to be laid down or annulled. For those branches of economic activity or types of employment for which such conditions are to be laid down Trade Committees (*Fachausschüsse*) are to be set up, consisting of a chairman appointed by the Federal Minister of Labour and normally not less than three nor more than five assessors appointed from among nominations by the employers' and workers' organisations concerned. Other experts may also be invited to serve on the Committees, but without the right to vote. After due deliberation the Trade Committees are to frame their proposals for minimum conditions of employment in a resolution to be submitted to the Minister for his approval. They are to constitute the minimum level of wages and other employment conditions within the field covered, and before putting them into force, by means of regulations issued as a statutory instrument not requiring the approval of the Federal Parliament, the Minister must give to the supreme labour authorities of the major administrative regions concerned (*Länder*) and also to the workers and employers (or their representative organisations where such exist) affected by the proposed regulations the opportunity to express their views in writing, or verbally in public proceedings of the Trade Committees.

Employers concerned are required to display in their undertakings and to issue to their workers notices of regulations issued under the Act, and responsibility for ensuring compliance with the minimum conditions prescribed in the regulations is vested in the supreme labour authorities in the major administrative regions; the latter may, however, delegate this function to other appropriate authorities. Moreover, in cases where minimum employment conditions applicable only within a single major administrative region (*Land*) are to be fixed, the relevant powers of the Federal Minister of Labour under the Act may be transferred by him to the supreme labour authorities of the region in question.

The Act took effect one month after its promulgation on 11th January, 1952.

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in May

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that there was little change in the size of the total working population* during May, 1952.

The strength of the Forces rose by 3,000 during the month to a total of 871,000, excluding Reservists recalled for short-period training. It is estimated that about 10,000 ex-Service men and women were on release leave at the end of May and had not entered employment.

The total number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th June was 440,100 (of whom 143,900 were temporarily stopped) a decrease of 27,400 since 12th May. Of the total, 125,000 had been unemployed for more than eight weeks. Unemployment in textiles decreased by 6,000 notwithstanding an increase of 5,700 in June. The June unemployment figure represented 2.1 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 2.2 per cent. in May and 0.9 per cent. in June, 1951.

The number of operatives reported as working short-time in manufacturing establishments rendering returns for the pay week ended 24th May was 304,000, compared with 276,000 in the March returns. On the other hand, 1,159,000 operatives were working overtime, about the same as in March.

The total number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) showed little change during May.

Employment in the basic industries increased by 20,000 during the month, mainly due to an estimated seasonal rise of 15,000 in agriculture and fishing. The number of wage-earners on colliery books increased by 1,800.

During May the numbers employed in the manufacturing industries declined by 45,000. There were decreases in all the main groups except food, drink and tobacco (+ 6,000) and vehicles including aircraft (+ 2,000). Decreases in employment in textiles and clothing amounted to 25,000 while the numbers employed in the "other manufactures" group declined by 16,000.

It is estimated that there was an increase of 9,000 in employment in building and contracting during the month.

There was little change in employment in the distributive trades during May but there was an increase of over 20,000 in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group, mainly due to seasonal rises in employment in catering, hotels, etc. (+ 14,700) and in sport (+ 3,000).

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	End-1951	End-March, 1952	End-April, 1952	End-May, 1952	Change during May, 1952
Total Working Population*	23,426	23,444	23,480†	23,474	-6
Men	16,007	16,031	16,051†	16,045	-6
Women	7,419	7,413	7,429	7,429	..
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	852	863	868	871	+3
Men	829	840	845	847	+2
Women	23	23	23	24	+1
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment	3	8	10	10	..
Registered unemployed†	350	450	468	450	-18
Total in Civil Employment	22,221	22,123	22,134†	22,143	+9
Men	14,975	14,947	14,958†	14,960	+2
Women	7,246	7,176	7,176	7,183	+7

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

† Revised figures. ‡ End of month estimates.

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	Thousands				
	End-1951	End-March, 1952	End-April, 1952	End-May, 1952	Change during May, 1952
Basic Industries					
Mining and Quarrying	852	865	869	871	+2
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books)	(698)	(711)	(715)	(717)	(+2)
Gas, Electricity and Water	369	370	369	369	..
Transport and Communication	1,751	1,755	1,756	1,759	+3
Agriculture and Fishing	1,102	1,102	1,117	1,132	+15
Total, Basic Industries	4,074	4,092	4,111	4,131	+20
Manufacturing Industries					
Chemicals and Allied Trades	494	493	489	484	-5
Metal Manufacture	555	557	557	557	..
Vehicles	1,069	1,073	1,078	1,080	+2
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments	2,586	2,594	2,595	2,588	-7
Textiles	997	948	925	903*	-22
Clothing	686	677	678	675	-3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	852	833	837	843	+6
Other Manufactures	1,547	1,519	1,509	1,493	-16
Total, Manufacturing Industries	8,786	8,694	8,668	8,623	-45
Building and Contracting	1,422	1,423	1,427†	1,436	+9
Distributive Trades	2,645	2,616	2,621	2,624	+3
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	3,921	3,931	3,939	3,960	+21
Public Administration—National Government Service	627	621	621	621	..
Local Government Service	746	746	747	748	+1
Total in Civil Employment	22,221	22,123	22,134†	22,143	+9

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

* Cotton—277,000. Wool—190,000. Other textiles—436,000.

† Revised figures.

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

Industry	(Thousands)											
	Males				Females				Total			
	End-1951	End-March, 1952	End-April, 1952	End-May, 1952	End-1951	End-March, 1952	End-April, 1952	End-May, 1952	End-1951	End-March, 1952	End-April, 1952	End-May, 1952
Mining, etc.												
Coal Mining	758.2	770.8	775.1	776.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	771.0	783.6	787.9	789.7
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	255.9	254.5	253.9	252.4	88.8	87.6	86.6	85.5	344.7	342.1	340.5	337.9
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	74.2	74.3	74.8	75.0	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	82.6	82.8	83.4	83.7
China and Earthenware	36.7	36.2	35.8	35.3	47.0	46.6	46.0	45.4	83.7	82.8	81.8	80.7
Glass (other than containers)	34.1	33.3	32.6	31.6	13.4	12.8	12.4	12.2	47.5	46.1	45.0	43.8
Glass Containers	21.3	21.3	21.1	20.7	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	27.4	27.0	26.3	26.3
Cement	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	75.8	75.6	75.8	75.9	12.8	12.5	12.6	12.5	88.6	88.1	88.4	88.4
Chemicals and Allied Trades	350.4	350.4	348.0	344.7	138.9	137.3	136.5	135.2	489.3	487.7	484.5	479.9
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	17.2	17.4	17.5	17.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	17.6	17.7	17.9	17.9
Chemicals and Dyes	173.5	172.1	172.1	169.2	50.5	49.2	48.2	47.3	224.0	221.3	217.4	214.8
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc.	20.0	19.6	19.4	19.3	27.3	26.1	25.3	25.3	47.3	45.0	44.6	44.6
Explosives and Fireworks	29.3	30.7	30.8	31.0	17.1	17.9	18.4	18.4	46.4	48.6	49.2	49.7
Paint and Varnish	28.5	28.3	28.2	28.1	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.5	40.2	39.8	39.7	39.6
Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc.	30.2	29.5	29.4	29.2	19.7	19.1	18.8	18.8	49.9	48.6	48.5	48.0
Mineral Oil Refining	25.4	24.5	24.7	24.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	30.1	29.2	29.4	29.6
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	26.3	26.1	25.9	25.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	33.8	33.7	33.5	33.1
Metal Manufacture	486.4	488.1	488.0	487.6	67.0	67.1	67.1	66.8	553.4	555.2	555.1	554.4
Blast Furnaces	18.7	18.9	19.0	19.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.5
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	193.2	193.4	193.5	193.7	18.6	18.9	18.9	18.9	211.8	212.3	212.4	212.6
Iron Foundries	111.6	112.4	112.3	111.8	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.2	130.7	130.6	130.0	130.0
Tinplate Manufacture	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.5
Steel Sheet Manufacture	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	47.0	46.9	47.0	46.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	90.6	91.3	91.1	91.0	18.2	17.9	17.8	17.8	108.8	109.3	109.0	108.8
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	1,479.4	1,488.7	1,493.6	1,492.2	418.3	420.3	419.0	417.0	1,897.7	1,909.0	1,912.6	1,909.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	194.3	195.6	196.0	195.7	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.5	202.7	204.1	204.2	204.2
Marine Engineering	68.5	68.3	68.9	68.9	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	72.6	72.4	73.2	73.2
Agricultural Machinery (etc. tractors)	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	43.1	43.2	43.4	43.4
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	26.4	26.3	26.3	26.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	28.9	28.8	28.7	28.7
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	75.8	77.0	77.7	78.1	17.6	17.8	18.2	18.2	93.4	94.8	95.5	96.3
Stationary Engines	23.8	24.7	24.8	24.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	27.5	28.2	28.2	28.2
Textile Machinery and Accessories	63.2	63.4	63.2	62.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.2	74.7	74.8	74.6	73.7
Ordnance and Small Arms	34.7	36.4	37.7	37.9	10.5	11.8	12.1	12.3	45.2	48.2	49.8	50.2
Constructional Engineering	72.3	71.9	71.8	71.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	78.7	78.3	78.2	78.0
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	521.3	523.4	524.0	523.4	117.7	118.4	117.2	117.2	639.0	641.8	641.7	640.6
Electrical Machinery	134.1	136.2	137.0	137.4	48.2	49.5	49.4	49.4	182.3	185.7	186.5	186.8
Electrical Wires and Cables	38.3	39.3	39.4	39.4	23.4	23.8	23.8	23.8	62.2	63.2	63.4	63.4
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	30.0	30.6	30.7	30.8	20.7	21.4	21.5	21.7	50.7	52.2	52.5	52.5
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones	52.1	51.5	52.0	52.2	46.7	44.8	44.8	44.4	98.8	96.3	96.8	96.6
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	18.4	18.8	18.8	18.8	24.8	25.1	24.7	24.3	43.2	43.9	43.5	43.1
Batteries and Accumulators	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.2	8.6	7.9	7.9	7.8	20.2	19.3	19.2	19.0
Other Electrical Goods	76.5	75.7	75.6	75.0	58.5	58.1	57.4	56.3	135.0	133.0	133.0	131.3
Vehicles	879.8	882.4	886.3	888.5	153.7	153.5	154.3	154.7	1,031.5	1,035.9	1,040.6	1,043.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	256.3	251.9	252.7	252.6	45.5	46.0	46.1	45.9	302.8	297.9	298.8	298.5
Motor Repairs and Garages	222.8	222.8	224.0	223.6	31.5	31.9	32.2	32.4	254.2	254.7	255.0	255.0
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	149.6	157.7	159.8	162.2	27.4	28.8	29.3	29.8	177.0	186.5	189.1	192.0
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	89.0	90.3	90.3	90.5	34.8	35.6	35.6	35.5	123.8	125.9	126.0	126.0
Railway Locomotive Shops	56.5	56.1	56.2	56.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	59.0	58.6	58.7	58.7
Other Locomotive Manufacture	22.7	22.8	22.8	22.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.2
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	77.2	75.3	75.1	75.1	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	80.8	78.8	78.6	78.6
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	8.9	8.4	8.2	8.2
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	319.7	320.2	320.0	318.9	190.4	188.9	187.4	185.0	510.1	509.1	507.4	503.9
Tools and Cutlery	33.2	32.9	32.5	32.0	22.6	22.1	21.6	21.0	55.8	55.0	54.1	53.0
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	33.7	33.7	33.8	33.8	18.7	19.2	19.3	19.4	52.4	52.9	53.1	53.1
Iron and Steel Forgings	27.7	27.8	27.9	28.0	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	38.1	38.1	38.2	38.2
Wire and Wire Manufactures	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.3	32.2	31.5	31.2	30.8	58.6	57.9	57.9	57.9
Hollow-ware	31.0	31.3	31.4	31.3	17.4	17.7	17.7	17.7	48.4	49.1	49.1	49.0
Brass Manufactures	145.2	145.4	145.1	144.5	83.7	82.6	81.6	80.1	228.9	228.0	226.7	224.6
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	84.4	83.1	83.0	82.7	48.7	47.4	47.2	46.9	133.1	130.5	130.2	129.6
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	53.4	53.0	53.1	53.1	28.9	28.0	27.9	27.9	82.3	81.0	81.0	81.0
Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments	8.6	8.2	8.2	8.1	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	15.4	14.8	14.8	14.6
Watches and Clocks	15.5	15.2	15.1	14.9	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.7	26.7	26.2	25.9	25.6
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.4
Musical Instruments	419.1	399.0	389.2	380.5	570.2	540.9	528.0	514.4	989.3	939.9	917.2	894.9
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	65.6	60.1	57.4	54.7	121.1	110.3	105.6	101.6	186.7	170.4	163.0	156.3
Cotton Weaving, etc.	44.6	43.0	41.9	40.7	88.7	85.3	82.5	79.2	133.3	128.3	124.4	119.9
Woolen and Worsted	88.6	85.9	85.0	84.2	108.3	106.9	104.2	102.9	196.9	190.9	189.2	187.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	31.3	28.1	25.8	25.0	11.4	9.9	8.9	8.5	42.7	38.0	34.7	33.5
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	22.9	20.9	20.1	19.4	34.9	31.6	30.5	28.8	57.8	52.5	50.6	48.2
Linen and Soft Hemp	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.7	14.7	14.3	14.1	13.9
Jute	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.1	10.9	9.6	9.5	9.5	18.7	16.9	16.6	16.6
Rope, Twine and Net	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.9	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.9	15.9	15.3	15.0	14.8
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	33.8	32.8	32.3	31.8	83.1	80.5	79.5	78.2	116.9	113.3	111.8	110.0
Lace	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.7	11.8	11.0	10.8	10.6
Carpets	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.3	14.3	13.9	14.0	13.9	27.1	26.3	26.4	26.2
Narrow Fabrics	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	14.5	13.6	13.5	13.2	21.0	20.0	19.4	19.4
Made-up Textiles	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	17.0	17.5	17.3	17.1	24.8	25.5	25.4	25.3
Textile Finishing, etc.	63.0	60.6	59.3	58.0	29.2	28.1	27.5	26.9	92.2	88.7	86.8	84.9
Other Textile Industries	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.0	11.8	11.5	11.3	11.3	28.8	28.7	28.3	28.3
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	45.0	42.9	41.8	41.1	27.8	27.2	27.0	26.8	72.8	70.1	68.8	67.9
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	30.2	28.5	27.7	27.1	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.1	37.9	35.9	34.9	34.2
Leather Goods	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.8	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.6	25.7	25.4	25.4	25.4
Fur	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.3
Clothing	183.9	180.6	179.5	177.7	428.8	423.7	425.0	424.0	612.7	604.3	604.5	601.7
Tailoring	71.9	72.0	71.6	70.6	188.5	187.4	187.5	186.8	260.4	259.4	259.1	257.4
Dressmaking	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.1	80.0	80.7	81.8	82.4	90.3	90.9	92.0	92.5
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	55.4	55.4	55.0	54.8	63.4	62.0	62.8	63.1
Hats, Caps and Millinery	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	12.4	12.7	12.9	12.8	19.8	20.1	20.1	20.1
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.2	28.4	27.4	27.6	27.4	37.0	35.8	35.6	35.6
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.	60.0	57.3	56.5	56.0	60.7	57.8	56.8	55.8	120.7	115.1	113.3	111.8

Unemployment at 16th June, 1952

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th May and 16th June, 1952, were as follows :-

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
12th May	226,863	8,304	215,143	17,135	467,445
16th June	216,362	6,720	203,563	13,409	440,054

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 16th June represented 2.1 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 12th May was 2.2.

An analysis of the figures for 16th June according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table :-

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	46,334	42,775	75,620	164,729	51,633	216,362
Boys under 18	2,886	1,594	669	5,149	1,571	6,720
Women 18 and over	34,184	37,332	47,207	118,723	84,840	203,563
Girls under 18	3,682	2,393	1,520	7,595	5,814	13,409
Total ..	87,086	84,094	125,016	296,196	143,858	440,054

The total of 440,054 includes 98,880 married women.

The changes between 12th May and 16th June in each administrative Region were as follows :-

Region	Date	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London & South-Eastern	12th May	23,100	16,342	19,862	59,304	3,657	62,961
	16th June	20,680	15,899	16,749	53,328	7,068	60,396
	Inc. or Dec.	- 2,420	- 443	- 3,113	- 5,976	+ 3,411	- 2,565
Eastern	12th May	4,194	3,990	5,570	13,754	1,377	15,131
	16th June	3,584	2,956	3,971	10,511	984	11,495
	Inc. or Dec.	- 610	- 1,034	- 1,599	- 3,243	- 393	- 3,636
Southern	12th May	4,315	3,453	4,857	12,625	910	13,535
	16th June	3,657	3,001	3,885	10,543	556	11,099
	Inc. or Dec.	- 658	- 452	- 972	- 2,082	- 354	- 2,436
South-Western	12th May	4,455	3,781	6,433	14,669	787	15,456
	16th June	3,795	3,091	5,311	12,197	784	12,981
	Inc. or Dec.	- 660	- 690	- 1,122	- 2,472	- 3	- 2,475
Midland	12th May	8,400	4,083	2,907	15,390	4,050	19,440
	16th June	8,122	4,089	2,931	15,142	4,607	19,749
	Inc. or Dec.	- 278	+ 6	+ 24	- 248	+ 557	+ 309
North-Midland	12th May	3,323	3,027	4,620	10,970	7,622	18,592
	16th June	2,858	2,818	3,909	9,585	6,175	15,760
	Inc. or Dec.	- 465	- 209	- 711	- 1,385	- 1,447	- 2,832
East and West Ridings	12th May	6,118	6,065	8,964	21,147	25,411	46,558
	16th June	5,876	6,290	8,557	20,723	20,676	41,399
	Inc. or Dec.	- 242	+ 225	- 407	- 424	- 4,735	- 5,159
North-Western	12th May	18,452	18,172	22,840	59,464	91,195	150,659
	16th June	16,445	19,822	23,466	59,733	85,426	145,159
	Inc. or Dec.	- 2,007	+ 1,650	+ 626	+ 269	- 5,769	- 5,500
Northern	12th May	6,575	7,744	15,562	29,881	2,813	32,694
	16th June	5,722	6,760	14,417	26,899	2,201	29,100
	Inc. or Dec.	- 853	- 984	- 1,145	- 2,982	- 612	- 3,594
Scotland	12th May	13,012	14,515	31,513	59,040	7,202	66,242
	16th June	11,745	14,529	29,071	55,345	13,166	68,511
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,267	+ 14	- 2,442	- 3,695	+ 5,964	+ 2,269
Wales	12th May	4,687	5,458	13,967	24,112	2,065	26,177
	16th June	4,602	4,839	12,749	22,190	2,215	24,405
	Inc. or Dec.	- 85	- 619	- 1,218	- 1,922	+ 150	- 1,772
Great Britain	12th May	96,631	86,630	137,095	320,356	147,089	467,445
	16th June	87,086	84,094	125,016	296,196	143,858	440,054
	Inc. or Dec.	- 9,545	- 2,536	- 12,079	- 24,160	- 3,231	- 27,391

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th June, 1952, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region :-

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th June, 1952			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern	39,287	21,109	60,396	1.2	1.1	1.2
Eastern	6,866	4,629	11,495	0.9	1.3	1.1
Southern	5,980	5,119	11,099	0.9	1.7	1.2
South-Western	7,454	5,527	12,981	1.0	1.6	1.2
Midland	9,892	9,857	19,749	0.7	1.4	1.0
North-Midland	6,339	9,421	15,760	0.7	2.1	1.1
East and West Ridings	18,475	22,924	41,399	1.5	3.7	2.3
North-Western	59,227	85,932	145,159	3.2	7.7	4.9
Northern	16,239	12,861	29,100	1.8	3.6	2.3
Scotland	38,224	30,287	68,511	2.8	4.2	3.2
Wales	15,099	9,306	24,405	2.2	3.8	2.6
Great Britain ..	223,082	216,972	440,054	1.6	3.0	2.1

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 16th June, 1952, was 489,623 including 240,433 men, 8,891 boys, 223,261 women and 17,038 girls. Of the total, 335,512 (including 4,824 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 154,111 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment. The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 16th June, 1952, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern	33,798	1,140	17,501	889	53,328
Eastern	6,225	215	3,777	294	10,511
Southern	5,403	163	4,670	307	10,543
South-Western	6,866	169	4,837	325	12,197
Midland	8,139	231	6,441	331	15,142
North-Midland	4,404	156	4,739	286	9,585
E. and W. Ridings	11,118	238	8,801	566	20,723
North-Western	28,840	1,108	28,444	1,341	59,733
Northern	15,079	404	10,440	976	26,899
Scotland	31,364	1,017	21,573	1,391	55,345
Wales	13,493	308	7,500	889	22,190
Great Britain ..	164,729	5,149	118,723	7,595	296,196
Northern Ireland	21,491	2,171	12,025	3,629	39,316
United Kingdom	186,220	7,320	130,748	11,224	335,512
Temporarily Stopped					
London and South-Eastern	4,293	56	2,574	145	7,068
Eastern	399	27	459	99	984
Southern	410	4	125	17	556
South-Western	413	6	308	57	784
Midland	1,493	29	2,901	184	4,607
North-Midland	1,732	47	3,937	459	6,175
E. and W. Ridings	6,932	187	12,530	1,027	20,676
North-Western	28,474	805	53,675	2,472	85,426
Northern	740	16	1,191	254	2,201
Scotland	5,496	347	6,275	1,048	13,166
Wales	1,251	47	865	52	2,215
Great Britain ..	51,633	1,571	84,840	5,814	143,858
Northern Ireland	2,580	—	7,673	—	10,253
United Kingdom	54,213	1,571	92,513	5,814	154,111
Total Registered as Unemployed					
London and South-Eastern	38,091	1,196	20,075	1,034	60,396
Eastern	6,624	242	4,236	393	11,495
Southern	5,813	163	4,795	324	11,099
South-Western	7,279	175	5,145	382	12,981
Midland	9,632	260	5,145	515	19,749
North-Midland	6,136	203	8,676	745	15,760
E. and W. Ridings	18,050	425	21,331	1,593	41,399
North-Western	57,314	1,913	82,119	3,813	145,159
Northern	15,819	420	11,631	1,230	29,100
Scotland	36,860	1,364	27,848	2,439	68,511
Wales	14,744	355	8,365	941	24,405
Great Britain ..	216,362	6,720	203,563	13,409	440,054
Northern Ireland	24,071	2,171	19,698	3,629	49,569
United Kingdom	240,433	8,891	223,261	17,038	489,623

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 16th June, 1952, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th May, 1952.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 16th June, 1952				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 12th May, 1952
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern ..	38,091	20,075	2,230	60,396	- 2,565
London (Administrative County)	20,401	8,534	595	29,530	+ 841
Acton	144	85	15	244	+ 26
Brentford and Chiswick ..	202	82	13	297	+ 32
Brighton and Hove	1,437	672	68	2,177	+ 530
Chatham	342	363	40	745	+ 136
Croydon	743	390	27	1,160	+ 38
Dagenham	475	405	65	945	+ 32
Ealing	282	214	28	524	+ 46
East Ham	456	230	31	717	+ 1
Enfield	369	197	26	592	+ 101
Harrow and Wembley	604	500	45	1,149	+ 25
Hayes and Harlington	65	102	22	189	+ 59
Hendon	675	275	47	997	+ 244
Ilford	529	240	29	798	+ 78
Leyton and Walthamstow ..	981	685	82	1,748	+ 231
Tottenham	874	737	55	1,666	+ 159
West Ham	873	684	33	1,590	+ 145
Willesden	569	216	41	826	+ 65
Eastern	6,624	4,236	635	11,495	- 3,636
Bedford	77	109	6	192	+ 14
Cambridge	122	175	8	295	+ 3
Ipswich	374	202	45	621	+ 72
Luton	110	94	52	256	+ 8
Norwich	1,121	434	23	1,578	+ 192
Southend-on-Sea	558	318	25	901	+ 423
Watford	173	337	27	537	+ 40
Southern	5,813	4,795	491	11,099	- 2,436
Bournemouth	588	352	10	950	+ 240
Oxford	134	129	12	275	+ 35
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) ..	1,202	1,810	86	3,098	+ 562
Reading	238	241	15	494	+ 140
Slough	147	101	6	254	+ 7
Southampton	1,069	485	39	1,593	+ 254
South-Western	7,				

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The following Table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 16th June, 1952 :-

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Age Groups											
	Males					Females					Total	
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over	Under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 40	40 and under 55	55 and over		
4 or less	3,657	2,491	32,340	17,720	9,424	65,632	4,769	4,997	26,250	13,394	3,376	52,786
Over 4 and up to 6	487	509	5,681	4,448	3,486	14,611	772	1,127	6,798	4,093	1,239	14,029
Over 6 and up to 8	328	336	3,878	3,153	2,538	10,233	533	860	5,210	3,071	893	10,567
Over 8 and up to 10	322	431	5,350	4,797	4,028	14,928	785	1,139	7,301	4,885	1,399	15,509
Over 10 and up to 12	247	431	6,414	7,522	7,559	22,173	501	1,043	8,549	6,325	2,035	18,453
Over 12 and up to 14	56	148	2,715	3,883	4,323	11,125	154	323	3,162	2,690	931	7,260
Over 14 and up to 16	28	74	1,220	2,123	2,419	5,864	48	84	1,198	1,163	529	3,022
Over 16 and up to 18	16	69	1,514	3,082	4,348	9,029	32	75	920	633	2,944	13,509
Over 18 and up to 20	—	26	1,427	4,503	7,214	13,170	—	22	359	682	476	5,139
Total	5,141	4,515	60,539	51,231	45,339	166,765	7,594	9,670	59,747	37,587	11,511	126,109

Figures for the main age-groups and "duration" categories are given in the Table below for each Region and Development Area :-

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Males				Females				Total
	Under 20		20 and over		Under 20		20 and over		
	20 and under 40	40 and over	20 and under 40	40 and over	20 and under 40	40 and over	20 and under 40	40 and over	
8 or less	1,791	9,172	10,812	21,775	1,912	6,298	5,746	13,956	
Over 8 and up to 26	199	2,263	5,031	7,493	229	1,107	2,015	3,351	
Over 26	31	804	4,047	4,882	28	215	780	1,023	
Total	2,021	12,239	19,890	34,150	2,169	7,620	8,541	18,330	
8 or less	233	1,322	1,731	3,286	592	1,690	1,067	3,349	
Over 8 and up to 26	38	286	872	1,196	124	490	403	1,017	
Over 26	7	110	951	1,068	43	232	329	604	
Total	278	1,718	3,554	5,550	759	2,412	1,799	4,970	
8 or less	386	3,817	2,488	6,691	756	2,863	1,882	5,501	
Over 8 and up to 26	24	306	736	1,066	91	353	554	998	
Over 26	4	90	500	594	19	84	170	273	
Total	414	4,213	3,724	8,351	866	3,300	2,606	6,772	
8 or less	421	2,746	2,842	6,009	1,013	2,753	2,289	6,055	
Over 8 and up to 26	78	948	1,852	2,878	295	1,022	1,198	3,744	
Over 26	17	375	1,997	2,389	38	219	518	775	
Total	516	4,069	6,691	11,276	1,346	3,994	4,005	9,345	
8 or less	590	3,351	2,573	6,514	1,364	3,098	1,242	5,704	
Over 8 and up to 26	126	1,309	1,911	3,346	549	2,089	1,106	3,744	
Over 26	53	1,003	4,341	5,397	123	801	1,006	1,930	
Total	769	5,663	8,825	15,257	2,036	5,988	3,354	11,378	
8 or less	404	2,102	2,225	4,731	1,160	2,096	985	4,241	
Over 8 and up to 26	117	715	1,805	2,637	411	1,309	774	2,494	
Over 26	50	736	5,178	5,964	125	656	873	1,654	
Total	571	3,553	9,208	13,332	1,696	4,061	2,632	8,389	
8 or less	520	2,936	2,169	5,625	1,211	2,760	1,050	5,021	
Over 8 and up to 26	107	1,135	1,595	2,837	488	1,891	976	3,355	
Over 26	44	915	3,881	4,840	109	737	889	1,735	
Total	671	4,986	7,645	13,302	1,808	5,388	2,915	10,111	
8 or less	28	196	113	337	49	101	51	201	
Over 8 and up to 26	9	112	152	273	27	79	47	153	
Over 26	4	51	217	272	5	24	40	69	
Total	41	359	482	882	81	204	138	423	
8 or less	881	3,604	2,448	6,933	903	2,658	1,417	4,978	
Over 8 and up to 26	215	1,094	1,455	2,764	204	1,025	644	1,873	
Over 26	35	491	1,725	2,251	28	372	520	920	
Total	1,131	5,189	5,628	11,948	1,135	4,055	2,581	7,771	
8 or less	1,094	4,904	3,305	9,303	1,464	4,339	2,020	7,823	
Over 8 and up to 26	305	2,010	2,389	4,704	538	3,104	1,688	5,330	
Over 26	105	1,913	5,240	7,258	148	1,549	1,520	3,217	
Total	1,504	8,827	10,934	21,265	2,150	8,992	5,228	16,370	

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 16th June, 1952, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers of unemployed persons whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	6,223	1,297	790	90	7,013	1,387	8,400	10,088	1,537	11,625
Coal Mining	3,647	1,260	17	89	3,664	1,349	5,013	6,521	1,498	8,019
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	291	21	—	1	291	22	313	309	23	332
Stone Quarrying and Mining	2,285	16	773	—	3,058	16	3,074	3,258	16	3,274
Slate Quarrying and Mining	61	1	—	—	61	1	62	66	1	67
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	109	7	—	—	109	7	116	155	8	163
Other Mining and Quarrying	80	52	—	5	80	57	137	83	60	143
Mining and Quarrying	1,824	159	8	5	1,832	164	1,996	2,145	172	2,317
Coal Mining	1,277	93	—	—	1,284	93	1,377	1,298	93	1,391
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	275	6	1	—	276	6	282	520	10	530
Stone Quarrying and Mining	61	1	—	—	61	1	62	66	1	67
Slate Quarrying and Mining	109	7	—	—	109	7	116	155	8	163
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	80	52	—	5	80	57	137	83	60	143
Other Mining and Quarrying	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,755	1,783	822	1,632	3,577	3,415	6,992	3,805	3,478	7,283
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	721	222	16	1	937	223	1,160	806	73	1,030
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	396	562	565	1,460	961	2,022	2,983	997	2,079	3,076
Glass (other than containers)	428	488	203	67	631	555	1,186	633	556	1,189
Glass Containers	366	331	29	42	395	373	768	409	374	783
Cement	39	7	2	—	41	7	48	50	8	58
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	805	173	7	62	812	235	1,047	910	237	1,147
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3,197	2,495	110	193	3,307	2,688	5,995	3,506	2,725	6,231
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	78	7	—	—	78	7	85	78	7	85
Chemicals and Dyes	1,438	875	87	98	1,525	973	2,498	1,670	978	2,648
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	142	420	2	42	144	462	606	145	464	609
Explosives and Fireworks	551	434	3	9	554	443	997	558	448	1,006
Paint and Varnish	226	161	5	7	231	168	399	235	168	403
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	214	425	5	34	219	460	679	244	481	725
Mineral Oil Refining	210	46	1	—	211	46	257	226	27	253
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	338	126	7	3	345	129	474	350	132	482
Metal Manufacture	3,165	929	1,131	124	4,296	1,053	5,349	4,431	1,055	5,486
Blast Furnaces	87	10	—	1	87	11	98	103	11	114
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	1,025	253	520	36	1,545	289	1,834	1,589	289	1,878
Iron Foundries	903	273	309	70	1,282	343	1,625	1,325	343	1,668
Tinplate Manufacture	87	51	10	4	92	55	145	92	55	147
Steel Sheet Manufacture	61	27	283	1	344	28	372	344	29	373
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	259	74	1	—	260	74	334	265	74	339
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	680	241	8	12	688	253	941	713	254	967
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	16,819	7,377	801	691	17,620	8,068	25,688	18,987	8,178	27,165
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	6,221	307	119	13	6,340	320	6,660	7,065	330	7,395
Marine Engineering	594	72	3	—	669	72	741	643	73	716
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	220	63	—	—	220	63	283	235	63	298
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	152	7	—	—	154	7	161	166	7	173
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	328	140	2	—	330	140	470	334	143	477
Stationary Engines	85	50	1	—	86	51	137	89	51	140
Textile Machinery and Accessories	527	215	462	482	989	697	1,686	1,124	718	1,842
Ordnance and Small Arms	442	201	—	—	643	201	844	643	201	844
Constructional Engineering	922	89	14	—	936	90	1,026	951	102	1,053
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	4,847	2,016	146	48	4,993	2,064	7,057	5,343	2,075	7,418
Electrical Machinery	659	673	6	13	665	686	1,351	674	674	1,348
Electrical Wires and Cables	255	358	1	14	256	372	628	372	628	634
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	140	338	—	2	140	340	480	145	342	487
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	446	1,154	2	36	448					

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	652	687	904	279	1,556	966	2,522	1,585	987	2,572
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	324	219	808	114	1,132	333	1,465	1,150	340	1,490
Leather Goods	158	206	256	122	214	442	656	224	455	679
Fur	170	148	40	43	210	191	401	211	192	403
Clothing	4,760	7,327	3,002	6,632	7,762	13,959	21,721	8,100	18,824	26,924
Tailoring	3,274	3,664	2,307	4,852	5,581	8,516	14,097	5,664	9,020	14,684
Dressmaking	258	955	62	251	320	1,206	1,526	332	1,511	1,843
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	46	746	4	645	50	1,391	1,441	118	3,980	4,098
Hats, Caps and Millinery	66	140	224	242	290	382	672	319	386	705
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	66	376	23	140	89	516	605	110	1,955	2,065
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	663	1,398	367	499	1,030	1,897	2,927	1,075	1,920	2,995
Repair of Boots and Shoes	387	48	15	3	402	51	453	482	52	534
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,115	8,257	70	397	5,185	8,654	13,839	5,796	9,768	15,564
Grain Milling	225	143	3	23	228	166	394	264	167	431
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,593	1,732	12	60	1,605	1,792	3,397	1,774	1,974	3,748
Biscuits	204	683	13	5	217	688	905	225	719	944
Meat and Meat Products	174	368	13	21	187	389	576	227	401	628
Milk Products	247	347	3	16	351	288	639	416	321	737
Sugar and Glucose	235	152	3	3	238	155	390	245	161	406
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	245	1,053	3	84	248	1,137	1,385	257	1,147	1,404
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	265	1,537	2	92	267	1,896	2,167	396	2,167	2,563
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	605	905	9	68	614	973	1,587	648	994	1,642
Brewing and Malting	479	377	6	4	485	381	866	498	385	883
Wholesale Bottling	131	249	1	1	132	250	382	160	254	414
Other Drink Industries	331	355	2	8	333	363	696	372	379	751
Tobacco	281	431	2	12	283	443	726	314	699	1,013
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	4,755	1,387	3,102	515	7,857	1,902	9,759	8,271	1,937	10,208
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	1,116	304	84	18	1,200	322	1,522	1,375	324	1,699
Furniture and Upholstery	2,812	693	2,861	364	5,673	1,057	6,730	5,858	1,086	6,944
Shop and Office Fitting	176	35	7	1	183	36	219	188	37	225
Wooden Containers and Baskets	424	213	115	101	539	314	853	576	314	890
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	227	142	35	31	262	173	435	274	176	450
Paper and Printing	1,901	3,040	1,249	1,785	3,150	4,825	7,975	3,298	5,137	8,435
Paper and Board	510	406	904	367	1,414	773	2,187	1,422	774	2,196
Wallpaper	44	82	2	3	46	85	131	47	86	133
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	186	705	93	552	739	1,257	1,536	351	1,485	1,836
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	124	573	215	774	339	1,347	1,686	345	1,356	1,701
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	296	104	7	1	303	105	408	326	110	436
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	741	1,170	28	88	769	1,258	2,027	807	1,326	2,133
Other Manufacturing Industries	2,134	3,112	693	713	2,827	3,825	6,652	2,977	3,874	6,851
Rubber	855	1,094	448	337	1,303	1,431	2,734	1,324	1,432	2,756
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	203	105	12	13	218	442	325	118	443	363
Brushes and Brooms	107	182	68	142	175	324	499	212	335	547
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	194	631	41	95	235	726	961	242	738	980
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	70	285	3	13	73	298	371	75	300	375
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	119	24	2	1	121	25	146	121	25	146
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	586	791	10	112	596	903	1,499	678	926	1,604
Building and Contracting	29,007	329	180	9	29,187	338	29,525	33,291	360	33,651
Building	19,269	224	100	5	19,369	229	19,598	22,348	241	22,589
Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,113	53	40	2	1,153	54	1,207	61	1,357	1,418
Civil Engineering Contracting	8,625	53	40	2	8,665	55	8,720	9,647	58	9,705
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,976	131	23	—	1,999	131	2,130	2,285	134	2,419
Gas	997	43	8	—	1,005	43	1,048	1,083	43	1,126
Electricity	738	81	8	—	746	81	827	923	84	1,007
Water	241	7	7	—	248	7	255	279	7	286
Transport and Communication	17,192	2,186	257	20	17,449	2,206	19,655	20,112	2,275	22,387
Railways	2,606	265	13	1	2,619	266	2,885	2,882	280	3,162
Tramway and Omnibus Service	1,104	923	5	4	1,109	927	2,036	1,245	942	2,187
Other Road Passenger Transport	330	13	3	—	333	13	346	386	16	402
Goods Transport by Road	1,819	77	34	—	1,853	77	1,930	2,109	79	2,188
Sea Transport	6,168	123	158	7	6,326	130	6,456	6,742	135	6,877
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,542	16	16	—	1,558	16	1,574	2,882	17	2,899
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	634	12	5	—	639	12	651	661	13	674
Air Transport	105	27	1	—	106	27	133	114	30	144
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	2,013	602	8	7	2,021	609	2,630	2,188	631	2,819
Other Transport and Communication	304	39	12	—	316	39	355	328	41	369
Storage	567	89	2	1	569	90	659	575	91	666
Distributive Trades	13,312	14,066	193	379	13,505	14,445	27,950	15,330	15,488	30,818
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	1,864	258	38	9	1,902	267	2,169	2,232	291	2,523
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,686	395	30	47	1,716	442	2,158	1,888	493	2,381
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,178	621	11	16	1,189	637	1,826	1,463	731	2,194
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	3,013	4,531	45	114	3,058	4,645	7,703	3,571	4,928	8,499
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,609	939	32	49	1,641	988	2,629	1,748	1,019	2,767
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,697	6,854	36	136	3,733	6,990	10,723	4,120	7,483	11,603
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	265	468	1	8	266	476	742	308	543	851
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,174	649	11	9	1,185	658	1,843	1,280	677	1,957
Public Administration	13,201	4,546	131	44	13,332	4,590	17,922	16,650	4,882	21,532
National Government Service	6,090	2,998	11	14	6,101	3,012	9,113	6,695	3,235	9,930
Local Government Service	7,111	1,548	120	30	7,231	1,578	8,809	9,955	1,647	11,602
Professional Services	3,378	6,704	38	38	3,416	6,742	10,158	3,662	7,199	10,861
Accountancy	85	96	1	—	86	96	182	93	98	191
Education	1,444	736	7	19	1,451	755	2,206	792	1,553	2,345
Law	104	165	—	1	104	166	270	113	188	301
Medical and Dental Services	1,169	4,579	20	15	1,189	4,594	5,783	1,295	4,926	6,221
Religion	119	72	—	—	121	72	193	143	77	220
Other Professional and Business Services	1,165	348	8	3	1,173	351	1,524	1,226	357	1,583
Miscellaneous Services	13,127	26,960	106	589	13,233	27,549	40,782	14,119	29,304	43,423
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	2,392	1,883	25	70	2,417	1,953	4,370	2,525	2,018	4,543
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	1,574	858	13	28	1,587	886	2,473	1,737	915	2,652
Catering, Hotels, etc.	6,448	15,173	32	293	6,480	15,466	21,946	6,884	16,085	22,969
Laundries	481	2,088	3	49	484	2,137	2,621	521	2,402	2,923
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	201	515	6	5	207	520	727	218	547	765
Hairdressing and Manicure	173	255	1	14	174	269	443	201	289	490
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	162	2,116	2	9	164	2,125	2,289	177	2,452	2,629
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	598	3,537	7	115	605	3,652	4,257	652	4,015	4,667
Other Services	1,098	535	17	6	1,115	541	1,656	1,204	581	1,785
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	2,816	307	—	—	2,816	307	3,123	2,981	332	3,313
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	6,546	9,265	—	—	6,546	9,265	15,811	7,103	9,907	17,010
GRAND TOTAL*	169,878	126,318	53,204	90,654	223,082	216,972	440,054	249,324	240,299	489,623

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,113 males and 209 females in Great Britain and 4,610 males and 214 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 7th May and 4th June, 1952, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 7th May, 1952		Four weeks ended 4th June, 1952		Total Number of Placings, 20th Dec., 1951, to 4th June, 1952 (24 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	168,776	150,907	169,499	146,979	850,735
Boys under 18	29,896	45,750	11,776	46,994	110,017
Women aged 18 and over	77,364	75,384	75,431	77,678	391,469
Girls under 18	31,599	31,913</			

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week* period ended 26th April, 1952, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll (a) at the date of the return and also (b) at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows (c) the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in item (c) are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered.

It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employments during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks* ended 26th April, 1952

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.9	4.4	3.3
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.6
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.2	3.2	2.8	3.5	4.6	4.1
Glass (other than Containers)	1.4	2.0	1.5	3.3	5.1	3.8
Glass Containers	2.0	2.3	2.0	3.0	5.5	3.6
Cement	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.3	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.1
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.5	2.3	1.7	2.2	3.0	2.4
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.2	2.5	1.2
Chemicals and Dyes	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.6	3.2	2.7
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.6	3.9	3.4
Explosives and Fireworks	2.1	3.2	2.5	1.4	1.8	1.5
Paint and Varnish	1.4	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.0
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.4	3.1	2.1	1.7	3.2	2.3
Mineral Oil Refining	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	1.4	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.4
Metal Manufacture	1.8	2.6	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.9
Blast Furnaces	1.8	3.8	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.4
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5
Iron Foundries	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4
Timplate Manufacture	1.8	4.0	2.2	1.8	3.5	2.1
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1
Iron and Steel Tubes	1.8	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8
Non-Ferrous Metals, Smelting, etc.	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.4
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.9	3.3	2.2
Marine Engineering	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.2
Agricultural Machinery	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	2.7	3.7	2.9	1.9	3.6	2.2
Stationary Engines	2.3	3.0	2.4	1.8	3.1	2.0
Textile Machinery and Accessories	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.1
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.9	3.6	2.3	0.9	2.0	1.1
Constructional Engineering	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.4
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.0	3.5	2.2
Electrical Machinery	2.1	2.7	2.3	1.5	2.8	1.8
Electrical Wires and Cables	2.0	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.6	2.0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.5	2.3	1.8
Wireless Apparatus	2.9	3.5	3.2	2.0	3.5	2.7
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.5	3.9	2.9
Batteries and Accumulators	1.2	3.3	2.1	2.5	3.8	3.0
Other Electrical Goods	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.4	4.1	3.2
Vehicles	2.1	3.1	2.3	1.7	2.5	1.8
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.6	2.5	1.7
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.8	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.3
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	2.6	3.6	2.8	1.3	1.9	1.4
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.4
Railway Locomotive Shops	0.8	3.4	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.7
Other Locomotive Manufacture	1.7	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.3
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	3.1	2.5	2.9	4.4	4.3	4.4
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.9	3.0
Tools and Cutlery	2.0	2.7	2.3	3.1	4.8	3.8
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	2.5	3.4	2.9	2.0	2.8	2.4
Iron and Steel Forgings	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.7
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.2	3.1	2.4	1.8	3.1	2.1
Hollow-ware	2.8	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.4	3.1
Brass Manufactures	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.4	4.1	3.0
Other Metal Industries	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	4.2	3.3
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.5
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.0	3.0	2.4
Watches and Clocks	1.9	2.8	2.3	1.5	2.4	1.9
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	1.3	2.7	1.9	2.2	4.3	3.1
Musical Instruments	1.9	2.9	2.1	3.5	4.0	3.6
Textiles	1.3	2.0	1.7	3.8	4.4	4.2
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.8	5.6	5.7
Cotton Weaving, etc.	1.2	1.4	1.3	3.7	4.7	4.4
Woolen and Worsted	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.5	3.1
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	0.4	0.5	0.4	8.5	10.2	8.9
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	0.7	1.1	0.9	4.4	4.5	4.5
Linen and Soft Hemp	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.2	4.8	3.8
Jute	4.2	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.5
Rope, Twine and Net	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	5.1	3.9
Hosiery	1.1	2.5	2.1	2.6	3.7	3.4
Lace	0.9	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.7	2.5
Carpets	1.7	3.9	2.8	2.1	3.2	2.7
Narrow Fabrics	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.0
Made-up Textiles	3.4	3.4	2.4	4.4	4.1	4.1
Textile Finishing, etc.	0.9	1.6	1.1	3.0	3.7	3.2
Other Textile Industries	2.0	3.8	2.7	2.4	3.6	2.9
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.1	3.4	1.9	3.6	4.3	3.8
Leather Tanning and Dressing	0.8	1.9	1.0	3.6	4.7	3.8
Leather Goods	2.1	4.1	3.4	2.5	3.7	3.3
Fur	1.2	3.5	2.3	5.3	5.9	5.5
Clothing	2.0	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.6	3.4
Tailoring	2.5	3.9	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.7
Dressmaking	3.3	4.8	4.7	2.8	3.5	3.4
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	2.5	4.9	4.6	2.4	3.3	3.2
Hats, Caps and Millinery	1.6	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2
Other Dress Industries	1.5	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.5
Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.9	4.1	3.5
Repair of Boots and Shoes	3.1	4.3	3.4	2.4	4.8	2.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.9	4.3	3.5	2.5	3.9	3.1
Grain Milling	1.8	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.2
Bread and Flour Confectionery	3.8	4.6	4.1	3.3	3.7	3.5
Biscuits	3.6	5.3	4.7	2.8	3.5	3.3
Meat and Meat Products	2.7	4.0	3.2	2.1	3.8	2.8
Milk Products	5.8	8.3	6.5	3.1	3.3	3.1
Sugar and Glucose	1.5	5.7	2.4	3.9	2.9	3.7
Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.	1.7	3.0	2.5	2.2	3.8	3.2
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	2.5	3.8	3.3	2.2	5.6	4.4
Other Food Industries	2.8	4.6	3.5	2.9	5.3	3.8
Brewing and Malting	2.1	4.2	2.4	1.8	2.7	1.9
Wholesale Bottling	3.1	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.0
Other Drink Industries	4.4	9.4	6.1	2.3	3.2	2.6
Tobacco	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.3	3.7	2.6
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.2	4.3	3.4
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.1	4.1	3.3
Furniture and Upholstery	3.0	4.7	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.2
Shop and Office Fitting	5.8	4.3	5.6	3.9	5.2	4.0
Wooden Containers and Baskets	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.9	6.5	4.5
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	2.2	2.8	2.3	3.1	4.6	3.5
Paper and Printing	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.5	3.5	2.2
Paper and Board	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.8	3.2	2.1
Wallpaper	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.7	4.7	3.2
Cardboard Boxes, etc.	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.8	4.4	3.8
Other Manufactures of Paper	1.3	2.4	2.0	3.0	5.4	4.5
Printing of Newspapers, etc.	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.2
Other Printing, etc.	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.9	2.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	1.8	2.8	2.2	3.0	5.1	3.8
Rubber	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.9	4.9	3.5
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	1.1	0.9	1.1	3.5	5.5	3.8
Brushes and Brooms	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	6.4	4.1
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	2.2	4.4	3.6	3.8	5.8	5.1
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	4.3	3.5
Production of Cinematograph Films	3.8	3.6	3.7	2.3	2.9	2.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.1	2.9	2.4	3.2	4.7	3.9
All the above Industries	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.8	2.8

* The figures for March, which appeared in the June issue of this GAZETTE, related to a five-week period.

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1952, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £5,882,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 29th March, 1952, the corresponding figure was £5,472,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 30th June, 1951, it was £3,074,000.

National Assistance

Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service undertake the payment of national assistance to persons who are required to register for employment and are entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 28th June, 1952, was approximately £1,684,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 29th March, 1952, was £1,710,000, and during the thirteen weeks ended 30th June, 1951, it was approximately £1,160,000.

Comparison of the figures for the quarter ended 28th June, 1952, with those for the earlier quarters is affected by the increases in the scale rates which came into force on 3rd September, 1951, and 16th June, 1952, under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1951, and the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1952, respectively.

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 16th June, 1952, was 5,278*; this figure included 4,158 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,120 registrants who were unemployed.

The number of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th May and 16th June (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 13th May	4,564
,, notified during period	770
,, filled during period	166
,, cancelled or withdrawn	517
,, outstanding at 16th June	4,651

Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 16th June 1952, was 17,380†, consisting of 15,572 men and 1,808 women. The number on the registers included 10,110 men and 1,025 women who were in employment, while 5,462 men and 783 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 16th June.

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

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
London	3,938	508	3,538	453
Bristol	663	48	276	22
Birmingham	940	52	268	25
Nottingham	463	30	146	27
Leeds	782	75	202	57
Manchester	1,478	95	385	48
Newcastle	527	55	112	33
Edinburgh	364			

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in May

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 31st May was 716,500, compared with 714,000 for the four weeks ended 3rd May, and 702,700 for the four weeks ended 26th May, 1951.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 665,500 in May, 660,600 in April, and 650,000 in May, 1951; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in May, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with April, 1952, and May, 1951.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 31st May, 1952	Increase (+) or decrease (-)* compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 3rd May, 1952	4 weeks ended 26th April, 1951
Northumberland	44,100	+ 100	+ 400
Cumberland	6,100	+ 100	+ 300
Durham	107,400	+ 100	+ 100
South and West Yorkshire ..	140,300	+ 400	+ 3,500
North Derbyshire	38,300	+ 100	+ 1,100
Nottinghamshire	46,100	+ 200	+ 1,200
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire	14,700	+ 100	+ 100
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	51,600	+ 600	+ 1,900
North Wales	9,200	...	+ 200
North Staffordshire	20,000	+ 100	+ 1,000
Cannock Chase	16,000
South Staffordshire, Worcester-shire and Shropshire	5,600	...	+ 200
Warwickshire	15,600	+ 200	+ 300
South Wales and Monmouth-shire	104,100	+ 300	+ 1,500
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	6,400	...	+ 200
Kent	6,400	...	+ 200
England and Wales	631,900	+ 2,100	+ 11,800
West Fife	14,500	...	+ 300
East Fife	8,400	...	+ 300
The Lothians	13,100	+ 100	+ 300
Central West	12,100	+ 100	+ 300
Central East	13,400	+ 100	+ 200
West Ayr	7,100	...	+ 100
East Ayr	9,200	...	+ 300
Alloa	6,800	+ 100	+ 200
Scotland	84,600	+ 400	+ 2,000
Great Britain	716,500	+ 2,500	+ 13,800

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of May, about 5,060 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 3,450; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 1,610. During the four weeks of April there was a net increase of 4,190.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.91 in May, 4.68 in April, and 4.78 in May, 1951. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.30, 5.05 and 5.14.

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

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

	May, 1952	April, 1952	May, 1951
Coal Face Workers :			
Voluntary	6.26	7.90	7.45
Involuntary	6.45	6.61	6.97
All Workers :			
Voluntary	4.54	5.71	5.40
Involuntary	5.67	5.81	6.07

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.15 tons in May, compared with 3.15 tons in the previous month and 3.14 tons in May, 1951.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.18 tons in May; for April, 1952, and May, 1951, the figures were 1.18 tons and 1.19 tons, respectively.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

† The districts shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in December, 1951, was 1.0 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 1.3 per cent. higher than in December, 1950.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st April, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.1 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 2.6 per cent. higher than at 1st April, 1951. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st April was 0.4 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.4 per cent. lower than at 1st April, 1951.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manufacturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in January was 0.4 per cent. lower than in the previous month, but 4.6 per cent. higher than in January, 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 April is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 46,246,000. This was 0.6 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 0.5 per cent. higher than for April, 1951. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9=100) showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in April compared with the previous month and of 3.2 per cent. compared with April, 1951.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of April was about 1,612,000, compared with 1,804,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,744,000 at the middle of April, 1951.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed during April was 253,368, compared with 261,394 in the previous month and 187,052 in April, 1951. The numbers of persons wholly unemployed included in these figures were 180,287, 188,619 and 146,696, respectively. The number of working days lost in April as a result of unemployment was over 5,580,000, compared with nearly 7,850,000 in the previous month and over 5,240,000 in April, 1951.

DENMARK

At the end of May returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 58,765, or 9.0 per cent. of a total membership of about 651,000, were unemployed, compared with 9.3 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 4.6 per cent. at the end of May, 1951. Of the total, 21,176 had been unemployed for seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or were ineligible for employment on account of age, etc.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of May was 127,395, of whom 39,456 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 135,140 and 41,635 at the beginning of the previous month and 140,387 and 50,134 at the beginning of May, 1951.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number of unemployed at the end of May was nearly 1,312,000, compared with 1,442,000 at the end of the previous month and 1,387,000 at the end of May, 1951.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 21st June was 46,456, compared with 61,574 at 24th May and 37,021 at 23rd June, 1951.

SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 112,556 at the end of April, compared with 117,557 at the end of the previous month and 160,272 at the end of April, 1951.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of April who were wholly unemployed was 2,271 or 1.5 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 3,828 or 2.6 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 1,800 or 1.2 per thousand at the end of April, 1951.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in June

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics*, the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during June resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £146,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 609,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, and in baking, milk distribution in England and Wales, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, and rubber manufacture. Others receiving increases included warehouse and transport workers in the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales, and workpeople employed in the home-grown timber trade in England and Wales, the distribution, handling and storage of petroleum products, in wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture in England and Wales, and in seed crushing, compound food and provender manufacture.

In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In the baking industry in England and Wales the general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women. In Scotland the minimum rates agreed by the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry were increased by 12s. a week for men and 6s. for women. The general minimum time rates fixed by the Wages Council for workers employed in milk distribution in England and Wales were increased by 7s. a week for men and 5s. for women. For workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture in the Midlands there was an increase in the cost-of-living bonus of 1d. in the shilling on basic wages, equivalent to an increase on current rates of approximately 3 per cent. The basic rates agreed by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry were increased by 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women.

Warehouse and transport workers employed in the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales had increases in minimum rates of 7s. a week for men and 4s. for women. The minimum rates in the home-grown timber trade in England and Wales were increased by 3d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women. For workpeople engaged in the distribution, handling, and storage of petroleum products, except those employed at refineries, there were increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men, and of 1½d. to 2d. an hour for women. Workpeople employed in wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture in England and Wales received increases of 3d. an hour for men and 2d. for women. In the seed crushing, compound food and provender manufacturing industry the minimum rates for men were increased by 8s. a week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (7)	2 June	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2.4d. a shift (6s. 8.4d. to 6s. 10.8d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1.2d. (3s. 4.2d. to 3s. 5.4d.) for boys under 18.
	North Lincolnshire	1 June	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2.6d. a shift (9s. 7.7d. to 9s. 10.3d.) for men, by 1.95d. (7s. 2.775d. to 7s. 4.725d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.3d. (4s. 9.85d. to 4s. 11.15d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants, and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2.72d. a shift (9s. 4.88d. to 9s. 7.6d.) for men, by 2.04d. (7s. 0.66d. to 7s. 2.7d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.36d. (4s. 8.44d. to 4s. 9.8d.) for boys under 18.
	South and West Durham	2 June	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 2d. a shift (5s. 3d. to 5s. 5d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (2s. 7½d. to 2s. 8½d.) for boys under 18.
	Great Britain (12)	Immediately after pay day in week ending 7 June	Workpeople employed in the production of ballast sand (other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in concrete and in building construction and roadmaking, and drivers of vehicles operating under "C" licences employed in the haulage of such material	Increases of 2½d. an hour in basic rates for men, other than watchmen, of proportionate amounts for youths and boys, and of 1s. 3d. a shift for watchmen. Basic rates after change: labourers—class 1 2s. 8½d. an hour, class 2 2s. 7½d.; "C" class licence drivers—vehicles under 12 tons gross laden weight 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d., over 12 tons 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11½d.; watchmen—class 1 17s. 3d. a shift, class 2 16s. 3d.

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

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

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

§ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 5s. 10d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, plus 9d. to dotal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

|| Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 6d. for boys.

¶ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Great Britain (12)	First full pay period following 24 May	Men, youths and boys employed in the silica and moulding sand industry	Increases of 2d. an hour in the minimum basic rate for adult male timeworkers, and of 1d. or 1½d. according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: adult male timeworkers 2s. 8d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 5d. at 16 years and under, rising to 2s. 5½d. at 20.
	Great Britain (various districts)	5 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in gypsum mines and plaster board mills	Increase of 2d. an hour for adult male workers, with proportionate increases for women and juveniles; shift allowances increased by ¼d. an hour (from 2d. to 2½d. an hour for workers on a 2-shift system of less than 12 hours a shift, and from 2½d. to 3d. for those on a 2-shift system of 12 hours a shift or a system of 3 alternating shifts). Basic rates after change for adult male workers: Grade A 2s. 10d. an hour, Grade B 2s. 9d.
General Stoneware Manufacture	England and Wales (24)	Second pay day in June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in standard minimum basic rates of 2½d. an hour for kilnfiremen, boiler firemen, continuous kiln personnel and other shift workers, of 1½d. for bigware throwers and bigware turners and general throwers, of 1½d. for other skilled workers, of 2½d. for unskilled workers 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 20 years and over, of 1d. for youths and boys, of 1½d. for girls 18 and 19, and of 1d. for girls under 18. Minimum basic rates after change: bigware throwers and bigware turners (over 10 quart sizes) 3s. 3d. an hour, general throwers (over 40 oz. sizes) 3s., skilled men who have served their apprenticeship 2s. 10½d., unskilled men, 21 and over 2s. 7d.; kiln firemen and other shift workers—such hourly or shift rates as will secure 159s. 10d. for a week of 56 hours; youths and boys 11½d. an hour at 15 years, rising to 2s. 0½d. at 20 years; women 20 years and over 1s. 8½d.; girls 11d. an hour at 15 years, rising to 1s. 7d. at 19 years.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)*	1 June	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2·6d. a shift (9s. 7·7d. to 9s. 10·3d. for shift rated workers) or by 0·35d. an hour (1s. 3·78d. to 1s. 4·13d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1·95d. a shift (7s. 2·77d. to 7s. 4·72d.) or by 0·27d. an hour (11·83d. to 1s. 0·1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1·3d. a shift (4s. 9·85d. to 4s. 11·15d.) or by 0·18d. an hour (7·89d. to 8·07d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.*
Seed Crushing, Compound Food and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (38)	16 June	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change: adult male general labourers, Grade 1 areas 126s. a week, Grade 2 124s., Grade 3 122s., Grade 4 120s.; women 18 years and over employed in the sack shop, packing small bags, sweeping, cleaning (machinery excepted) and messroom attendance receive 70 per cent. of the appropriate minimum adult male rate.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	1 June	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2·6d. a shift (9s. 7·7d. to 9s. 10·3d. for shift rated workers) or by 0·35d. an hour (1s. 3·78d. to 1s. 4·13d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1·95d. a shift (7s. 2·77d. to 7s. 4·72d.) or by 0·27d. an hour (11·83d. to 1s. 0·1d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 1·3d. a shift (4s. 9·85d. to 4s. 11·15d.) or by 0·18d. an hour (7·89d. to 8·07d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (40)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 June	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2·6d. a shift (9s. 8d. to 9s. 10d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain‡ (41)	2 June	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2·6d. a shift (9s. 7·7d. to 9s. 10·3d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1·95d. (7s. 2·77d. to 7s. 4·72d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1·3d. (4s. 9·85d. to 4s. 11·15d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§ (41)	1 June	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melting, pitmen, slagmen, lademen, furnace helpers, gas producers, etc.), semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2·6d. a shift (9s. 7·7d. to 9s. 10·3d. for shift rated workers) or by 0·35d. an hour (1s. 3·78d. to 1s. 4·13d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 1·95d. a shift (7s. 2·77d. to 7s. 4·72d.) or by 0·27d. an hour (11·83d. to 1s. 0·1d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1·3d. a shift (4s. 9·85d. to 4s. 11·15d.) or by 0·18d. an hour (7·89d. to 8·07d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain¶ (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain§ (41)	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 0·35d. an hour (1s. 3·78d. to 1s. 4·13d.) for craftsmen, by 0·27d. (11·83d. to 1s. 0·1d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0·18d. (7·89d. to 8·07d.) for apprentices under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (41)	Sunday preceding first pay day in June	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2·6d. a shift (9s. 10·3d. to 10s. 0·9d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1·95d. (7s. 4·725d. to 7s. 6·675d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1·3d. (4s. 11·15d. to 5s. 0·45d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (41)	Pay period beginning 2 June	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2·8d. a shift (10s. 0·4d. to 10s. 3·2d.) for men, by 2·1d. (7s. 6·3d. to 7s. 8·4d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1·4d. (5s. 0·2d. to 5s. 1·6d.) for boys under 18.
	South-West Wales (41)	1 June	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 2·6d. a shift (8s. 6·7d. to 8s. 9·3d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1·75d. (5s. 9·125d. to 5s. 10·875d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1·3d. (4s. 3·35d. to 4s. 4·65d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2·4d. a shift (5s. 10·8d. to 6s. 1·2d. for skilled craftsmen, and 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8·4d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 1·2d. (2s. 11·4d. to 3s. 0·6d. or 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4·2d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain (40) (41)	do.	Process workers in the heavy steel industry covered by agreements providing for a 6-shift (48-hour) week and employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants and in melting shops and heating departments of mills	Loss of earnings, due to the reduction in hours of labour, restored completely to workers whose present base shift earnings do not exceed 20s., and partially to other workers by additions varying according to their present base shift earnings or average base shift earnings.¶

* These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. See entry for process workers in the heavy steel industry referring to workers employed at coke ovens and blastfurnace plants, and also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

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

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

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

¶ Between 6 a.m. on 1st June and 6 a.m. on 7th September, 1952, workers covered by the agreement who are required to work 6 shifts or 48 hours a week are to be paid for the additional four hours at ordinary rates: after 6 a.m. on 7th September, 1952, for all work in excess of 5½ shifts or 44 hours a week (average), the overtime conditions at present applicable at each works will apply. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	1 June	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 2·6d. a shift (9s. 7·7d. to 9s. 10·3d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 1·95d. (7s. 2·775d. to 7s. 4·725d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 1·3d. (4s. 9·85d. to 4s. 11·15d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Llandore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 2·32d. a shift (9s. 11·44d. to 10s. 1·76d.) for men, by 1·546d. (6s. 7·625d. to 6s. 9·171d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 1·16d. (4s. 11·72d. to 5s. 0·88d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 June	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 2·6d. a shift (9s. 7·7d. to 9s. 10·3d.) for men and for women 18 years and over, by 1·95d. (7s. 2·77d. to 7s. 4·72d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 1·3d. (4s. 9·85d. to 4s. 11·15d.) for those under 18.
Keg and Drum Manufacture	Great Britain (202)	11 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for male workers 21 years or over, of ¼d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 2d. for female workers 21 years or over, and of ¼d. to 1½d., according to age, for girls; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. for male workers 21 years or over, of 1d. to 2½d. for youths and boys, of 2½d. for women 21 years or over, and of 1d. to 1½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: male workers 11½d. an hour at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 8d. at 21 or over, female workers 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.; piecework basis time rates: male workers 1s. 0½d. to 2s. 11½d., female workers 11d. to 2s. 0½d.†
Lock, Latch and Key Manufacture	England (61)	Commencement of first pay week following 11 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Revised scale of wages adopted, consisting of enhanced basic rates, a factory efficiency bonus of 20 per cent., and a cost-of-living bonus of 20 per cent., and resulting in increases of varying amounts according to age and occupation. Rates after change, inclusive of factory efficiency bonus and cost-of-living bonus: men—Group P.T. (patternmakers and toolmakers) 137s. 3d. or 145s. 6d. a week, Group A (experienced locksmiths and key-makers engaged in high quality work, and fully qualified bobbers, polishers and toolsetters) 133s. or 140s., Group B (all other adult male workers except labourers) 117s. 10d., 123s. 3d. or 128s. 9d., labourers 112s., youths and boys 35s. 7d. at 15 years, rising to 91s. at 20; female workers—35s. 7d. at 15, rising to 85s. 7d. at 21, workers of more than ordinary skill or ability or those engaged on special work may receive an extra payment of up to 5s. a week. Piecework prices to be such as to enable workers of average skill and ability to earn at least 25 per cent. above the total of the basic rate plus cost-of-living bonus. In the London area the basic rates are subject to an addition of 15 per cent.
Harris Tweed Manufacture	Outer Hebrides	1 June	Weavers	Increase of 3d. a weaver's yard. Rates after change: plain twill—warp as weft, all drafts 2s. 3d. a weaver's yard, all weaves—2 shuttles 2s. 6d. a weaver's yard, 3 and 4 shuttles 2s. 7d., 5 and 6 shuttles 2s. 8d.
		Week commencing 2 June	Mill workers (spinning section)	Percentage addition to the basic rates operative at 4th June, 1950, increased from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent. Minimum rates after change include: men 20 years and over, commencing wage 104s. 1d. a week, after 6 months 107s. 10d.; women 17 years and over, commencing wage 60s., after 6 months 70s. 4d., after 12 months 75s. 11d.; plus 15 per cent. in all cases.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 1s. a week for men, and of 8d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 17s. 2d. a week; women 18 years and over, felt production processes 88s. 3d., cutting and stitching 80s.
Jute	Great Britain (86) (202)	13 June	Workpeople other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries:— Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. 8d. a week for loom tenters 21 years or over, of 6s. 6d. for loom under-tenters 21 or over, of 6s. 4d. in general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates for hessian weavers and in general minimum time rates for other workers 21 or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change for workers 21 or over: loom tenters 129s. 11d. a week, loom under-tenters 110s. 1d., other workers 107s. 3d.; guaranteed time rate for hessian weavers 107s. 3d.†
			Female workers (except hessian weavers specified below)	Increases in general minimum time rates of 5s. 2d. a week for spinning shifting mistresses, of 4s. 5d. for (or spare) spinners 18 years or over, of 4s. 3d. to 6s. 4d., according to size of bobbins and number of spindles attended, for single spinners, of 4s. 6d. to 6s. 1d. for double spinners, of 4s. 3d. for weaving learners and other workers 18 or over, and of varying amounts for younger workers; increase of 4s. 6d. a week in piecework basic time rate. General minimum time rates after change include: spinning shifting mistresses 87s. 9d. a week, (or spare) spinners 18 or over 74s. 7d., single spinners 72s. 9d. to 107s. 1d., double spinners 76s. 1d. to 103s. 3d., other workers 18 or over 72s. 9d.; piecework basis time rate 76s. 9d.†
			Male pieceworkers (all districts) and female pieceworkers (Aberdeen, Barrow-in-Furness, Dundee, Kirkcaldy and Tayport) employed in hessian weaving	Increase in standard general minimum piece rate of 4·6d. (73·5d. to 78·1d.) for single loom weavers, with appropriate adjustments for other workers; supplemental payments increased by 1s. 1d. a week (17s. 6d. to 18s. 7d.) for male workers, and by 1s. (16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.) for female workers, irrespective of age; guaranteed time rate for female pieceworkers increased by 2s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. a week, according to age (from 68s. 6d. to 72s. 9d. at 18 or over).†
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands‡ (88)	First pay day in June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1d. in the shilling (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.) on basic wages.
Baking	England and Wales (109) (201)	11 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of 1½d. for women 21 or over, and of 1d. for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men—foremen Area A 2s. 10½d. an hour, Area B 2s. 11½d., Greater London District 2s. 11½d., first hands and single hands 2s. 8d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 9½d., second hands, doughmakers, confectionery mixers and ovenmen 2s. 7½d., 2s. 8½d., 2s. 9d., confectioners or table hands 2s. 6d., 2s. 7d., 2s. 7½d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 5½d., other male workers 21 years or over 2s. 4d., 2s. 5d., 2s. 5½d., change hands (packing and despatch dept.) 1½d. an hour above the appropriate age rate for other male workers; women—forewomen 2s. 0d., 2s. 1½d., 2s. 1½d., change hands (other than packing and despatch dept.) 1s. 10½d., 2s. 0d., 2s. 0½d., single hands 1s. 10½d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 0d., confectioners 21 or over 1s. 9½d., 1s. 10½d., 1s. 11d., 20 and under 21 5½d., 1s. 6½d., 1s. 6½d., 19 and under 20 1s. 4½d., 1s. 5½d., 1s. 5½d., other female workers 21 years or over 1s. 7½d., 1s. 8½d., 1s. 9½d., change hands (packing and despatch dept.) 1d. an hour above the appropriate age rate for other female workers.†
	Scotland (112)	First pay day after 1 June	Workpeople employed by private traders and co-operative societies	Increases of 12s. a week in minimum rates for journeymen bakers, dough-makers, ovenmen, breadrunners, male ingredient storekeeper chargehands and other male bakery workers 21 years or over, of 6s. for female workers 21 or over, of 4s. or 9s., according to age, for younger male bakery workers, of 3s. or 4s. for younger female workers, and of 3s. or 6s., according to year of apprenticeship, for apprentices. Minimum rates after change include: men—journeymen bakers 143s. to 162s. a week, according to shift or commencing time of work, doughmakers and ovenmen 150s. to 169s., bread runners 147s. to 166s., ingredient storekeeper chargehands 123s. 6d. to 140s., bakery workers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 21 years or over 116s. to 132s. 6d.; women—ingredient storekeeper chargehands 106s. 6d., assistant bakers and ingredient storekeeper assistants 21 or over 99s., bakery workers 21 or over 84s.‡

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

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 229 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

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

§ These increases took effect under an agreement of the National Joint Committee for the Scottish Baking Industry.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Baking (continued)	Northern Ireland..	25 June	Male workers, other than transport workers— Workers other than Sunday workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week in Area A and 5s. 6d. in Area B for journeymen bakers, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers on day work, of 6s. or 5s. 9d. for bakehouse labourers, packers and other workers 21 years and over, and of varying amounts for apprentice bakers, other young workers and nightworkers. General minimum time rates after change, inclusive of "additional payments": day workers—journeymen bakers Area A 135s. a week, Area B 128s. 3d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 142s. 6d., 135s. 6d., apprentice bakers 42s. 6d. or 40s. 6d., during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 76s. 6d. or 72s. 9d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers 114s. 6d., 108s. 9d., packers 113s. 6d., 107s. 9d., other workers 48s. 6d. or 46s. at under 17, rising to 111s. or 105s. 6d. at 21 and over.*
			Sunday workers†	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. a week in Area A and 6s. 5d. in Area B for journeymen bakers, doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers on daywork, of 7s. or 6s. 8d. for packers, of 7s. or 6s. 9d. for bakehouse labourers and other workers 21 years and over, and of varying amounts for apprentice bakers, other young workers and nightworkers. General minimum time rates after change: dayworkers—journeymen bakers Area A 150s. 6d. a week, Area B 142s. 11d., doughmakers, ovenmen and confectionery mixers 159s. 3d., 151s. 5d., apprentice bakers 46s. 8d. or 44s. 4d. during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 86s. 4d. or 82s. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers 127s., 121s. 4d., packers 126s. 7d., 120s. 2d., other workers 74s. 8d. or 70s. 10d. at 18 and under 19, rising to 123s. 8d. or 117s. 7d. at 21 and over.*
	Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey districts (110) (111)	First full pay period ending after 24 May	Workpeople employed in factory bakeries	Increases of 6s. a week in basic rates for men 21 years and over, of 6s. or 5s. 6d., according to occupation, for women 21 and over, and of 3s. 6d. or 4s., according to age, for younger workers. Rates after change include: male workers—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 147s. a week, first hands 138s. 6d., second hands 136s. 6d., confectioners or table hands 131s., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 123s.; female workers—forewomen 98s., single hands 91s., confectioners 87s. 6d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 80s. 6d.
	do.	First pay period after 7 June	Workpeople employed in bakeries other than factory bakeries	Increases of 5s. or 5s. 1d. a week in basic rates for men 21 years and over, of 6s. or 5s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of 3s. to 4s., according to age, for younger workers. Rates after change include: male workers—foremen confectioners 147s. 6d. a week, foremen bakers 145s. 6d., first hands 141s. 5d., second hands 139s. 5d., confectioners or table hands 133s. 3d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 125s. 3d.; female workers—forewomen 98s., single hands 91s., confectioners 87s. 6d., workers 21 and over in unspecified occupations 80s. 6d.
	Leicester (110) (111)	First full pay week after 11 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 7s. 8d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 5s. 9d. for women 21 or over, and of 3s. 10d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years or over—foremen confectioners and foremen bakers 138s. 10d. a week, first hands 133s. 1d., second hands 132s. 1d. or 130s. 1d., table hands 126s. 1d. or 124s. 1d., workers in unspecified occupations 116s. 1d.; women 21 years or over—forewomen 100s. 4½d., single hands 93s. 4½d., confectioners 89s. 4½d., workers in unspecified occupations 83s. 4½d.
Home-Grown Timber Trade	England and Wales (122)	First full pay week following 15 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 3d. an hour (or 11s. a week) for men, of 1½d. (or 5s. 6d.) for youths 18 to 20 and for women and girls, and of 1d. (or 3s. 8d.) for youths 15 to 17. Minimum rates after change include: forest workers and hauliers in the woods—skilled fellers 133s. 10d. a week, mechanical drivers 124s. 10d., loaders and other male workers 21 years or over 120s. 2d., youths and boys 50s. 5d. at 15 years, rising to 89s. 10d. at 20, women and girls 59s. 3d. at 17, 67s. 4d. at 18, 80s. 9d. at 19 and over; sawmill workers—skilled sawyers, class A mills 3s. 3½d. an hour, class B 3s. 2d., other sawyers 3s., 2s. 10½d., mill labourers 2s. 9½d., 2s. 9d., crane drivers 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10d., youths and boys 50s. 5d. a week at 15, rising to 94s. 10d. class A, or 92s. 4d. class B, at 20; women 19 years and over on machines (after 9 months) class A 2s. 5½d. an hour, class B 2s. 3½d., women 19 years and over employed as labourers 1s. 11½d., 1s. 10½d., girls 17 years class A 60s. 10d. a week, class B 58s. 2d., 18 years 67s. 10d., 65s. 8d.
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (127)	First pay day following 2 June	Dayworkers	Increases of 1d. an hour in national minimum daywork rate for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 3s. 5d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 4d.
			Pieceworkers	Increase of 5 per cent. (85 to 90 per cent.) in piecework plussage.‡
Wood Box and Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	England and Wales (125)	Beginning of first full pay period following 25 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 2d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. National minimum rates after change include: men—sawyers and machinists 3s. 2½d. an hour, box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 3s. 1½d., labourers 2s. 10d.; women 21 and over—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 2s. 1½d., labourers 1s. 11½d.
Rubber Manufacture	Great Britain (140)	Beginning of first full pay period following 16 June	Timeworkers	Increases of 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Basic time rates after change include: men—Grade A unskilled workers 2s. 8d. an hour, Grade B semi-skilled 2s. 9½d., grade C skilled 2s. 11d., Grade D work calling for special skill or responsibility, including working chargehands 3s. 0½d.; women 1s. 11½d., 2s., 2s. 0½d., 2s. 1d.‡
			Workers on systems of payment by results	Piecework prices or bonus schemes to yield to an adult worker of average ability not less than the following amounts: men—Grade A 37·375d. an hour, Grade B 39·25d., Grade C 41·125d., Grade D 43·0d.; women 27·125d., 27·75d., 28·375d., 29·0d.‡
Rubber Floor Laying	do.	do.	Skilled layers and labourers	Increase of 2d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: skilled layers 3s. 3d. an hour, labourers 2s. 10½d.
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Northern Ireland..	7 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates of varying amounts, according to age, occupation and experience; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased by 5 per cent. (50 to 55 per cent.). Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers 19 years or over with not less than 3 years' experience in certain specified occupations 2s. 9½d. an hour, other male workers 21 or over 2s. 7½d. (with addition of ¼d. to 2½d. an hour, according to length of experience over six months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified occupations); female workers with not less than 3 years' experience as pan hands 1s. 8½d., 2s. 3½d. or 2s. 9½d., according to class of work, in certain other specified occupations 1s. 8½d., other female workers 21 or over 1s. 7½d. (with addition of ¼d. to 1d., according to age and length of experience over six months but less than 3 years, when employed in specified occupations); piecework basis time rates—male workers 17 years or over with not less than 3 years' experience in specified occupations 3s. 0½d., other male workers irrespective of age 2s. 9½d.; female workers 1s. 11d., 2s. 5d. or 2s. 10½d., according to occupation.†
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in June	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers,** employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2s. a week (55s. to 57s.) at 21 and over, and by 1s. 4d. (36s. 8d. to 38s.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing news-reels	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1s. a week (40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (27s. to 27s. 8d.) at under 21.

* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 264. Area A consists of the County of the City of Belfast and districts within 15 statute miles therefrom, and Area B all other districts.

† A Sunday worker is a worker whose normal working week includes employment of at least 7½ hours' duration on Sunday.

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

§ Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to existing basic piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plussage.

¶ These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal, and applied to workpeople covered by the agreement of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry.

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during June—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Building	England and Wales (142)	2 June	Watchmen	New rates of remuneration adopted, based on the official index of retail prices, as follows:—London and Liverpool 18s. a shift (day or night), Provinces 16s. 9d.†
Wholesale Grocery and Provision Trade	England and Wales (179)	Beginning of pay period following 13 June	Warehouse and transport workers	Increases of 7s. a week in the minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 21 and over, and of 1s. to 6s., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: warehouse workers, vanguards and mates—London area, men 131s. a week, women 97s., elsewhere 125s., 94s.; motor vehicle drivers (men)—London, from 133s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. to 145s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons, elsewhere, Grade 1 areas from 126s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of under 30 cwt. to 136s. for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 3½ tons and up to and including 5 tons, Grade 2 areas 125s. to 132s. (Outside the London area the rates for vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 5 tons are subject to local negotiation.)
Milk Distribution	England and Wales (180) (202)	8 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. a week for men 21 years and over, of 5s. for youths 18 and under 21 and for women 21 years and over, of 4s. for girls 18 and under 21, and of 3s. for boys and girls under 18. General minimum time rates after change: male workers—foremen, area A 120s. a week, area B 125s. 6d., area C 132s., sterilizers—21 years or over 115s. 6d., 118s. 6d., 122s. 6d., clerks, A 43s. at under 16 years, rising to 115s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 44s. to 118s. 6d., C 48s. to 122s. 6d., roundsmen, A 45s. 6d. to 111s., B 48s. to 113s. 6d., C 54s. to 117s. 6d., shop assistants, assistant roundsmen, pasteurizers, assistant sterilizers, other workers, A 43s. to 111s., B 44s. to 113s. 6d., C 48s. to 117s. 6d.; female workers—roundswomen, A 50s. 6d. at under 18 years, rising to 89s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 51s. 6d. to 90s. 6d., C 60s. to 98s., clerks, A 40s. 6d. at under 16 to 83s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 41s. 6d. to 84s., C 45s. 6d. to 90s. 6d., other workers, A 40s. to 84s., B 41s. 6d. to 85s. 6d., C 45s. to 89s. 6d.†
Petroleum Distribution	United Kingdom..	30 June	Workpeople employed in the distribution, handling and storage of petroleum products, except those employed at refineries:— Men and youths	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men, and of 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., according to age, for youths. Minimum rates after change include: drivers of vehicles of over 1,500 gallons carrying capacity, London 151s. 4d. a week, other areas 146s. 7d. (regular drivers of vehicles of over 2,500 gallons to receive 3s. a week above these rates), of 1,500 gallons carrying capacity and under 145s. 6d., 140s. 9d.; certain skilled categories (coach builders, motor fitters, turners, electricians, installation mechanics, etc.), London 158s. 3d., other areas 153s. 6d., labourers 132s. 3d., 127s. 6d.
			Women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 1½d. to 2d. an hour, according to occupation, for women, and of ¾d. to 1½d., according to age, for girls. Minimum rates after change include: car repairers, London 2s. 7½d. an hour, other areas 2s. 5½d., package operatives 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5½d., labourers 2s. 4½d. or 2s. 5½d., 2s. 3d. or 2s. 3½d., stores assistants 2s. 4½d., 2s. 3d.
Local Government Services	England and Wales (184)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 May	Roadmen employed by County Councils	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week. Minimum basic rates after change: London area 124s. 8d. a week, Zone A areas 117s. 8d., Zone B areas 114s. 8d.†
Laundrying	Great Britain	Week commencing 26 May	Workpeople employed in co-operative laundries	Increases of 7s. 3d. a week for adult male workers, of 6s. 9d. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 21 years and over—London 127s. 3d. a week, Provinces 119s. 3d.; women—London (21 and over) 90s. 9d., Provinces (20 and over) 84s. 9d.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE

Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain (40-41)	1 June	Process workers in the heavy steel industry covered by agreements providing for a 6-shift (48-hour) week and employed at coke oven and blastfurnace plants and in melting shops and heating departments of mills	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 6 shifts or 48 hours to an average of 5½ shifts or 44 hours.‡
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* The rates per shift are to be determined annually at the statutory meeting of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry in accordance with the average of monthly retail prices figures published in the antecedent twelve months, and are to rise or fall by 3d. a shift for each range of 3 points. Rates of 16s. in London and Liverpool and 14s. 9d. in the Provinces correspond with an index range of 97 to 100 points, and the rates shown above relate to an average figure of 123½ points.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 229 of the June issue of this Gazette.

‡ This increase was the result of a decision of the National Joint Council for County Council Roadmen, and applied to those Authorities affiliated to the constituent Regional Councils. It did not apply to the County Councils of Cheshire, Durham, Lancashire, Middlesex, Warwickshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, nor to workpeople within the scope of the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Regional Councils.

§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947				
June	100	100	100	100
December	103	103	106	103
1948				
June	105	107	108	106
December	107	109	110	107
1949				
June	108	111	112	109
December	109	112	113	109
1950				
June	109	113	114	110
December	113	116	118	114
1951				
June	118	122	124	119
December	125	130	132	126
1952				
January	125	130	133	127
February	127	130	134	128
March	127	131	134	128
April	128	132	137	128
May	128	132	137	129
June	128	132	138	129

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

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN JUNE

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 157. In addition, 21 stoppages which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during June in these 178 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at nearly 66,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned during June was about 233,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	2	104	106	27,600	58,000
Vehicles ..	1	9	10	27,000	122,000
Building and Contracting ..	4	8	12	5,400	28,000
All remaining industries and services ..	14	36	50	5,800	25,000
Total, June, 1952 ..	21	157	178	65,800	233,000
<i>Total, May, 1952 ..</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>41,500</i>	<i>176,000</i>
<i>Total, June, 1951 ..</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>86,300</i>	<i>305,000</i>

Of the total of 233,000 days lost in June, 195,000 were lost by 58,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 39,800 were directly involved and 18,900 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 June also included 38,000 days lost by 7,100 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration

Of 151 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during June, 78, directly involving 4,500 workers, lasted not more than one day; 29, directly involving 4,500 workers, lasted two days; 14, directly involving 900 workers, lasted three days; 16, directly involving 2,300 workers, lasted four to six days; and 14, directly involving 5,500 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes

Of the 157 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in June, 14, directly involving 9,500 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 52, directly involving 5,400 workers, on other wage questions; 6, directly involving 800 workers, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 17,900 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JUNE

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING :- Overmen, deputies, shotfirers and other colliery workers—various districts in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire (various collieries).	760	17,450	17 June	21 June	Delay in settlement of deputies' wage claim	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials pending negotiations.
VEHICLES :- Workers employed in motor car body manufacture — Dagenham (one firm). Workers employed in motor car manufacture — Dagenham (one firm).	8,000	—	12 June	15 July	Rejection of a claim for an increase in wages of 9d. an hour	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials pending negotiations.
	15,000	—	12 June	9 July	Rejection of a claim for an increase in wages of 9d. an hour, and, subsequently, in protest against the suspension of several hundred workers rendered idle by a breakdown in the supply of bodies from a firm involved in another dispute	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials pending negotiations.

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

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1952 was approximately 90,000, and in the corresponding period in 1951 was approximately 60,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 200,000 and 210,000.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

¶ The occupations printed in italics are those of workers indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

‡ Intermittent token stoppages of work in support of the wage claim occurred on various dates between 12th and 20th June. A general stoppage began in the afternoon of 25th June following the suspension of some workers.

classes or persons; 57, directly involving 2,400 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 1,700 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 2,100 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1952 AND 1951

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

Industry Group	January to June, 1952			January to June, 1951		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	3	900	4,000	—	—	—
Coal Mining ..	618	106,200†	260,000	565	69,700†	212,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	4	100	‡	4	100	‡
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	8	500	1,000	8	600	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	5	1,700	5,000	1	100	‡
Metal Manufacture ..	22	3,700	22,000	16	2,100	10,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	31	7,800	70,000	48	4,000	25,000
Engineering ..	45	20,600	164,000	50	15,000	61,000
Vehicles ..	30	37,600	182,000	41	37,300	207,000
Other Metal Industries ..	6	1,900	13,000	15	1,500	7,000
Textiles ..	2	400	1,000	6	1,600	7,000
Leather, etc. ..	1	‡	‡	—	—	—
Clothing ..	6	200	‡	3	1,400	1,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	8	1,100	8,000	8	5,100	18,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	11	1,500	21,000	6	1,100	4,000
Paper and Printing	6	1,500	22,000	1	‡	‡
Other Manufacturing Industries	3	3,000	15,000	5	1,200	4,000
Building and Contracting ..	49	15,800	88,000	55	14,400	55,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	4	700	7,000	3	2,400	60,000
Transport, etc. ..	31	8,000	25,000	49	79,200	543,000
Distributive Trades ..	9	3,200	19,000	9	800	2,000
Other Services ..	6	1,000	4,000	13	900	3,000
Total ..	904§	217,400†	931,000	906	238,500†	1,221,000

The number of days lost in the period January to June through stoppages which began in that period was 908,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 216,200. In addition, 23,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1952 by 1,200 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

ALL ITEMS INDEX, 17th JUNE, 1952

At 17th June, 1952, the retail prices index was 138 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 135 at 13th May and with 125 at 19th June, 1951. The rise in the index during the month under review was mainly due to higher prices for meat, meat products and tea. There were also small increases in the average prices of a number of other items, but the average levels of prices for clothing and household textiles were a little lower than at a month earlier.

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

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th JUNE, 1952

The following Table shows, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 17th June, 1952, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index :-

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 17th JUNE, 1952 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food ..	108.7	399
II. Rent and rates ..	102.5	72
III. Clothing ..	97.9	98
IV. Fuel and light ..	100.7	66
V. Household durable goods	98.7	62
VI. Miscellaneous goods ..	103.7	44
VII. Services ..	103.1	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink ..	100.8	78
IX. Tobacco ..	100.0	90
All items ..	103.9	1,000

Thus at 17th June, 1952, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 103.9. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series in order to produce an "all items" figure for 17th June, 1952, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, i.e., on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows :-

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100) ..	132.5
All items index at 17th June, 1952 (15th January, 1952 = 100) ..	103.9
∴ All items index at 17th June, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100) ..	132.5 × 103.9 / 100 = 137.7 taken as 138

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

Increases in the prices of meat and of sausages, following the raising of the maximum permitted prices as from 15th June, accounted for a rise of about 3 points in the index of food prices. The maximum permitted price of tea was raised by 10d. a lb. from the same date and the average price of the kinds taken into account in compiling the index rose by nearly 9d. a lb. resulting in a further rise of about one-half of a point in the food prices index. There were also small increases in the average prices of some other articles of food, including fresh fruit, condensed milk, fish, biscuits, syrup and potatoes. The average level of the prices of vegetables other than potatoes was a little lower than at a month earlier. As a result of these changes, the average level of prices for the food group as a whole was about 4 per cent. higher than at a month earlier and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 109 at 17th June, compared with 104 at 13th May.

Clothing

Small reductions were reported, during the month, in the prices of most of the items of clothing included in the index. The largest reductions were those affecting men's outer clothing, women's and men's underclothing and men's and children's footwear. For the clothing group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 98 at 17th June, compared with 99 at 13th May.

Fuel and Light

In London and the south of England there were small increases in the prices of coal due to the substitution, as from 16th June, of smaller reductions for summer purchases than had been in operation since 1st May. The average charges for gas and for electricity were also higher, as a result of increases in some areas, and there was a small increase in the average price of lamp oil. As a result of these changes, the level of prices for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by about 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the

nearest whole number, was 101 at 17th June, compared with 100 at 13th May.

Household Durable Goods

In the group covering household durable goods there were reductions, during the month, in the average prices of carpets and rugs, blankets, sheets, curtain material and towels. The effect of these reductions was partly offset by increases in the average prices of felt base, linoleum and electric lamps. As a result of these changes the average level of prices for the household durable goods group as a whole fell by rather more than one-half of 1 per cent., but there was no change in the index figure, when expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 99.

Miscellaneous Goods

Small increases were reported, during the month, in the average prices of soda and some kinds of polish, but there was little change in the prices of the other items included in the miscellaneous goods group. For the group as a whole the change in the average level of prices was slight, but sufficient to raise the index figure, when expressed to the nearest whole number, from 103 at 13th May to 104 at 17th June.

Services

Increases in bus fares in some areas were reported during the month under review and there was a small increase in the average price of petrol. For the services group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather less than one-half of 1 per cent. but, when expressed to the nearest whole number, there was no change in the index figure, which remained at 103.

Other Groups

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

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-52

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

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

A revised edition of the publication "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation" has now been issued and copies are obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 266 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

The Table below gives a summary of the latest information.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Austria (Vienna)	Mar., 1938 = 100			
All Items*	May, 1952 (middle)	668	+ 6	+122
Food ..	"1936-38 = 100	683	+ 13	+170
Belgium	April, 1952	416	- 5	+ 2
All Items*	1938 = 100	388	- 4	+ 12
France	May, 1952	2,452	-106†	+188
Food, Paris ..	May, 1952 (beginning)	2,651	- 99†	+378
Other large towns				
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938 = 100			
All Items ..	May, 1952	173	+ 2	+ 8
Food ..	"	196	+ 6	+ 21
Irish Republic	Mid-Aug., 1947 = 100			
All Items*	Mid-May, 1952	115	+ 1†	+ 6
Food ..	"	111	+ 2†	+ 6
Luxembourg	1st Jan., 1948 = 100			
All Items*	March, 1952	122.53	+ 0.04	+ 4.34
Food ..	"	128	Nil	+ 6
Other Countries				
Canada	1935-39 = 100			
All Items ..	May, 1952 (beginning)	186.7	- 2.0	+ 4.7
Food ..	"	235.3	- 4.9	- 0.1
Kenya (Nairobi)	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items*	Feb., 1952 (end)	228	+ 3‡	+ 21
Food ..	"	231	+ 2‡	+ 18
New Zealand	1st Oct., 1949 = 100			
All Items ..	March, 1952	1,253	+ 16†	+132
Food ..	"	1,373	- 9†	+169
United States	1935-39 = 100			
All Items ..	April, 1952 (middle)	188.7	+ 0.7	+ 4.1
Food ..	"	230.0	+ 2.4	+ 4.3

* The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" figures are based are food, clothing, house-rent, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the case of Austria (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items), Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items), the Irish Republic (food, clothing, house-rent and fuel and light), Luxembourg (food, clothing, fuel and light, soap, etc.), and Kenya (food, clothing, and household, etc., items).

† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter.

‡ The index is bi-monthly and comparison is with two months before.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in June was 125, compared with 123 (revised figure) in the previous month and 104 (revised figure) in June, 1951. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 10 fatal accidents were reported in June, compared with 13 in the previous month and 12 in June, 1951. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for June, 1952.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act : Underground 23 Surface 1	Electrical Stations 2 Other Industries 2
Metalliferous Mines 1	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Quarries 4	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships 4 Building Operations 15 Works of Engineering Construction 13 Warehouses 2
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 28	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 77
Factories	Railway Service
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot- tery and Glass 2 Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. Metal Extracting and Refining 3 Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making) 4 Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. 8 Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and Other Vehicles and Air- craft Manufacture 6 Shipbuilding 9 Other Metal Trades 2 Cotton 1 Wool, Worsted, Shoddy 1 Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing 2 Tanning, Currying, etc. 1 Food and Drink 1 General Woodwork and Furniture 1 Paper, Printing, etc. 1 Rubber Trades 1 Gas Works 1	Brakemen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motor- men 1 Firemen 1 Guards (Passenger) 1 Labourers 4 Mechanics 7 Permanent Way Men 1 Porters 1 Shunters 1 Other Grades 5 Contractors' Servants 1
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 28	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 20
	Seamen
	Trading Vessels 9 Fishing Vessels 1
	TOTAL, SEAMEN 10
	Total (including Seamen) 135

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases	I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Operatives engaged in : Smelting of Metals 1 Shipbreaking 1 Other Contact with Molten Lead 2 Paint and Colour Works 1 Other Industries 1 Painting of Buildings 1	Pitch 9 Tar 1 Mineral Oil 1
TOTAL 4	TOTAL 11
Other Poisoning	Chromic Ulceration
Mercurial 2 Aniline Poisoning 3 Toxic Anaemia 1	Manuf. of Bichromates 3 Chromium Plating 4 Other Industries 2
TOTAL 5	TOTAL 9
Anthrax	Total, Cases 32
Wool 1 Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1 Other Industries 2	
TOTAL 3	II. Deaths
	NIL

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 28th June, 1952.

Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme (a) during the quarter ended 30th June, 1952, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to 30th June, 1952.

	Men	Women	Total
Quarter ended 30th June, 1952			
Number of applications for assistance made	106	6	112
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	15	—	15
Ministry of Education	29	1	30
Other award-making Departments	2	—	2
Total awards	46	1	47
Number of applications rejected	57	1	58
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	35	8	43
Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to 30th June, 1952			
Number of applications for assistance made	203,245	15,338	218,583
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	44,192	1,331	45,523
Ministry of Education	79,248	6,198	85,446
Other award-making Departments	18,265	1,843	20,108
Total awards	141,705	9,372	151,077
Number of applications rejected	38,522	3,210	41,732
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	22,829	2,752	25,581
Cases under consideration at end of period	189	4	193

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 26th May, 1952. The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 729, and 4,597 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,927 males and 670 females; of the total 3,008 were disabled persons. During the period 453 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period :			
Able-bodied	279	8	287
Disabled	374	68	442
Total	653	76	729
Number of persons in training at end of period at :			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	1,384	63	1,447
Disabled	1,502	80	1,582
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	52	68	120
Disabled	430	377	807
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	22	—	22
Disabled	96	—	96
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	441	82	523
Total	3,927	670	4,597
Trainees placed in employment during period :			
Able-bodied	152	20	172
Disabled	242	39	281
Total	394	59	453

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the eight weeks ended 23rd June, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	1,304	131	1,435
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,241	133	1,374
Persons who completed courses during period	1,122	109	1,231

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During June the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued 19 awards, Nos. 170 to 188*. Five of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 172 (10th June).—*Parties*: Members of the British Film Producers' Association, and members of the Association of Cinematograph and Allied Technicians in their employment. *Claim*: That the provisions of a specified agreement be so varied as to provide that workers required to work on a Friday night do so under conditions not less favourable than when required to work on other week nights. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 176 (16th June).—*Parties*: Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Rubber Manufacturing Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: For a substantial increase in wages for all rubber workers. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded increases in wages of 2d. an hour for men and 1½d. an hour for women, with corresponding increases for juveniles.

Award No. 180 (20th June).—*Parties*: Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the West Midlands Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers), and members of trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: That Sunday should be recognised as a rest day in each working week for school caretakers. *Award*: The Tribunal found against the claim but awarded that school caretakers should receive payment in respect of time spent on stoking boilers on Sundays and referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the amount of such payment.

Award No. 184 (25th June).—*Parties*: Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council of the Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: For an increase of 6d. an hour for men and of corresponding increases for other workers. *Award*: The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of adult workers should be increased by 3d. an hour for men and 2d. an hour for women, with proportionate increases for juvenile workers.

Award No. 187 (27th June).—*Parties*: Members of the Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, the Leicester and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, Ltd., the Loughborough and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, the Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, and the Nottingham and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, and members of the National Union of Hosiery Workers in their employment. *Matter in dispute*: The dispute arose out of a proposal by the Union for the progressive elimination of three shift working in the fine gauge full fashioned hose section of the hosiery industry. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the agreement arrived at by the Ladies' and Girls' Full Fashioned Hose Joint Negotiating Committee of the National Joint Industrial Council of the Hosiery Trade provided a reasonable basis for the settlement of the dispute, and accordingly awarded in the terms of that agreement, details of which are set out in the award.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Award No. 976 (29th May).—*Parties*: The member firms of the Northern Ireland Wholesale Hardware Merchants' Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union. *Claim*: For an additional week's holiday with pay. *Award*: The Tribunal found the claim not established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 978 (6th June).—*Parties*: The member firms of the Northern Ireland Timber Importers' Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union. *Claim*: For an additional week's holiday with pay. *Award*: Commencing in 1953 and in each subsequent year the lorry drivers and labourers to whom the claim relates shall be

entitled to two weeks' annual holiday with pay on the general basis of one day's holiday for each month of service.

Award No. 981 (16th June).—*Parties*: The member firms of the Northern Ireland Timber Importers' Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists. *Claim*: For an extra week's holiday with pay. *Award*: Commencing in 1953 and in each subsequent year the sawyers and woodcutting machinists to whom the claim relates shall be entitled to two weeks' annual holiday with pay on the general basis of one day's annual holiday for each month of service.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

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

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During June the Industrial Court issued ten awards, Nos. 2384 to 2393. Six of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 2384 (13th June).—*Parties*: The Transport and General Workers' Union and 18 Road Passenger Transport Undertakings. *Claim*: That wages and conditions of employment of persons employed by the transport undertakings were not in accordance with Section 93(1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. *Award*: The Court found that in order to comply with the provisions of Section 93(1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, the rates of wages and conditions of employment of persons employed by each of the undertakings specified in the schedule in connection with the operation of their public service vehicles should not be less favourable than those of persons employed in similar capacities in a Group II undertaking in accordance with the current agreements between the two sides of the National Council for the Omnibus Industry and the awards of the Independent Arbitration Tribunals dated 23rd February, 1949, and 6th October, 1951. The Court found that in so far as the rates of wages and conditions of employment of the persons employed by the undertakings concerned in connection with the operation of their public service vehicles were less favourable than those provided for in the above-mentioned agreements and awards they were not in accordance with the requirements of Section 93(1) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. The Court awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2387 (13th June).—*Parties*: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Joint Conciliation Committee for the Iron and Steel Scrap Industry. *Claim*: For Regulation No. 10 of the Constitution of the Joint Conciliation Committee for the Iron,

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* See footnote* in second column on page 266.

Steel and Non-Ferrous Scrap Industry to be so amended as to afford employees two weeks' annual holiday with pay for 1952 and subsequent years. *Award*: The Court awarded that three additional days' holiday with pay should be granted during the calendar year ending 31st December, 1952, and that Regulation No. 10 should be so amended as to afford employees two weeks' annual holiday with pay during 1953 and subsequent years. The question as to whether the two weeks should be consecutive should be the subject of negotiation and agreement between the two sides of the Joint Conciliation Committee. In the event of failure to agree upon this matter within a period of three calendar months from the date of the award, either party would be at liberty to report such failure to the Court and the Court, after hearing the parties, would determine the matter in dispute.

Award No. 2388 (16th June).—Parties: Trade Union and Official Sides of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. *Claim*: For wages of women canteen workers aged eighteen years and over to be increased by 10s. 1d. a week from beginning of pay week next after 23rd November, 1951, and for wages of adult males to be increased by 11s. a week from the same date. *Award*: The Court could not accept the contentions of the Trade Union Side that the increases granted from time to time to the production workers in establishments in which canteen services were provided should be automatically granted to the canteen workers. The Court were, however, of opinion that changes in the wages of canteen workers employed by the Ministry of Supply should continue to be negotiated between the parties. Although the rates of wages of these workers did not come within the Industrial and Staff Canteen Wages Board Orders, in considering this matter due regard should be given, among other considerations, to the general level of wages being observed for workpeople employed in industrial and staff canteens. The Court, therefore, recommended the parties to resume their negotiations on the claim on this basis. Should any settlement reached in these negotiations result in an increase in the present rates the increase should operate from the beginning of the first full pay week following the date of the award. In the event of failure to reach agreement within two months from the date of the award, either party would be at liberty to report such failure to the Industrial Court and the Court would determine the matter in dispute.

Award No. 2389 (17th June).—Parties: Employees' and Employers' Sides of the Railway Shopmen's National Council. *Claim*: That Grade II brake fitters employed at Cardiff, Cathays Depot, Western Region, British Railways, should be regraded as Grade I brake fitters. *Award*: The Court found that the workers concerned should be regraded as Grade I brake fitters and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2391 (19th June).—Parties: Trade Union and Official Sides of the Shipbuilding Trades Joint Council. *Claim*: For basic rates of non-craft industrial grades employed in Admiralty non-Dockyard establishments in Northern Ireland to be increased by 11s. a week of 44 hours as from beginning of pay week following 23rd November, 1951. *Award*: Having regard to the principles set out in Awards Nos. 2216 and 2241 and to the decisions in these Awards and in Awards Nos. 2047, 2072 and 2282, the Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly. The Court noted that the rates accepted as the "M" rates for Northern Ireland were those at present payable by the War Office and Air Ministry in agreement with the Transport and General Workers' Union and if it should be contended that such rates now require revision, a revision would no doubt be undertaken by the two Sides in accordance with present practice.

Award No. 2392 (20th June).—Parties: The National Joint Trade Union Craftsmen's Iron and Steel Committee and the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. *Claim*: That the present consolidated minimum rate of 96s. paid to fully-skilled craftsmen for a normal week of 44 hours should be increased to 116s. *Award*: The Court noted that the wage rates of the craftsmen concerned in the claim were made up of three components, a consolidated minimum rate, a cost of living payment which reflected every change in the Ministry of Labour monthly interim index of retail prices, and a tonnage bonus which varied from works to works but which could not fall below 10s. a week. The claim was for an increase of 20s. in the consolidated minimum rate. Having regard to the composition of this wage structure and to the fact that the present consolidated minimum rate was fixed by agreement between the parties in May, 1951, the Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During June there were no appointments of Single Arbitrators or ad hoc Boards of Arbitration under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposal

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

Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal Y.(48), dated 20th June, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.L.(39), dated 27th June, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Further information concerning either of the above proposals may be obtained from the Secretary of the Council in question, at Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

Wages Regulation Orders

During June 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 Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1113 (U.56), dated 5th June and effective from 23rd June. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952: S.I. 1952 No. 1161 (H.60), dated 16th June and effective from 2nd July. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed and fixes payment for such holidays.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposal

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

Road Haulage Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.R.H. (N.1), dated 13th June, relating to the fixing of general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male workers, and *Proposal N.I.R.H. (N.2)*, dated 13th June, relating to the fixing of holidays and holiday remuneration.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During June 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 Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (N.I.W.D. (N.67)), dated 6th June, and effective from 21st June. This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (N.I.W.M. (N.33)), dated 6th June, and effective from 21st June. This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) and (No. 2) Orders, 1952 (N.I.Bk. (N.154) and (N.155)), dated 16th June, and effective from 25th June. These Orders prescribe increases in general minimum time rates for male workers.—See page 258.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notice of Proposal

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

Licensed Non-residential Establishment Wages Board:—Proposal L.N.R.(27), dated 13th June, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers.

* See footnote * in second column on page 266.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 18/52 (9th May)

A claimant for unemployment benefit left his employment with a non-union firm because of an objection by his trade union to demarcation of duties. Held that he left voluntarily without just cause.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant voluntarily left his employment without just cause and that he be disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit from 9th January to 19th February, 1952, inclusive.

"The claimant, who is a carpenter and a member of a trade union, voluntarily left his employment on 8th January, 1952, because on returning to work after a few days' sickness he found that a glass cabinet which he had been making, but which he had not yet completed, had been finished in his absence by his labourer who, unlike the claimant, was not a craftsman. That an unskilled hand should complete the work of a craftsman was contrary to the recognised practice of his trade union and, in the circumstances, the claimant resented this interference with his work and gave notice to leave. The firm for which he was working was a 'non-union' firm, that is to say the firm did not necessarily employ only members of a trade union and did not recognise the claimant's union and so there was no shop steward to whom the claimant could voice his grievance. As the firm either caused or permitted unskilled hands to complete the work of skilled carpenters, no useful purpose would have been served had the claimant reported the matter to his trade union in order that the practice of the employers should cease. In protest, therefore, he relinquished his employment.

"The local insurance officer disallowed the claimant's claim and disqualified him for unemployment benefit, on the ground that he had voluntarily left his employment without just cause. That decision was upheld, on appeal, by the majority of the local tribunal, whose grounds of decision were as follows: 'We have no hesitation in saying that just cause for leaving is not shown in this case. No doubt the appellant being a union member may have been entitled to leave a non-union firm, but we do not think this is just cause for the purpose of the National Insurance Act. It is purely a trade union matter.' One member of the tribunal would have allowed the appeal on the ground that the claimant was 'justified in leaving for he had no other redress.' I agree with the majority of the local tribunal.

"The claimant entered the employment of the firm in June, 1951, and he must have known then that the firm did not recognise his trade union. There was no justification for leaving when he did, simply because the firm with which he was employed did not follow the practice laid down by the rules of his trade union. If the claimant chose to maintain the rule put forward in this case that a proper craftsman should have been engaged to complete the work which he had had to leave unfinished, he was entitled to do so and leave his employment when he did, but his action does not afford him just cause for leaving, so as to enable him to escape disqualification for unemployment benefit under section 13 of the Act. What the employers chose to do in their own establishment was a matter for them to decide, and so long as they were paying the claimant his appropriate rate of wages and observing the terms and conditions to which he had expressly or impliedly agreed when he entered their employment, the fact that they chose to call upon someone else to complete his work whilst he was absent did not furnish him with just cause for leaving when he did. I must dismiss the appeal of the claimant's association."

Decision No. R(U) 20/52 (9th June)

A claimant who worked night shifts lost three shifts work over the Christmas holiday. The day shift lost only two days. Held that he was not unemployed on the

* Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 266.

extra day. The night shift workers were on holiday for one shift more than the day workers.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of Thursday, 27th December, 1951.

"I am informed that this is a test case affecting the claimant and 80 fellow workers who were employed on the night shift during the Christmas week of 1951 at certain steel works in Newport, Mon. Christmas Day and Boxing Day are customary holidays at these steel works. The employers have stated that in recent years it has not been the practice to work the night shift (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) on Christmas Eve. In the normal course of events the works would have closed at 10 p.m. on Monday, December 24th, and would have re-opened for the morning shift (6 a.m. to 2 p.m.) on Thursday, December 27th. Owing to a shortage of materials the works were actually closed a little longer, that is to say from noon on Saturday, December 22nd, to 2 p.m. on Thursday, December 27th, but this shortage did not cause the claimant to lose any shifts, and so far as he is concerned it may be disregarded.

"The claimant is a rollerman who is normally employed on five night shifts in the week, from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., beginning at 10 p.m. on Monday. He did not go to work on Monday night, December 24th, because the works were closed for the holiday from 10 p.m.; he did not go to work either on Tuesday night, December 25th, or on Wednesday night, December 26th, because the holiday was continuing and continued until 6 a.m. on Thursday, December 27th. The claimant worked the night shift 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. on Thursday/Friday, December 27th/28th, and again on Friday/Saturday, December 28th/29th. In the Christmas week of 1951 he thus lost three shifts because the works were closed for the holiday, and he worked two shifts.

"The claimant made a claim for unemployment benefit in respect of Thursday, December 27th. The local insurance officer decided that he was not entitled, on the ground that it was solely by reason of the holiday arrangement that no work was performed from 10 p.m. on Wednesday, December 26th, 1951, to 6 a.m. on Thursday, December 27th, 1951. The decision was upheld by the local tribunal. The claimant now appeals to the Commissioner, but after full consideration I have no doubt that the decisions of the local insurance officer and the local tribunal were correct.

"The matter has to be considered in the light of two regulations, viz., regulation 6(1) (e) and regulation 5 of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I.1948 No. 1277]. Regulation 6(1) (e) provides that 'a day shall not be treated as a day of unemployment if on that day a person does no work, and (i) is on holiday; or (ii) is a person who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week (exclusive of Sunday. . . .) but who has, in the week in which the said day occurs, been employed to the full extent normal in his case.' Regulation 5 is the night workers regulation which (so far as it is material to this appeal) provides in effect that, where the period of a night worker's employment after midnight is longer than the period before midnight, he is to be treated as having been employed on the second day only.

"The effect of these regulations is that when the claimant works a full normal week, which is not affected by any holiday, he has to be treated as having been employed on every day except Monday. He does not ordinarily work on Monday; it is for him a normal non-working day; and in accordance with regulation 6(1) (e) (ii) cited above it is not to be treated as a day of unemployment (and therefore no benefit can be paid for it) if the claimant has in that week been employed to the full extent normal in his case.

"I will now apply these regulations to the Christmas week of 1951, leaving Monday till the end. On Tuesday, December 25th, and Wednesday, 26th, the claimant was clearly on holiday. On Thursday, December 27th, he was also on holiday, because the works holiday continued until 6 a.m. on Thursday. His period of employment from 10 p.m. onwards on Thursday belongs to Friday, and he was employed on Friday and on Saturday. The claimant's normal working week of five shifts was thus reduced to two shifts by the customary holiday. He was employed in Christmas week 1951 to the full extent normal in his case, after taking into consideration the customary holiday. Therefore, in accordance with regulation 6(1) (e) (ii), since the claimant had been employed to the full extent normal in that week, Monday, which is his normal non-working day, cannot be treated as a day of unemployment. Thursday, December 27th, which was a day when the claimant was on holiday, cannot be treated as a day of unemployment either, because of the provisions of regulation 6(1) (e) (i) cited above.

"This appeal does not relate to Monday, December 24th; it relates only to Thursday, December 27th; but I have considered Monday, December 24th, because the claimant has based his appeal on the fact that (disregarding the stoppage enforced by shortage of materials) in the Christmas week of 1951 workers on the morning and afternoon shifts would have worked three shifts whereas workers on the night shift could have worked only two shifts and yet were denied unemployment benefit for the third. This inequality, however, appears to me to be inherent in the fact that the holiday covers three nights and two days, that is from 10 p.m. on Monday night to 6 a.m. on Thursday morning. Men who work by night are thus on holiday for one shift longer than those who work by day. The claimant's appeal is dismissed."

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Legal Cases Affecting Labour

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

A workman injured himself when he slipped on a gangway, the surface of which was wet and oily, owing to a very heavy fall of rain which had caused flooding. He brought an action in the Queen's Bench claiming damages against his employers for an alleged breach of their statutory duty to maintain properly the gangway or alternatively damages by reason of the employers' failure to carry out the common law duty which they owed to him.

Mr. Justice Pilcher gave judgment for the plaintiff on the ground that the employers had failed in their common law duty, but he was of the opinion that there had not been a breach of the statutory duty. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Singleton, Denning and Hodson) allowed the appeal. They held that the trial Judge was right in deciding that "maintained" in Section 25(1) of the Factories Act, 1937 meant "maintained in a good state of repair", and since the gangway was level and structurally perfect it had been properly maintained although it was wet and oily. They thought that the Judge had put a higher duty on the employers than they in fact owed to the workmen at common law. The duty was to act reasonably towards the men and not to expose them to unnecessary risks. The Judge had found that the employers had done all that they could to put the factory into a proper condition. He found them at fault in allowing the workmen to work on the premises in view of its condition, but the Court did not think that this judgment could stand. They decided, therefore, that the employers were not liable at common law for the injury sustained.—*Latimer v. A.E.C., Ltd.*, Court of Appeal, 30th April, 1952.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1113; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 5th June; *The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1161; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free)*, dated 16th June. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 264.

The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1207; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), made on 23rd June by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, and jointly with the Postmaster General so far as relates to payment of benefit through the Post Office, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 240.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1208; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), made on 23rd June by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 240.

The Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952 (Commencement) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1249 (C.7)), made on 27th June by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952.—See page 239.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1250; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 26th June by the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952.—See page 240.

The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) Provisional Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1251; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free); *The National Insurance (Increase of Benefit and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Transitional) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1252; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free)*. These Regulations were made on 27th June by the Minister of National Insurance and the National Insurance Joint Authority, and by the Minister of National Insurance respectively, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952.—See page 240.

The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1100), dated 3rd June; *The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1139 (S.50))*, dated 6th June. These Regulations, which came into operation on 16th June, were made respectively by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, under the National Assistance Act, 1948. They provide for increases in the minimum amount which a person accompanied by a child is required to pay in respect of the child for accommodation provided under the Act.

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1952 No. 83; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 2nd May; *The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council*

(Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 84; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 15th May; *The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 90; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free)*, dated 15th May. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 229.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Careers.—*Choice of Careers. New Series.* (i) No. 31: *Civil Service Openings for Juniors.* May, 1952. (ii) No. 32: *The Civil Service: Executive and Clerical Officers.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.) each.

Census of Production.—*Final Reports on the Census of Production for 1948.* (i) *Batteries and Accumulators.* Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). (ii) *Grain Milling.* (iii) *Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.* (iv) *Newspaper and Periodical Printing and Publishing.* Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.) each. (v) *Boot and Shoe.* Price 3s. (3s. 1½d.). Board of Trade.

Coal Industry.—*Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the first quarter of 1952.* National Coal Board. Price 5d. (6½d.).—See page 237.

Cotton Industry.—*Mule Spinners' Cancer. Second Interim Report of the Joint Advisory Committee of the Cotton Industry.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6d. (7½d.).—See page 238.

Disputes, Industrial.—*Report of a Court of Inquiry into a Dispute between D. C. Thomson and Company Limited and certain workpeople, members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants.* Cmd. 8607. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.—See page 236.

Education.—*Education in 1951, being the Report of the Ministry of Education and the Statistics of Public Education for England and Wales.* Cmd. 8554. Ministry of Education. Price 6s. (6s. 3d.).—See page 241.

Electricity Supply.—*Report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee.* July, 1952. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4d. (5½d.).—See page 240.

National Insurance.—(i) *Family Allowances and National Insurance Bill, 1952. Memorandum by the Minister of National Insurance.* Cmd. 8517. Price 3d. (4½d.). (ii) *Family Allowances and National Insurance Bill, 1952. Report by the Government Actuary on the Financial Provisions of the Bill.* Cmd. 8518. Price 4d. (5½d.). (iii) *National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations, 1952. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee.* H.C. 219. Price 3d. (4½d.). Ministry of National Insurance. (iv) *National Insurance Act, 1946. Second Interim Report by the Government Actuary for the year ended 31st March, 1951.* H.C. 207. Treasury. Price 9d. (10½d.).—See page 239.

Safety in Mines.—(i) *Accident at Creswell Colliery, Derbyshire. Report on the causes of, and the circumstances attending, the accident which occurred on 26th September, 1950.* Cmd. 8574. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.). (ii) *29th Annual Report on Safety in Mines Research, 1950.* Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). Ministry of Fuel and Power.—See page 237.

* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown below or through any bookseller.

NOTICE

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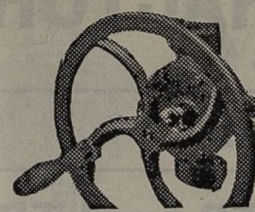
Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Colindale 7000.)

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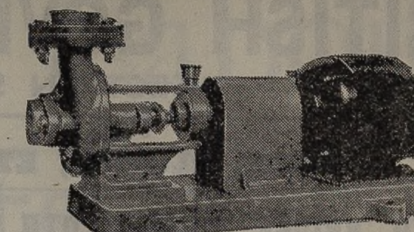
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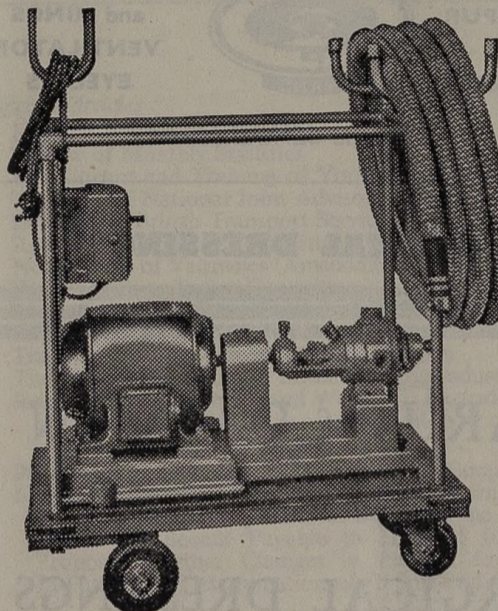
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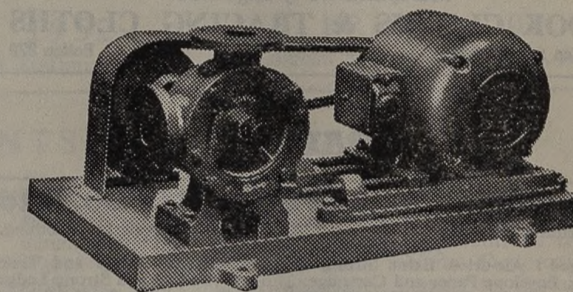
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