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

# Age-Analysis of Employed Persons

E STIMATES of the total numbers of employees are made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service every year on the basis of the counts of insurance cards exchanged. The figures for end-May, 1950, analysed by industry, were published in the February, 1951, issue of this GAZETTE. These annual estimates, however, provide no sub-division by age beyond separating the two age-groups for which there are different rates of contributions, *viz.*, young persons under 18 on the one hand and persons aged 18 and over on the other. The insurance cards of persons in the latter age-group do not contain particulars of age or date of birth, and it is therefore impossible to obtain any further age-analysis in the process of counting the cards. The dates of birth of insured persons, however, are recorded on the ledger accounts in the Records Branch of the Ministry of National Insurance, and arrangements have accordingly been made with that Department to extract information from a small sample of the ledger accounts in order to obtain more detailed analyses of the employed population.

The organisation of the Records Branch greatly facilitates the selection of a random sample which can be regarded as representative of the whole. The basis of the organisation is the "insurance number". Every insured person has a number which contains six digits and a suffix letter, and the ledger accounts in the Records Branch are divided into 100 divisions on the basis of the last two of the digits, the first division consisting of all accounts with numbers ending in 00 and the 100th division consisting of those with numbers ending in 99. The method of allocating insurance numbers was designed to avoid any association between the last two digits in the insurance number and any particular characteristics of the insured population such as sex, age or industry. The suffix letters at the end of the insurance numbers are either A, B, C or D, representing the four quarters of the year in which insurance cards are exchanged. Particular care has been taken to ensure that these suffix letters have been distributed randomly so that all the cards with a given suffix letter can be regarded as a representative cross section of the population.

For the purpose of the sample which is the subject of this article the selection was limited to accounts with suffix

letter B in six ledger divisions. The sample thus represents approximately one-quarter of six ledger divisions, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total insured population, the total number of employees' accounts included (excluding H.M. Forces and Women's Services) being about 300,000. The sample was limited to "B" accounts in order to establish direct comparison with the estimates of the total insured population in each industry which were based on the count of insurance cards with suffix letter B exchanged in June, 1950. The number of cases in the sample was analysed by sex, industry and age, and the total of insured employees, aged 18 and over, for each industry was then analysed into age-groups on the basis of the sample distribution. Finally, the figures thus obtained were aggregated in order to obtain an age-analysis of the whole insured population aged 18 and over. Estimates of the numbers under 18 years of age in each industry were already available from the counts of insurance cards, and those figures have been included in the Tables on the following pages.

All the figures which have been computed on the basis of the sample are subject to the margins of error which are inherent in the sampling procedure. Thus, if the sample yields an estimate of 1,000 in a particular group, there are 19 chances out of 20 that the correct figure which would be obtained by a complete count would fall between 500 and 1,500. The corresponding range for an estimate of 10,000 would be 8,400 to 11,600, and for an estimate of 100,000 it would be 95,000 to 105,000. It is essential to bear these possible margins of error in mind in making comparisons between different figures in the Tables.

The analysis that follows relates to employees only, *i.e.*, employers and persons working on their own account are not included. The figures cover all classes of employees, employed and unemployed (with the exception of the Forces), including persons in private domestic service and all the other classes which, before the National Insurance Acts came into operation in 1948, were outside the scope of the unemployment insurance scheme. The figures are accordingly not comparable with the published results of similar analyses for 1948 and earlier years, which related only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

A

#### **General Analysis**

The Table below gives an analysis, by individual years of age, of the estimated total numbers of employees in all industries and services in Great Britain at end-May, 1950. The figures include not only persons at work but also those who were unemployed and those who were absent from work owing to sickness, holidays and other causes.

Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain End-May, 1950

Age (last birthday) at End-May, 1950	Males	Females	Age (last birthday) at End-May, 1950	Males	Females
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 20 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42	177 243 270 188 155 257 267 291 302 307 319 321 323 349 366 368 256 250 279 304 323 326 317 321 321 323 326 317 321 321 323 327 318	174 248 268 275 280 266 244 225 208 191 167 160 148 148 154 100 102 116 125 132 129 135 136 129 135 136 143	44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 55 56 57 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 66 67 68 69 70 and over	307 310 304 284 280 272 242 228 224 215 208 200 207 193 186 176 167 155 141 138 91 383 58 50 43 161	140 134 135 127 123 120 122 112 101 98 96 87 887 887 887 887 88 488 448 40 333 26 222 19 17 14 12 9 9 35
43	316	142	Total, Age 15 and over	13,700	6,950

The differences between the numbers of males in the various age-groups can be attributed to a number of factors, of which the following are the more important. The figures for age 15, and to a lesser degree those for ages 16 and 17, are relatively low owing to the fact that considerable numbers of young persons were remaining at school after reaching the minimum school-leaving age of 15. The numbers aged 18 and 19 are also low, the reason in this case being the fact that large numbers of these ages were serving in the Forces. The 20 and 21 classes are also affected, though to a smaller extent, by service in the Forces. The high figures for ages 28, 29 and 30 reflect the high birth-rate after the 1914-18 war, while the low birth-rate during the latter part of the war is reflected in the smaller figures for ages 31–33. The lower figures for the higher age-groups are due partly to the fact that the total population at those ages is smaller than in the lower and middle age-groups and partly to the fact that the proportion of the population that is partly to the fact that the proportion of the population that is gainfully occupied in those age-groups is reduced by retirement and invalidity. Another factor which must be borne in mind in making comparisons is that there is a much larger number of employers and self-employed persons in the higher than in the

making comparisons is that there is a much larger number of employers and self-employed persons in the higher than in the lower age-groups. The number of men of pensionable age (*i.e.*, aged 65 and over) in the employee class, as shown by the Table, was 486,000. This figure includes all employees of those ages irrespective of whether they were receiving pensions or not, and separate figures of the number of pensioners in employment are not available. There was little change in this category between 1948 and 1950, the estimated total number in the former year being 500,000 (*see* the February, 1949, issue of this GAZETTE, page 43). The age distribution of female employees shows generally a very different pattern from that of males. The number employed shows a progressive increase up to the age of 19 years, but thereafter there is a steady decline (apart from the effects of variations in the birth-rate) over the 20-years period between 20 and 40, this being mainly due of course to retirement on marriage. The numbers of women between 40 and 46 are somewhat higher, however, no doubt because a number of women resume paid employment for a period when their children have grown up. After the 46-year class, in which the estimated number of female employees is 135,000, the figures show a steady decline year by year down to 9,000 at age 69. There were 35,000, however, aged 70 and over, and the total number of employed women of pensionable age (*i.e.*, aged 60 and over) was 275,000.

#### **Industry and Age**

The Table on pages 227 to 229 gives an age-analysis, principally in five-year groups, of the numbers of employees in each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in each of the principal industries. In the first part of the Table, which relates to males, separate figures are given for each industry in which the total number of male employees exceeded 20,000; similarly in the second part all industries with a total of female employees exceeding 20,000 are shown separately.

The figures for males reveal considerable differences in age distribution between the various industry groups, and these are

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shown more clearly in the following analysis in percentage

Ionm .				
Percentage Analysis	of Mai	le Empl	loyees	
	Under 20	20 to 39	40 to 64	65 and over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.2	and the state of the second	State of the second states	5.4
Mining and Quarrying	6.4		47.5	3.2
Non-Metalliferous Mining Pro-				
ducts	7.5	50.2	38.9	3.4
Chemicals, etc	4.6	46.3	46.7	2.4
Metal Manufacture	5.4.	45.1	46.0	3.5
Engineering, Shipbuilding and				
Electrical Goods	8.0	48.3	40.3	3.4
Vehicles	8.4	48.2	41.2	2.2
Metal Goods	8.7	48.6	38.5	4.2
Precision Instruments, Jewellery,				
etc	11.8	49.9	34.4	3.9
Textiles	7.1	37.3	50.3	5.3
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	7.9	46.3	40.1	5.7
Clothing	9.5	41.4	43.4	5.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	7.5	43.8	45.3	3.4
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	14.4	47.0	34.6	4.0
Paper and Printing	10.3	42.6	42.7	4.4
Other Manufacturing Industries	6.7	48.2	41.3	3.8
Building and Contracting	10.9	49.9	35.8	3.4
Gas, Electricity and Water	4.6	43.0	50.4	2.0
Transport and Communication	4.8	43.9	49.2	2.1
Distributive Trades	10.3	45.8	40.0	3.9
Insurance, Banking and Finance	4.2	43.4	49.2	3.2
Public Administration	2.3	37.4	56.7	3.6
Professional Services	5.6	47.2	43.3	3.9
Miscellaneous Services	6.6	38.1	48.5	6.8
Total, All Industries	7.5	45.0	43.9	3.6

The proportion of young men under 20 was well above the average in the following industry groups : manufactures of wood and cork, agriculture, forestry and fishing, precision instruments, etc., building and contracting, the paper and printing industries and the distributive trades. This is due to some extent to the fact that in most of these industries men are granted deferment of military service owing to the national importance of their employ-ment or in order to complete their approximations. The bigh military service owing to the national importance of their employ-ment or in order to complete their apprenticeships. The high proportion in the distributive trades is due to the fact that con-siderable numbers of boys take up temporary work in those trades on leaving school although many of them transfer to employment in other industries after a short period (this is illustrated by the low proportion in the 18–19 age group in that industry in contrast with the abnormally high proportion under 18). The lowest percentage in the under-20 group is in public administration (National and Local Government), the figure for National Govern-ment Service being 1-9 per cent, and for Local Government Service (National and Local Government), the figure for National Govern-ment Service being 1.9 per cent, and for Local Government Service 2.6 per cent. It should be borne in mind that these groups, as defined for the purposes of the Standard Industrial Classification, do not include the trading and industrial services such as the water supply and transport services of Local Authorities and the dock-yards and ordnance factories, etc., owned by the Government, nor does "National Government Service" include the Post Office; the figures for the two groups consist year largely of administration does "National Government Service" include the Post Office; the figures for the two groups consist very largely of administrative and clerical staffs, very few of whom are recruited below the age of 16. In most other industries, on the other hand, there are con-siderable numbers of boys who were recruited immediately on leaving school at the age of 15. It is estimated on the basis of the sample that in agriculture, for example, there were 14,000 boys under 16 years of age, and the corresponding figures for the building and contracting industries and the distributive trades were 20,000 and 30,000 respectively. In the coal mining industry, on the other hand, although the total number of males of all ages exceeded the number in agriculture the number of boys under 16 boys. exceeded the number in agriculture the number of boys under 16 was only 6,000, with 11,000 aged 16 and the same number aged 17.

At the other end of the age-scale, the proportion aged 65 and over in all industries and services combined was 3.6 per cent., and the Table above shows that the corresponding percentage in a considerable number of industry groups was very close to this average. The highest percentage was  $6 \cdot 8$  in miscellaneous services, considerable number of industry groups was very close to this average. The highest percentage was  $6 \cdot 8$  in miscellaneous services, due mainly to abnormally high proportions of those ages in the catering, etc., industries and in domestic service (which includes private gardeners). The proportion was also well above the average in agriculture and in the textile and clothing industries. On the other hand the numbers aged 65 and over were an abnormally small proportion of the total in gas, water and electricity supply and in the transport, etc., services, the reason being that there are arrangements for retirement at 65 for many grades in these services. The most poteneoutly features of the age-analysis in general are

The most noteworthy features of the age-analysis in general are the high proportions under 40 years of age in the building and contracting industries, in the manufacture of precision instruments, etc., and in the non-metalliferous mining products group (bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.), and the high proportions over 40 in public administration, the textile industries and miscellaneous public administration, the textile industries and miscellaneous services. In all industries and services taken together the proportion under 40 years of age was  $52 \cdot 5$  per cent., but in the building and contracting industries it was over 60 per cent. In public administra-tion, on the other hand, 60 per cent. were over 40 years of age, compared with 47.5 per cent. in all industries and services ; in the cotton weaving industry the proportion in that age-group was nearly 70 per cent.

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#### Females

A broad age-analysis of the number of female employees, on the same lines as the foregoing analysis for males, is given in the following Table, the only difference being that, in view of the fact that women are pensionable at the age of 60 under the National Insurance Act instead of at 65 as in the case of men, the last column shows the proportions in the age-group 60 and over.

### Percentage Analysis of Female Employees

		20 to 39	40 to 59	60 and over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	19.5	53.1	25.3	2.1
Mining and Quarrying	25.6	43.9	29.0	1.5
Non-Metalliferous Mining		1		
Products	17.6	49.9	30.6	1.9
Chemicals, etc	23.2	50.4	24.1	2.3
Metal Manufacture	21.0	52.6	25.0	1.4
Engineering, Shipbuilding and	and an and a second second	and and make		
Electrical Goods	15.1	57.5	25.4	2.0
Vehicles			26.8	
Metal Goods	15.8			
Precision Instruments, Jewellery,	10 0			
etc	17.9	51.0	26.3	4.8
Textiles	19.2	42.9	34.4	3.5
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	19.4	45.1	32.5	3.0
Clothing	26.7	42.6		
Food, Drink and Tobacco	22.0	46.5	29.1	2.4
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	17.6	49.3	30.9	2.2
Paper and Printing	29.1	42.1	25.8	3.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	19.2	51.6	26.9	2.3
Building and Contracting	25.3	48.8	22.6	3.3
Gas, Electricity and Water	19.9	49.5	28.5	2.1
Transport and Communication	17.0	53.2	26.5	the second s
Distributive Trades	26.5	44.5	26.2	and the second second
Insurance, Banking and Finance	24.3	45.5	26.6	3.6
Public Administration	10.3	46.7	The second second second	4.2
Professional Services	10.8	46.5		
Miscellaneous Services	11.1	37.9	43.5	
	and the	15 15 10	Sain Co	Degit non
Total, All Industries	17.9	45.7	32.5	3.9

The proportion of female employees who were under 20 years of age was considerably higher than the average in the paper and printing industries, the clothing industries, the distributive trades

printing industries, the clothing industries, the distributive trades and banking, insurance and finance. On the other hand, the proportion in that age-group was very low in public administration and professional services, in which the age of recruitment is generally higher than in most other industries. The under-20 percentage was also low in miscellaneous services, which include large numbers in the higher age-groups in the catering, etc., industries and in domestic service. The proportion of pensionable age (*i.e.*, 60 and over) did not show any great divergence from the average of 3.9 per cent. in any industry group other than miscellaneous services, for which the proportion was 7.7 per cent. In all industries and services taken together, about 64 per cent. of the total number of female employees were under 40 years of age. If the three groups with high proportions in the upper groups (*viz.*, public administration, professional services and miscellaneous services) were omitted, the proportion under 40 would be nearly 70 per cent., and the figure is in fact very close to that average in Some information about the numbers of married women employed in different parts of the country is given in the following analysis of the figures on a Regional basis. 70 per cent., and the figure is in fact very close to that average in all the other industry groups in the Table with the exception of the textile and the leather industries.

#### Married Women

In addition to the details about industry and age, information was also obtained, so far as possible, about the marital state of the women included in the sample. Owing, however, to the difficulty of ensuring in all cases that the records are up-to-date in this respect the figures that follow should be regarded as rough approximations.

It is estimated on the basis of the sample that the number of married women (excluding widows) in the employee class at the end of May, 1950, was in the region of 2,850,000, or about 40 per cent. of the total number of female employees. The approximate mbers and proportions in the various age-groups were as follows :---

## Married Women Employees

Age-group	Approximate number	Per cent. of total number of female employees (married and single) in the age-group
15-19 .	. 30,000	2
20-24	. 300,000	26
25-29 .	. 370,000	48
30-34 .	. 360,000	60
35-39 .	. 410,000	62
40-44 .	. 440,000	63
45-49 .	. 380,000	60
50-54 .	. 290,000	55
55-59 .	. 170,000	44
60 and over.	. 100,000	36
and other the second se	and a second	

(98902)

workers and persons in "inconsiderable employment" for which the industrial injuries contribution only is paid. The latter class no doubt includes a considerable number of married women who work a small number of hours per week as cleaners and domestic helps, etc., and it is probable also that the class of "part-time" workers consists largely of married women. The proportion of married women to the total number of female employees was highest in the 40-44 age-group, although it was only slightly higher than in the next age-groups above and below and the average proportion for the whole age-group 30-50 was above 60 per cent.

average proportion for the whole age-group 30-50 was above 60 per cent. The total number of married women of all ages, whether gainfully employed or not, is estimated to be in the region of 12,000,000. The figures, therefore, show that nearly one-quarter of the total are working as employees. The proportion among those under 60 years of age would be appreciably higher, since the total of 12,000,000 includes a large number over that age. The following Table shows the industry groups in which the largest numbers of married women were employed (the principal industries within some of the groups are shown indented under the group totals) :---

group totals) :---

#### Married Women Employees

Industry or service	Approximate number	Per cent. of total number of women (married and single) aged 18 and over in the industry
Miscellaneous Services	560,000	48
Catering, Hotels, etc	270,000	59
Private Domestic Service	130,000.	34
Laundries and Cleaning	75,000	55
Distributive Trades	370,000	44
Professional Services	340,000	38
Education	160,000	42
Medical and Dental Services	140,000	35
Textile Industries	290,000	. 55
Cotton	120,000	60
Wool	57,000	52
Clothing	190,000	49
Engineering and Electrical Goods	175,000	50
Food and Drink Industries	138,000	50
Local Government Service	100,000	49

Every industry "Order" with 100,000 or more married women is shown in the Table. The proportion of married women to the total number of women was high in certain other industries, and the industry with the highest proportion of all was the china and earthenware industry, in which the 26,000 married women repre-sented 64 per cent. of the total number of women. In the cotton industry, with 120,000 married women, the corresponding propor-tion was 60 per cent. The practice of employing married women is of long standing in this industry, and its importance is more strikingly illustrated by the fact that in the age-group 35–39 over 80 per cent. of the total number of women were married. The Table shows that large proportions of the total number of

The Table shows that large proportions of the total number of employed married women are in such services as catering, distribu-tion and private domestic work, which provide a great deal of part-time employment within easy reach of the women's homes.

### Analysis by Region

Estimates of the total number of employees at end-May, 1950, in each of the nine administrative Regions of England and in Scotland and Wales have already been published in an earlier issue of this GAZETTE (March, 1951, page 103). In the first Table on the next page the totals for each area are analysed into age-groups; the figures for the under-18 class included in the first column have been obtained from the count of insurance cards exchanged, but

been obtained from the count of insurance cards exchanged, but the remainder of the analysis is based on the sample. The proportions of males in the various age-groups are very similar in all parts of the country. Thus, the numbers in each of the two age-groups 35–39 and 40–44 represent 11 or 12 per cent. of the total numbers in each of the eleven areas, and the only age-group showing greater variations between one area and another is the under-20 class. In the London and South-Eastern Region this class represented only 6 per cent. of the total in the Region, whereas in Scotland and the Northern Region the corresponding propor-tions were 10 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively. This difference tions were 10 per cent, and 9 per cent, respectively. This difference is partly due to the fact that Scotland and the Northern Region have a much higher proportion of the men who for various reasons have been granted deferment of military service. The figures for females show wider differences between the various areas. In the London and South-Eastern and the North-Western

30-34...360,0006030-34...360,0006035-39...410,0006240-44...440,0006340-44...440,0006340-44...380,0006050-54...290,0005555-59...170,0004460 and over ...100,00036It is important to bear in mind, in connection with these figures<br/>of the numbers of married women, that the employee class, as<br/>defined for the purpose of the statistics based on the national<br/>insurance scheme, covers all persons for whom insurance contribu-<br/>tions of any kind are paid by their employers, including part-timeareas. In the London and South-Eastern and the North-Western<br/>Regions the proportion under 30 years of age was 43 per cent.,<br/>and in the Midland Region it was 46 per cent., whereas in the<br/>Northern Region and in Scotland and Wales,<br/>to per cent. These differences are mainly due to the fact that the<br/>employment of married women in higher age-groups is much more<br/>widespread in the former areas than in the latter. In the Midland<br/>Region 47 per cent. of the total number of female employees were<br/>married, and the corresponding figures for the London and South-<br/>Eastern and the North-Western Regions were 43 per cent. and 46 per<br/>cent, respectively. In the Northern Region, Scotland and Wales,<br/>on the other hand, the proportions who were married were only<br/>32 per cent., 29 per cent., and 30 per cent.

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Estimated Numbers of Employees at End-May, 1950 : Analysis by Region and Age

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Region	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Total 15 and over
and and wold have been and the second	1919 - 1919 1916 - 1924 - 19 1916 - 1919	nin us s Van Sie s Sie sei				Male	s	P. S.	AS 200		Parcel	
London and South-Eastern Eastern	202 59 47 55 97 75 88 83 135 52 1,033	325 73 67 75 140 102 125 191 101 155 70 1,424	394 92 77 86 170 122 148 220 110 175 84 1,678	361 79 62 77 141 107 124 192 98 143 73 1,457	404 88 74 85 110 139 207 103 158 79 1,601	403 84 79 86 150 107 132 220 96 154 80 1,591	363 78 69 82 136 100 133 207 93 144 73 1,478	287 60 53 62 109 78 110 169 78 111 64 	251 50 49 53 87 68 88 136 63 97 52 994	186 41 39 44 70 54 71 107 49 76 40 777	133 27 25 25 49 35 43 56 24 52 17 486	3,309 731 641 729 1,304 958 1,201 1,845 898 1,400 684 13,700
in condition		C-Anis and	NO.		-5	Femal	es	2 2 2	in S.	and and	ebo	Calledon (
London and South-Eastern Eastern	271 67 59 67 115 90 113 172 82 152 57	289 57 51 60 111 70 95 160 66 131 44	215 37 31 34 79 50 60 123 37 81 28	166 30 24 25 59 35 52 98 27 62 19	190 30 29 64 39 56 113 29 63 19	201 35 29 33 66 49 64 116 31 60 22	189 29 28 32 62 43 54 100 27 57 18	156 27 21 24 52 30 50 87 19 48 15	118 17 15 20 37 26 33 63 63 63 16 33 11	52 9 8 16 10 13 25 8 16 4	34 5 7 10 7 9 15 3 8 3	1,881 343 300 671 449 599 1,072 345 711 240
Total—Females	1,245	1,134	775	597	661	706	639	529	. 389	169	106	6,950

#### Age and Unemployment

Age-analyses of the numbers of persons registered as wholly unemployed are obtained in June and December of each year. It is therefore possible to relate the numbers unemployed in each age-group in June, 1950, to the corresponding total numbers of employees obtained on the basis of the sample, in order to see whether there were any significant differences between the respective rates of unemployment. For the country as a whole the figures were as follows (the age groups are those for which separate figures are obtained on the unemployment returns) :—

Age-gro	oup		Estimated total number of employees	Number registered as wholly unemployed, June, 1950	Percentage unemployed
			Ma	les	
15-20	miles bi	1.1	1,290,000	15,780	1.2
21-40	1.19	1946.2	6,226,000	67,635	1.1
41-50	a iner		3,018,000	38,208	1.3
51-55	00.10	5.02.00	1,117,000	22,503	2.0
56-64			1,563,000	45,839	2.9
			Fema	ales	
15-20	1.0		1,511,000	12,703	0.8
21-40			3,037,000	35,564	1.2
41-50			1,331,000	15,645	1.2
51-55			494,000	7,281	1.5
56-59			302,000	4,671	1.5

The figures for females show a very low percentage for all age-groups, although the rates in the upper age-groups are higher than in the lower groups. The percentage figures for males show a steeper rise in the rate of unemployment with advancing age, although the rate for the highest age-group is under 3 per cent. Among the

total numbers of males and females aged 15 and over (including men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over not included in the preceding Table) the percentages unemployed in June, 1950, were 1.5 and 1.2, respectively. It will be seen from the next Table, however, that there were considerable differences between the various areas of the country.

country.

Regi	on			male employe	employed among es in June, 1950 (b) Aged 56–64
London and South	-East	tern		1.1	3
Eastern				0.9	2
Southern				1.0	28
South-Western		1		1.2	3
Midland				0.5	1
North-Midland			1000	0.6	11
East and West Rid	ings		1.13.14	1.0	2
North-Western				1.7	3
Northern				2.6	5
Scotland				3.1.	5
Wales				3.3	8

In all parts of the country other than the Northern Region, Scotland and Wales the number of unemployed males represented only a small percentage of the total number of employees, and the percentage rates for the 56–64 age-group were also relatively low, the highest rate for any of the Regions being 3 per cent. In the Northern Region and in Scotland, however, 5 per cent. of the men aged 56–64 were unemployed, while in Wales the figure was 8 per cent. The number of unemployed men in this age-group in Wales was 6,403, of whom 3,402 were registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act. In the Northern Region the corre-sponding figures were 5,075 and 1,750, respectively, and in Scotland, they were 7,296 and 1,526.

Cancer Registration in England and Wales AN ENQUIRY INTO TREATMENT AND ITS RESULTS By PERCY M. STOCKS Cancer kills in a single year nearly as many people as our army lost in officers and men in World War II. The object of the registration and follow up scheme described in this booklet by the Chief Medical Statistician of the General Register Office is to get much more exact information than we now have about the results of treatment. (Studies in Population and Medical Subjects : No. 3). 2s. By post 2s. 2d. The first two issues in the series were :--Regional and Local Differences in Cancer Death Rates. (No. 1) 1s. (1s. 2d.) Sickness in the Population of England and Wales. (No. 2) 1s. (1s. 2d.) **H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE** 

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

# ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES IN GREAT BRITAIN AT END-MAY, 1950 ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY AND AGE

NOTE.—Separate figures are given in the following Table for each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and for each of the principal industries. In the first part of the Table, which relates to males, figures are given for each industry in which the total number of male employees exceeded 20,000; similarly in the second part, which relates to females, separate figures are given for each industry in which the total number of female employees exceeded 20,000.

Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and ove
	24	196 171 83	100 100 100	200 344 37	100	Ma	ales	1		Souther	nonavi s	e veolitien	113
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Fishing	55 53 1	37 36 1	100 94 3	89 83 4	70 64 3	76 72 3	79 73 4	73 67 5	50 46 3	40 37 2	44 41 2	41 38 1	754 704 32
Mining and Quarrying	30 28 1	23 21 1	73 66 3	103 94 5	<b>86</b> 78 4	99 91 5	103 93 5	103 93 4	81 74 3	65 58 2	49 .46 1	27 24 1	842 766 35
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Other NM. Mining Products (MF)*	13 4 3 2 1 3	5 1 1 1 2	27 9 4 4 2 7	34 11 5 4 3 9	29 10 4 4 2 8	32 9 4 4 3 10	30 10 4 4 3 7	23 7 4 3 2 6	19 5 32 2 6	14 4 2 2 1 4	10 2 2 1 1 3	8 2 2 1 1 2	244 74 38 31 22 67
Chemicals and Allied Trades Chemicals and Dyes Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining	10 4 1 2 . 1		35 17 1 3 4 3 3	41 20 3 3 4 5 3	39 20 2 3 4 4 4	42 20 3 4 3 5 3	42 20 3 3 4 4	39 18 4 3 3 3 3	31 14 3 2 3 3	28 12 4 2 2 2 2	17 8 2 1 3 1 1	8 3 1 1 1	338 159 26 28 32 32 27
Metal Manufacture	18 8 5 1 2	8 3 2 1	42 1 18 10 4 6	58 1 23 13 6 12	57 2 22 14 4 12	56 3 22 11 4 12	62 4 24 14 5 11	53 3 24 9 5 9	43 22 20 7 3 7	32 1 14 7 2 5	29 22 12 5 2 4	16 1 7 4 1 3	474 20 197 101 37 84
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	74 11 4 3 1 4 1 3 29 7 1 1 2 3	44 8 3 1 2 1 1 2 16 5 1 1 1 1 1	170 20 8 6 3 7 2 6 2 9 62 18 4 5 5 9	<b>207</b> 22 7 5 3 11 3 8 4 10 82 19 5 5 8 8 12	169 20 7 5 3 8 2 5 3 8 68 13 5 4 5 10	<b>164</b> 22 7 4 2 6 3 7 4 9 60 14 4 3 6 9	149 20 7 2 6 2 6 5 9 53 13 5 3 5 7	151 23 7 3 3 7 3 6 4 8 54 11 5 2 5 6	117 20 2 2 4 1 5 5 5 41 10 3 2 3 5	<b>99</b> 16 2 1 4 1 6 4 35 8 3 2 2 4	78 15 2 1 3 3 4 25 25 2 1 1 2	49 9 4 1 1 2 1 3 1 2 18 3 1 	1,471 206 72 37 23 64 23 60 35 73 126 39 29 29 43 70
Vehicles Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts, etc., for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages, Wagons, etc	46 13 19 3 3 3 1 4	22 7 7 2 1 2 1 2	90 27 28 11 9 5 2 8	110 36 24 20 11 7 3 9	94 31 22 14 11 6 2 8	99 34 20 19 10 5 3 8	92 32 21 15 8 6 2 8	81 26 17 13 6 7 2 8	63 21 11 12 3 7 2 7	55 17 11 8 3 6 1 7	44 12 9 7 3 4 1 7	18 6 5 2 2 1 1	814 262 194 126 70 59 21 77
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	19 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	9 1 1 1 1 1 4	32 4 2 3 3 2 2 16	<b>46</b> 5 2 5 4 4 3 23	36 32 3 4 3 2 19	38 33 4 3 3 3 19	32 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 15	33 3 2 3 4 3 3 15	22 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 11	18 1 2 1 2 2 9	16 22 1 1 1 2 7	14 22 21 11 5	315 31 21 31 28 26 25 153
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, etc., Instruments	85	32	11 8	13 9	10 6	10 6	9 6	7 5	6 3	53	3 2	32	<mark>88</mark> 57
Cextiles         Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.         Cotton Weaving, etc.         Woollen and Worsted.         Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production         Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk         Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods         Textile Finishing, etc.	<b>23</b> 4 2 5 1 1 3 3	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	34 5 3 8 3 2 3 5	44 6 3 11 5 2 4 5	36 4 3 7 4 2 3 5	46 7 4 11 3 2 3 7	50 9 6 11 5 2 3 7	54 9 7 13 4 2 5 8	40 6 4 10 3 2 3 7	39 6 9 2 2 2 7	32 5 5 6 1 2 5 5	23 4 6 1 1 1 2	429 66 48 98 33 20 33 62
eather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather and Fellmongery	2 1	1 1	5 3	5 4	5 3	<b>8</b> 5	6 4	43	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	<b>48</b> 32
Tailoring           Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc.	15 6 4	4 1 1	20 7 6	23 10 7	19 8 5	19 8 6	19 7 7	19 7 7	16 6 6	17 6 7	14 5 5	11 5 4	196 76 65
Bread and Flour Confectionery          Bread and Flour Confectionery          Milk Products          Cocoa, Chocolate, etc.          Other Food Industries (XHZ)*          Brewing and Malting          Other Drink Industries (XKZ)*	25 1 9 2 2 2 3 2	8 2 1 1 1 2 1	48 3 13 4 3 4 8 2 2	47 3 12 5 3 4 7 3	47 4 12 4 2 4 7 2 2	52 4 14 3 3 9 4	54 4 14 3 5 8 4 2	51 5 11 3 3 10 2 3	<b>39</b> 3 8 3 4 7 2 2	33 2 7 2 2 3 6 2 2	25 2 6 1 2 2 6 1	15 2 5 1 1 1 4 1	444 33 113 34 28 36 77 26 21
Tobacco          Manufactures of Wood and Cork          Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)          Furniture and Upholstery	1 25 8 12	833	2 26 10 11	3 29 10 13	2 25 8 12	3 29 9 14	2 28 9 13	3 19 7 7	13 5 5	11 5 4	1 9 3 4	10 4 3	232 81 101
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Printing of Newspapers, etc	25 3 5 15	8 1 1 4	32 6 8 14	33 5 7 16	34 8 9 14	38 6 10 18	39 8 11 15	29 6 8 12	27 6 7 11	23 4 6 10	19 3 6 8	14 3 4 6	321 59 82 143
Other Printing, Publishing, etc	15 7 2 2	4 3	14 16 7	16 18 8	14 17 8	18 20 9	15 17 9	12 16 8	11 11 6	9 5 2	° 7 3	52	145 146 68 34

\* The figures on this line relate only to the industry represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Letters in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000. (98902) A\* 2

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Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

(Thousands)

# Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1950 : Analysis

by Industry and Age-continued

		1						1				(110	usands)
Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50–54	55-59	60–64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
						Males	(cont.)	in reput	Netra En	and to -	adresses?	the stra	R. Mar
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	85 70 11 4	56 47 6 3	170 132 10 28	178 136 9 33	145 113 6 26	152 119 5 28	145 118 3 24	116 91 4 21	79 62 2 15	65 51 2 12	56 45 2 9	43 38 5	1,290 1,022 60 208
Gas, Electricity and Water SupplyGasElectricityWater	9 4 5 	6 2 4 	26 9 15 2	38 15 20 3	35 14 18 3	39 16 20 3	40 17 18 5	44 19 21 4	31 13 14 4	27 12 12 3	21 8 11 2	7 3 3 1	323 132 161 30
Transport and Communication          Railways          Tramway and Omnibus Service          Other Road Passenger Transport          Goods Transport by Road          Sea Transport          Port, River and Canal Transport          Harbour, etc., Conservancy Service       Air Transport         Air Tlegraph and Wireless Communication	50 18 2 5 7 2 1 -	25 7 1 2 8 1 1 1 5	149 52 21 1 21 27 5 3 2 13	188 58 34 3 25 25 8 5 5 21	161 42 36 3 24 14 8 4 4 23	179 46 42 3 27 15 12 5 3 23 23 2	179 52 39 3 25 13 14 5 3 21	<b>186</b> 71 33 3 17 15 16 6 2 19	169 70 24 2 10 10 13 6 1 30	136 58 16 2 7 11 11 11 5 1 24	88 38 11 2 5 6 9 3 	32 4 3 1 4 5 6 1 	<b>1,542</b> 516 262 23 172 156 105 45 21 208
Other Transport and Communication Distributive Trades	2 90 5 4 7 36 9 27 9	25 22 22 8 3 8 3	2 120 12 9 11 39 15 32 26	3 135 14 9 12 41 18 39 30	3 118 12 8 11 34 15 36 27	2 136 13 7 14 42 18 39 35	2 135 14 8 14 41 19 36 41	2 109 12 7 12 31 17 30 34	2 78 8 5 8 20 12 24 24 26	1 67 7 6 7 17 11 19 22	1 55 4 4 6 15 8 17 11	1 43 4 3 5 8 6 16 9	21 1,111 107 72 109 332 151 323 273
Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration and Defence National Government Service Local Government Service	12 3 9	11 6 5	69 27 42	100 45 55	98 45 53	114 48 66	126 48 78	123 52 71	132 69 63	110 57 53	86 39 47	36 17 19	<b>1,017</b> 456 561
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Other Professional, etc., Services (ZMZ)*	17 3 2 2 4 5	11 3 1 3 3	51 9 13 3 16 10	61 6 20 4 20 10	59 3 24 3 20 9	65 3 27 3 23 7	59 3 27 3 19 6	56 3 21 3 21 7	41 16 2 15 6	34 1 14 2 10 5	28 1 12 2 9 3	19 1 6 2 5 3	- 501 37 183 30 165 74
Miscellaneous Services	23 4 2 6 4	7 2 1 2 1 1	39 8 3 14 4 1 6	47 8 5 19 4 2 6	40 5 3 18 4 2 5	52 6 5 23 4 2 7	54 6 5 25 3 3 5	54 6 5 27 3 4 6	44 6 19 2 3 4	41 5 4 17 2 5 5	33 4 3 15 1 4 3	32 4 2 12 1 1 7 2	466 64 44 197 33 34 52
Grand Total†	690	343	1,424	1,678	1,457	1,601	1,591	1,478	1,181	994	777	486	13,700
	ALL ALL			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		F	emales	1			i analati		aloga (
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	11 11	12 12	24 23	15 15	13 12	<b>10</b> 10	10 10	8 8	<b>6</b> 6	55	22	1	<b>117</b> 115
Aining and Quarrying             Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	2 8	3	4 13	2 10	1 8	1 10	1	2 7	1 6		1	1	17 82
China and Earthenware	4 16 6 3 4	3 16 3 3	7 28 10 . 5 4	6 16 5 3 2	6 12 5 2 2	4 13 5 3 2	5 12 5 2 2	4 9 3 2 2	3 8 3 1 1	2 4 2 	1 2 1 		45 137 51 24 22
Metal Manufacture	7	6	14	8	6	5	5	4	4	3	1		63
Congineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods       Engineering         Other       Non-Electrical       Engineering         (CDX)*	29 11 4 1 3 3	28 9 3 2 2 3 3 3	78 25 10 4 4 8 10	60 18 3 3 7 9	41 12 4 3 3 4 5	38 12 4 2 2 4 6	33 9 3 2 2 4 5	31 9 3 2 2 3 4	20 5 3 2 1 2 3	13 3 1 1 1 1	5 2 1 	3	379 116 44 22 20 40 49
Vehicles	12 4 3 2 2	10 3 2 2 2	25 9 5 4 6	20 7 3 4 5	13 4 2 2 3	12 4 3 2 3	12 4 2 2 3	10 3 2 2 2	7 2 2 1 1	5 1 1 1 1	1 	1	128 42 25 22 28
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Hollow-ware Other Metal Industries (GWZ)*	16 2 3 8	13 1 3 7	34 4 16	27 3 5 11	20 3 3 9	19 3 3 8	16 2 3 8	15 1 2 7	12 2 2 4	8 1 1 4	$\frac{4}{1}$	2 	186 22 32 85
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, etc., Instruments Sextiles	5 3 65	4 2 48	10 7 83	6 4 62	5 2 50	5 3 59	4 2 66	5 3 58	3 2 47	2 1 31	- <sup>1</sup> 13	- <sup>1</sup> 8	51 29 590
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods Textile Finishing, etc Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	65 9 7 13 4 16 3 3	48 7 5 10 4 10 3 3	85 14 10 18 5 14 4 5	15 8 12 3 10 3 4	50 11 7 11 2 7 2 2	39 14 12 9 3 7 3 3	15 12 14 2 10 3	14 11 11 3 6 2 3	10 10 13 2 4 2 2	51 6 8 7 1 3 1 1	13 3 2 1 2 1	1 2 2 1 1	119 95 122 30 90 27 <b>29</b>
Clothing	77 34 17 12 5 7	47 22 10 6 3 5	78 38 14 11 4 9	48 23 9 6 3 6	33 14 6 4 3 5	38 17 7 5 2 6	41 17 8 4 3 7	35 15 6 4 2 6	32 14 5 3 2 6	20 7 5 3 1 3	7 3 2 	7 3 1 1 1 1	463 207 -90 59 29 62

\* The figures on this line relate only to the industry represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Letters in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000.
† The grand total line includes a small number of ex-members of the Forces not allocated to particular industries.

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# Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

by industry and Age—commuted											(Thou	sands)	
Industry	Under 18	18 and 19	20-24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65 and over	Total aged 15 and over
n son a sin a s		a Way ye			2027 01573	Female	s (cont.)	ie (2003) 2 di 2200	n to na tra Franciación	asses of	entroleo 1 10 parte	ng nga ak	nanna Trong T
Food, Drink and Tobacco Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Cocoa, Chocolate, etc Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries (XHZ)* Tobacco	42 10 4 9 3 3 3	28 7 2 5 2 2 3	55 11 4 7 6 5 5	37 9 4 5 4 3 3	<b>25</b> 6 3 3 3 2 2 2	30 8 2 4 4 2 2	31 7 3 4 4 3 3	27 6 1 4 4 2 3	21 5 1 3 4 2 2	14 4 2 2 1 1	5 2 1 1 1	3 	318 76 24 46 38 26 27
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Furniture and Upholstery	6 3	4 2	9 4	6 4	6 4	6 3	63	5 3	4 2	2 1		1. 	55 29
Paper and Printing Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper, etc Other Printing, Publishing, etc. (TEZ)*	33 5 4 18	22 4 2 12	34 6 5 16	18 2 3 9	15 3 3 6	13 2 2 7	18 3 2 9	14 2 2 7	11 1 1 6	7 1 4	3 	3 	191 28 25 97
Other Manufacturing Industries	11 3 3	10 3 3	20 6 7	15 6 5	9 3 3	10 4 3	10 4 2	8 3 2	6 2 2	5 2 1	2 	1	107 36 32
Building and Contracting Building	5 3	5 3	7 5	53	3 2	3 2	3 2	22	22	1	1	in in	37 26
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Electricity	4 3	3 2	74	<b>4</b> 3	2 1	3 2	3 2	3 2	2 1	2 1			33 21
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Com-	20 2 2	20 3 5	47 6 13	34 6 7	22 3 5	20 3 5	20 4 4	<b>18</b> 4 2	15 3 1	9 2 1	4 1	3	232 37 45
munication	12 166	8 102	17 190	15 104	10 74	8 80	9 89	9 76	8 58	5 41	2 18	2	105 1,009
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, etc. Other Industrial Materials, etc Food and Drink-Wholesale Non-Food Goods-Wholesale Non-Food Goods-Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and News- papers-Retail	4 2 7 44 13 92 4	3 2 5 27 9 53 3	190 5 10 51 19 94 6	3 3 6 29 10 50 3	1 2 3 23 8 34 3	1 3 23 6 41 3	2 3 5 24 8 44 3	2 1 4 20 8 39 2	2 2 4 17 5 26 2	2 1 2 10 3 21 2	1 1 2 2 10 1	1 1 2 1 6	27 25 51 272 92 510 32
Insurance, Banking and Finance	19	20	34	15	12	12	12	13	10	1 1 (1) ( <b>7</b>	4	2.	160
Public Administration and Defence National Government Service Local Government Service	20 8 12	22 12 10·	59 34 25	50 29 21	39 17 22	42 17 25	45 17 28	46 21 25	· 18 21	29 13 16	11 4 7	6 3 3	408 193 215
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Other Professional, etc., Services (ZMZ)*	43 3 8 7 19 5	58 3 9 6 33 5	146 5 42 10 78 10	105 2 35 3 56 7	83 1 34 2 41 4	100 2 46 2 44 5	111 2 57 3 43 43	99 2 53 2 37 4	83 1 42 2 32 4	62 1 35 2 21 2	30 1 19 1 8 1	$ \frac{13}{6} \frac{1}{4} $ 1	933 23 386 41 416 52
Miscellaneous Services	70 6 5 17 12 3 8 8 8 7 4	65 8 5 18 8 2 7 9 5 3	130 11 7 46 18 5 10 15 11 7	104 7 4 45 16 3 3 9 9	103 7 3 47 13 3 2 9 15 4	129 9 4 57 13 3 1 11 11 24 7	146 7 5 63 13 3 1 1 18 30 6	141 9 3 60 10 3 1 20 30 5	130 6 3 52 8 3 1 22 30 5	115 4 1 40 6 1 1 25 34 3	54 2 1 16 3 1 10 17 4	388 1 13 2 	1,225 77 41 474 122 30 35 168 224 54
Grand Total.	690	555	1,134	775	597	661	706	639	529	389	169	106	6,950

\* The figures on this line relate only to the industry represented by the Standard Industrial Classification Code Letters in brackets. They do not include the industries in the same "Order" which have been omitted from the Table owing to the total numbers employed being less than 20,000.

# **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 238 to 258.

## Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during April by 55,000 (23,000 males and 32,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,208,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) **s**howed an increase of 23,000, manufacturing industries rose by 16,000 and other industries and services rose by 16,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 36,000 from 23,229,000 to 23,265,000.

### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 252,952 to 215,682 between 16th April and 21st May. There was a fall of 22,944 in the case of males and 14,326 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 May at 118. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during May resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £213,000 in the weekly full-time (98902)

## Estimated Numbers of Employees in Great Britain at End-May, 1950 : Analysis by Industry and Age-continued

wages of 816,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the manipulative grades of the Post Office, the iron and steel industry, retail meat distribution in England and Wales, unlicensed places of refreshment, and dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture in England and Wales.

#### **Industrial Disputes**

The number of workers involved during May in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was nearly 58,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 190,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 169 and, in addition, 20 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of dock workers in Manchester.

#### **Retail Prices**

At 22nd May the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 124, compared with 121 at 17th April and with 114 at 16th May, 1950. The rise in the index during the month under review was mainly due to higher prices for many articles of food, and to increases in the prices of some household appliances, various articles of furniture, floor coverings and other household durable goods, clothing, newspapers and, in many areas, increases in the prices of beer.

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# **"MANPOWER" EXHIBITION**

An Exhibition under the title of "Manpower: The Human Factor in Industry" is now open at the Safety Health and Welfare Museum, Horseferry Road, Westminster, and will continue until the end of September. This is not intended as a popular exhibition; it is meant for industry and for those members of the public who are seriously interested in the subjects which come within the field of administration of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. It points out some of the essential matters in the efficient utilisation of manpower today and demonstrates the achievements of this country in the field of human relations in industry. The Minister country in the field of human relations in industry. The Minister of Labour and National Service, when opening the Exhibition, referred to the problems of manpower, the work of the Employment Services of the Ministry, and the need for preserving industrial peace and preventing loss of production through accidents or

Many organisations, industries and firms have co-operated in the preparation of this Exhibition and have generously contributed material for display.

The Exhibition is arranged in the following sections :---

#### Vocational Guidance

Transition from school to work ; Choice of careers ; Guidance to young persons by the Youth Employment Service.

#### **Employment and Advisory Services**

The operation of the services of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, through Employment Exchanges, Appointments Offices and the Technical and Scientific Register.

#### Training

Apprenticeships; General industrial training; Induction aining; Training for supervision; Visual aids to training; Frida Results of training.

#### Resettlement of the Disabled

Treatment; Physical rehabilitation; Industrial rehabilitation; Employment.

#### Industrial Canteens

Recommended equipment; Handling of food; Disposal of waste.

#### Industrial Health

Historical review of the development of industrial health; Principles for the preservation of occupational health; Monitoring and other devices of value for occupational health.

Negotiation, arbitration and conciliation; Personnel manage-ment and joint consultation; Job evaluation; Works information; Suggestion schemes.

#### Safety in the Factory

Fundamental principles of accident prevention on machines and plant; Methods of safeguarding; Promotion of safety in operations

and processes. There are also displays by the International Labour Organisation, by the Shipping Federation and by the Amalgamated Engineering Union. Arrangements are being made to hold a series of lectures, and to give film shows, on related subjects in the Lecture Hall of the Museum, during the course of the Exhibition. Posters and leaflets about the Exhibition may be obtained from the Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

# **RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS** FOR INDUSTRY

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17th October

Articles published in the August, 1950, issue of this GAZETTE Afticles published in the August, 1950, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 261 and 262) and previous issues gave particulars of schemes for recruiting and training young persons for industry which had been drawn up in accordance with the recommendations made by the Joint Consultative Committee, representative of the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, in their Report issued in December, 1945. The present article gives some information chout further schemes of this nature. information about further schemes of this nature.

#### Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying

In or or or industry relating to the training of young entrants, the series that he eighteen the training should normally and not later than six months after entry into the industry is the eighteen britted face workers will be for three years in machine excavating and boungs; locomotives and plate laying; or dilling, blasting, or disting the period will be for three years in machine excavating and boungs; locomotives and plate laying; or dilling, blasting, or many first years between the ages of 15 and 21. During the series of training the employer will give the learner such training shuld ended the series to attend classes for general and technical education or between the ages to attend the states due to the series to attend classes for general and technical education or between the ages of a series to attend classes for general and technical education or between the ages of a series to attend classes for general and technical education or between the ages of a series to attend classes for general and technical education or between the ages of the and the series to attend the series to attend the series will be for the period of training the employer will give the learner such training the series to attend the series to attend

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

To mark Festival Year the Ministry of Labour and National Service have arranged an outstanding series of lectures under the broad title of "The Worker in Industry". Given by eminent authorities on the subject, the lectures will bring together the latest thought and records of practice on the more important aspects of They will focus attention on the fundamental question of the day—how to ensure the greatest efficiency in the use of manpower. Not only will they show the progress that has been made during the past 100 years but they will also describe the main problems of today, how they are being met and what remains to

Among the leading authorities giving the lectures are Dame Georgiana Buller, Sir Frederick Bartlett, Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, Lord Hankey, Professor R. E. Lane, Sir Frederick Leggett, Lord Piercy and Sir George Schuster. Mr. Alfred Robens, Minister of Labour and National Service, will be Chairman at the first of the lectures, to be given by Lord Piercy on "The Nation's Youth and Manpower Needs" at 3 p.m. on 12th July. These lectures will be held at the Safety, Health and Welfare Museum, Horseferry Road, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Because of limited accommodation admission will be by ticket which can

of limited accommodation, admission will be by ticket, which can be obtained from the Director of Public Relations, Ministry of Labour and National Service, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1., Lectures already arranged are as follows. Others will be announced later.

3 p.m. on :	Subject	Lecturer
rsday, th July	The Nation's Youth and Manpower Needs	The Rt. Hon. Lord Piercy, C.B.E., B.Sc., Chairman, National Youth Employment Council.
ay, th July	Eliminating the Wastage of Disable- ment	Dame Georgiana Buller, D.B.E., R.R.C., J.P., Vice-Chairman, British Council for Rehabilitation.
nesday, th July	The Effect of En- vironment on the Health and Effi- ciency of the Industrial Worker	Professor R. E. Lane, M.D., M.Sc., F.R.C.P., Manchester University.
nesday, th August	Scientific Manpower	The Rt. Hon. Lord Hankey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.R.S.
rsday, th September	Problems of Wages Policy	Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, C.B.E., M.A., St. John's College, Cam- bridge.
nesday, th September	The Contribution of the International Labour Organisa- tion	Sir Frederick Leggett, C.B.
nesday, th September	Self-Government in Industry	Sir George Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., Chair- man of the Human Factors Panel set up by the Committee on Industrial Produc- tivity.
nesday,	The Employment of	Sir Frederick Bartlett,

#### the Older Worker C. B. E. F. R. S. University of Cam-

age of 18 years, without loss of pay. Wages and conditions of employment will be in accordance with the existing agreements in

In Cleveland ironstone mines the District Agreement provides

for the training of suitable youths for surface occupations, including saddlers, blacksmiths, joiners, fitters, electricians, bricklayers and painters, and as skilled face workers underground. The period of training, which normally should start not later than the eighteenth birthday, will be five years or to the twenty-second birthday. In the case of underground workers, at least two years of this training will be spent on work in and about the working face to enable the learner to meet the requirements of Section 73 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911. The conditions of training and arrangements for further education are similar to those described in the preceding paragraph. Wages will be in accordance with the existing agreement between the Cleveland Mine Owners' Association and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

The training of young miners and tradesmen for the Cumberland hematite iron ore mines is covered by a District Agreement for the Cumberland area. This provides for the training scheme to be developed by the Board of Conciliation for the Cumberland Iron Ore Trade (or such committee as it may appoint). Repre-sentatives of the Youth Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour and National Service or Education Authorities may be invited to assist in an advisory capacity. Acceptance as a learner will take place between the ages of 16 and 17 years and be subject to medical examination. The period of training for hematite iron ore miners will be six years or to the twenty-third birthday; the last three years will be spent, when possible, on work in and about the working face. Training for employment as a tradesman will

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normally be for five years or to the twenty-third birthday. The conditions of training and arrangements for further education will be similar to those agreed for the other sections of the iron ore mining and quarrying industry. Wages and conditions of employ-ment will be in accordance with the rules and decisions of the Board of Conciliation, and the existing agreements for scale of wages or apprentice rates for craftsmen.

#### Leather Goods

The National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association and the National Union of Leather Workers have agreed an apprenticeship and learnership scheme for the leather goods industry. In the Walsall area the scheme will be adminisgoods industry. In the Walsall area the scheme will be adminis-tered by a Joint Committee consisting of representatives of employers' and workers' organisations, and in other areas by the employers' and workers' organisations, and in other areas by the Education Committee of the National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association, on which the National Union of Leather Workers have representation. Five sections of the industry are included in the scheme, *viz.*, bridle cutting, fancy leather (including ladies' handbags), solid leather goods (including case work), sports and travel goods, and luggage. Entry into appren-ticeship or learnership will be at the age of 15 to 17 years. The period of training in the case of boys is five years for apprenticeship and four years for learnership.' apprentices follow the same course and four years for learnership; apprentices follow the same course as learners during the first four years but receive advanced training in the fifth. In the case of girls the period is five years for apprenticeship and three years for learnership; apprentice arrange-ments for girls are identical with those for boys. Apprentices and learners in the Walsall area will be required to attend technical educational classes at the Walsall School of Art on one full day, and on two evenings, each week, without loss of pay. Similar attendance will be required in other areas where classes are available.

# Display Producing, Screen Printing, Sign Writing and Kindred Trades This scheme, which has been prepared by a National Joint Apprenticeship Council consisting of representatives of the Display Producers' and Screen Printers' Association Ltd., and of the Sign and Display Trades Union, with an assessor from the Ministry of Labour and National Service, will be administered also by the Council. Local Joint Committees may be appointed, and other members co-opted by the Council as necessary. Employers are required to ensure that prospective apprentices are suitable, particularly with regard to health, standard of colour vision, interest in art, and powers of observation. The ratio of apprentices particularly with regard to health, standard of colour vision, interest in art, and powers of observation. The ratio of apprentices to journeymen will be one apprentice to every five fully paid craftsmen in the case of sign, glass, and poster writers, and one apprentice to every one first grade and two second grade craftsmen in the case of silk screen printers. Normally, the age of entry into apprenticeship will be such that the full period of training will be completed before the age of 21, although exceptions may be made at the discretion of the Council. The periods of apprenticeship will be five years for sign and glass writers, four years for poster writers, and three years for silk screen printers. Employers will be required, *inter alia*, to give the apprentices practical training following a syllabus which, according to the scope of business concerned, approximates as nearly as possible to that recommended by the Council ; to give the apprentices reasonable facilities and encouragement to attend evening technical classes ; and to furnish annual reports regarding conduct and progress to the parent or guardian and, through the employers' association, to the National Joint Apprenticeship Council and the trade union. Wages and working conditions will be as laid down in the appropriate National Working Rule Agreement. Working Rule Agreement.

#### **Picture Frame Making**

A scheme of training for picture frame making will be administered by the National Apprenticeship and Training Council of the Fine Art Trade Guild. The age of entry into apprenticeship, which will last for five years, will normally be 15 years. The qualifications required include intelligence, neatness, good eyesight, qualifications required include intelligence, neatness, good eyesight, (aided, if necessary, by glasses), and a sense of colour. Apprentices will be trained in all processes applicable to the trade, which, besides carpentry, include gilding and colouring, plaster compo work, polishing, mount cutting and painting wash lines. Wages are set as fixed percentages of the agreed skilled craftsman's rate. Apprentices will be required to attend day-time technical classes one day each week, without loss of pay; they will also be encouraged to attend evening classes to attend evening classes.

#### Furniture and Upholstery Industry

A scheme of learnership for young persons entering the furniture and upholstery industry has been agreed by the British Furniture Trade Joint Industrial Council, representing the British Furniture Trade Confederation and the National Federation of Furniture Trade Confederation and the National Federation of Furniture Unions. The scheme will be administered by a Committee of the Joint Industrial Council, with assessors from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Local Joint Learnership Committees will be appointed to establish contact with the local Youth Employment Service and Education Authorities; to supervise the issue of learners' certificates; to collect information on the contribution of the service in the service is the service in the servic collect information as to recruitment needs in the area; to examine existing technical training facilities and advise on changes and improvements; to study methods of training within factories and assist where necessary; and to send information of general interest on recruitment and training developments to the Joint Industrial Council. The ratio of learners to journeymen will be one learner to at least three journeymen (the same ratio applies also to appren-tices and junior production workers). The period of training in any section of the trade will be not less than four years for male learners and three years for female learners. During the period of training the employer will undertake to afford every facility for the learner to become proficient in his craft and, at the request of (98902)

the Joint Industrial Council, will submit the work of the learner the Joint Industrial Council, will submit the work of the learner for examination to ensure that effective training is in fact being given. The employer will be required to allow the learner leave to attend for eight hours a week approved technical courses, where available, during the first two years of learnership, without loss of pay subject to proof of attendance. The crafts included in the scheme are cabinet making, wood machining, carving, chair making, polishing and finishing, upholstery, mattress making, blind making and fixing, soft furnishing, carpet sewing, carpet planning, hand veneering, and marquetry cutting veneering, and marquetry cuting. The scheme as outlined above relates to learners, but apprentices

may be indentured in accordance with existing arrangements in the industry. The conditions of training as apprentices are similar the industry. The co to those for learners.

### Retail Furnishing (England and Wales)

A scheme for training apprentices as furniture salesmen in England and Wales has been prepared by the National Association of Retail Furnishers. The Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, the trade union concerned, although agreeing that a national scheme is desirable are, for various reasons, not at present national scheme is desirable are, for various reasons, not at present actively associated with the scheme. The scheme will be adminis-tered nationally by a Recruitment and Apprenticeship Committee appointed by the National Association of Retail Furnishers, and locally by panels of employers. Normally, the age of entry will be from 15 to 17 years and the term of apprenticeship will usually be not less than three nor more than four years terminating not later than the twentieth birthday; where additional training is being given in furniture workshops the period may be extended to five years. Where suitable facilities are available, apprentices will be encouraged to attend day classes for the equivalent of one full day or two half days each week, without loss of pay or, alter-natively, to take correspondence courses. They will also be required full day or two half days each week, without loss of pay or, alter-natively, to take correspondence courses. They will also be required to sit for certain examinations. It has not been possible to lay down a detailed syllabus of training nationally, but the Association suggest that apprentices should, so far as possible, spend a suitable amount of time in each of the various departments, *viz.*, cabinet furniture; upholstery; beds and bedding; furnishing fabrics; household textiles; floor coverings; contracts; despatch; and office. Apprenticeships covering five years should, it is suggested, include some time spent in furniture workshops to enable the apprentice to acquire a working knowledge of the methods and materials used in the manufacture, finishing, or repairing of furniture; in upholstering or re-upholstering of furniture; in making-up or re-making bedding; in cutting, making-up, and fixing blinds, curtains, loose covers, etc.; and in making-up, planning and laying carpets and laying linoleum and similar floor coverings.

# SALARIES OF SCHOOL **TEACHERS IN NORTHERN** IRELAND

A Committee was appointed in January, 1951, by the Minister of Education of the Government of Northern Ireland to consider the salaries of teachers in all types of schools recognised by the Ministry of Education, and to make recommendations. In its Report\* the Committee stated that there should be no departure from the principle underlying the salary scales then in force, and that teachers in Northern Ireland should continue to receive salaries comparable with those of their colleagues in Great Britain. Having regard to the improvements taking place in the English and Scottish scales, the Committee recommended accordingly that various increases should be made in the salary scales and allowances in Northern Ireland. These recommendations were subsequently embodied in Regulations† made by the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland fixing scales of salaries and allowances for teachers in primary, intermediate, grammar and special schools, and in institutions of further education, to take effect as from 1st April, 1951.

There are five scales of salaries, which are the same for each type of school and apply to full-time teachers according to their training and qualifications. A comparison of the revised scales and of those previously in operation is given below

Scale	Salary Scales	operative from	Salary Scales operative from						
	1st Apr	il, 1948	1st April, 1951						
	Men	Women	Men	Women					
I	£280 to £580 in	£250 to £470 in	£360 to £675 in	£315 to £555 in					
	20th year	20th year	20th year	20th year					
п	£295 to £595 in	£260 to £480 in	£375 to £690 in	£325 to £565 in					
	20th year	20th year	20th year	20th year					
ш	£315 to £615 in	£275 to £495 in	£400 to £712 in	£345 to £585 in					
	20th year	20th year	20th year	20th year					
IV	£315 to £630 in	£275 to £505 in	£416 to £770 in	£360 to £625 in					
	21st year	21st year	22nd year	22nd year					
v	£350 to £700 in	£300 to £550 in	£451 to £850 in	£385 to £680 in					
	23rd year	23rd year	22nd year	22nd year					

There are increases in principals' allowances, further allowances for principals in intermediate and grammar schools, and allowances for posts of special responsibility and for certain degrees, and in

\* Salaries of Teachers 1951. Report of the Committee appointed by the Minister of Education to Consider the Salaries of Teachers. Cmd. 290. H.M. Stationery Office, Belfast; price 3d. net (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. post free).  $\uparrow$  S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1951, Nos. 74, 75, 76, and 77. H.M. Stationery Office, Belfast; prices 3d., 5d., 5d., and 6d. net, respectively (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 92 free).

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the salary scales payable in institutions of further education. The salary scales for unqualified teachers are revised, but the Committee expressed the hope that the various recommendations made in the

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Report would increase the number of new entrants to the teaching profession, and that the need for the employment of unqualified teachers would disappear within a reasonable period.

# NATIONAL SERVICE

### Call-up and Deferment of 1929-1932 Classes

An article is published in this GAZETTE at six-monthly intervals in a factor is published in this of AZETTP at star-holiding intervals giving information about the age-classes which have been required to register under the National Service Acts (see, for example, page 371 of the November, 1950, issue). Similar information is now available for 6th April, 1951, in respect of men born between 1st January, 1929, and 31st December, 1932, and a summary of that information is given below.

Men in the classes in question were registered under the National Service Acts at various dates between 7th December, 1946, and 2nd December, 1950. Each man was informed by means of a leaflet issued to him when he registered of the conditions which govern the grant of deferment of call-up to apprentices, learners, articled pupils, etc., to enable them to complete their industrial training or their training for professional qualifications before call-up, and to full-time students to enable them to take the General Certificate of Education or an examination of similar or higher standard or to Education or an examination of similar or higher standard or to complete a University course of study. Arrangements for defer-ment of call-up on the ground of industrial need continued to operate in regard to men employed in coal mining and agriculture.

The total numbers of men included in coal mining and agriculture. The total numbers of men included in the analysis of 6th April were 298,000 of the 1929 class, 302,800 of the 1930 class, 297,700 of the 1931 class and 290,500 of the 1932 class. Large numbers of these classes had already been posted to the Forces, and the remainder had been medically rejected for service, or were awaiting posting to the Forces, or had had their call-up deferred. The numbers of the various classes were as follows :—

ban i daten terrenteren etanolikoa	1929 Class	1930 Class	1931 Çlass	1932 Class
Posted to H.M. Forces or entered as volunteers	222,100	192,600	161,700	132,600
Found unfit for service in H.M. Forces	37,300	35,300	37,800	39,300
ing medical examination	1,500	6,400	2,400	5,100
under consideration	100	300	300	1,100
Apprentices Articled pupils and others training	2,500	24,600	47,400	56,500
for professional qualifications.	2,800 15,600	4,400 17,700	5,700 18,200	6,400 18,800
Coal mining workers	6,800 4,200	7,700 4,800	8,400 4,300	9,100 3,800
Boys at school granted deferment to 31st July, 1951 (to take General Certificate of Education,	4,200	4,800	4,300	3,800
etc.)		100	800	7,200
teachers, etc	4,300	7,300	9,100	7,300
school " cases, etc.)	800	1,600	1,600	3,300
Total	298,000	302,800	297,700	290,500

It should be noted that the men whose call-up for the Forces has been deferred have not yet been medically examined, and conse-quently it is not known how many of them are in fact unfit for service. The figures on the second line of the Table represent the "unfits" among those who have already been medically examined, and for all age-classes taken together they represent approximately 17 per cent. of the total number in that category. The rate of medical rejection showed some increase after the introduction, in the second half of 1948, of improved methods of medical examina-tion and classification, which have resulted in a somewhat greater number being found unfit for service in the Forces.

In view of the shortage of labour in the coal mining industry men employed in certain occupations in that industry will, if present arrangements remain in force, continue to have their call-up suspended. Men born in 1932 or earlier whose call-up has been deferred because of employment in agriculture are in present circum-stances not normally regarded as available for call-up while they remain in that employment; men born after 1932, however, will not in general be eligible for deferment because of employment

The men included in the Table who are shown as having been granted deferment to 31st July, 1951, to take the General Certificate of Education or an examination of similar or higher standard, will normally become available for call-up after termination of their deferment on 31st July, unless granted further deferment to continue their full-time studies or to enter into an apprenticeship or to train for a neglegization of the studies of th for a professional qualification

The figures relating to the deferment of University students, etc., include men pursuing, or under consideration for, full-time courses for include men pursuing, or under consideration for, full-time courses for University degrees and qualifications of a similar standard, courses at Teachers' Training Colleges in Scotland, and also courses of medical, dental, etc., and theological and missionary training. The defer-ment position of students taking University degrees or qualifications of similar standard and medical, dental, etc., or higher technical courses is determined by Joint Recruiting Boards which have been established at all University Centres, and the vast majority (about 26,300) of the men in the above categories were students dealt with by these Boards. Applications for the deferment of students in full-time attendance at technical classes (other than those whose cases are considered by Joint Recruiting Boards) are dealt with by National Service Deferment Boards. National Service Deferment Boards

The statistics which were compiled on 6th April included an occupational analysis of the apprentices who had been granted deferment. About 48 per cent. of the total number of apprentices in the deferment class at 6th April were in engineering and metal-working occupations and about 33 per cent. were in building occupations. The following Table shows the numbers in the principal occupations principal occupations :-

political transformation of the second s	1929 Class	1930 Class	1931 Class	1932 Class
Building Occupations :	The second	after and	AT LICE	
Carpenters	130	2,609	5,804	6,967
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, etc	119	1,633	3,351	4.088
Bricklayers	58	1,028	2,627	2,934
Painters and Decorators	40	990	2,663	3,589
Plasterers	18	243	578	754
Other Building Craftsmen	45	398	991	1,390
Engineering, Shipbuilding, etc., Occupations :		in sit of t	anna an	and the second
Motor Mechanics, Fitters (not	about the	2200 3815	Ser Contraction	
electrical), etc	238	2,754	4,979	5,338
Toolmakers, Precision Fitters, etc.	323	3,106	5.273	5,292
Electrical Engineering Fitters,	191111111111	Southand a	75 61312 3	City States
Erectors, etc	193	1,642	2,658	2,372
Electricians, Wiremen, etc.	94	1,563	3,004	3,667
Millwrights, Maintenance Fitters	C. S. Level D. Co. All	1,000	5,001	5,007
(not electrical)	61	611	986	1,143
Timesano	32	530	856	923
Vehicle Body Builders	21	520	988	
Scientific Instrument Makers and	21	520	900	1,138
Assemblers	45	403	804	1.000
Sheet Metal Workers, Tinsmiths.	16	399	754	1,086
	33	371		894
Shipwrights			581	664
Patternmakers	19	400	693	768
Platers	14	339	648	791
Iron and Steel Founders and	the state of the	instant in the	ART AND	and the second
Moulders	31	254	525	660
Welders, Burners, Cutters	24	140	306	425
Other Occupations :	ASS ALL STREET	CALL STREET	M. P. Stand a	
Draughtsmen, etc.	645	2,017	2,709	2,851
Men in training for professions	A CONTRACTOR OF	A CARLER	and the states	and a stand
and administrative, etc., posts	And State Martin	AND A NOTE	THE REAL	
in industry	2,232	3,331	4,235	4,804
Printers	127	690	1,043	1,644

Deferment under the provisions regarding apprenticeship is granted initially for a period of 12 months. Renewal of deferment will then be conditional on a report of satisfactory progress, showing that the apprentice is gaining full experience of his trade. If progress is satisfactory, deferment may be renewed for a further twelve months or until the date on which the apprenticeship is due to end, whichever is the shorter period. Comparison with the figures for March, 1950 (given in the June, 1950, issue of this GAZETTE, page 195), shows a considerable reduction in the 1929 and 1930 classes in most of the occupations included in the Table. This was mainly due to the fact that many men had completed This was mainly due to the fact that many men had completed their apprenticeship and become available for service in the Forces. The reduction in the number of apprenticeship deferments is reflected in an increase in the numbers posted to the Forces, with a corresponding slight increase in the numbers found unfit for service

#### **Registration under National Service Acts**

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 7th July. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st and 31st July, 1933, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they may be eligible for deferment of call-up, e.g., as apprentices or learners or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men if born within the dates specified above must register on the d date.

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

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

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

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service ; but seamen should, if possible, register at Mercantile Marine Offices. Young men who, although not yet required to register under these arrangements, wish for good reason to be registered when they become 18 may apply, when they reach that age, for registration at a Local Office of the Ministry. In order to meet the needs of the Forces, the registration of young men born in the third quarter of 1933 has been split into two parts, and those born in August and September, 1933, will be required to register on 8th September. In accordance with present arrangements, the last registration this year will be at the normal time—in December—and will comprise men born in the fourth quarter (October to December) of 1933.

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# WAGES COUNCILS (NOTICES) **REGULATIONS**, 1951

On 29th May the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Wages Councils (Notices) Regulations, 1951, under the Wages Councils Acts, 1945 and 1948. These Regulations, which came into operation on 11th June, deal with the giving of notices by the Minister, Wages Councils and Commissions of Inquiry of matters under the Wages Councils Acts, and with the posting of notices by employers. They substantially re-enact the provisions of the Wages Councils and Commissions of Inquiry (Notices and Orders) Regulations, 1945 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1945, page 90), which they revoke. They omit, however, the provisions about the publication by the Minister of Wages Council orders, and reports relating thereto, contained in the 1945 Regulations, since, by reason of certain amendments made in the Wages Councils On 24th May the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Factories (Miscellaneous Welfare Orders, etc., Amendment) Order, 1951. Part III of the Factories Act, 1937, as amended by the Factories Part III of the Factories Act, 1937, as amended by the Factories Act, 1948, contains welfare provisions relating (among other matters) to the provision of facilities for sitting. Provisions on this matter are contained in the Chemical Works Regulations, 1922, made under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and in a number of Welfare Orders made under Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916. These Regulations and Orders were continued in force by Section 159 of the Act of 1937. As from 8th June, 1951, the new Order revokes the provisions in question, which are no longer required in view of Part III of the Act of 1937 as amended. by reason of certain amendments made in the Wages Councils Act, 1945, by the Wages Councils Act, 1948, there is now no requirement on the Minister to publish these orders and reports in a prescribed manner. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1951 No. 954) can be purchased

from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. post free).

per cent. in 1949 to 41.34 per cent. in 1950. At the beginning of the year the "ring fence" or restriction on leaving employment in the industry was removed, and the results, in the opinion of the Board, justified the expectation that the removal of the "ring Fifth Annual Report of National Coal Board The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year and a statement of Accounts of the board of the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, has recently been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a House of Commons Paper (188), price 5s. 6d. net (5s. 10d. post free). Board, justified the expectation that the removal of the "ring fence" would help recruitment and not increase wastage unduly. In the first quarter of 1950 the number of British recruits was practically the same as in the first quarter of 1949, and in the last two quarters it was about 5,400 higher than in the last half of 1949. Wastage was exceptionally high in the first quarter of the year (some 3,700 more than in the first quarter of 1949) but gradu-ally returned to the level of the previous year ; in the fourth quarter only about 750 more men left the industry than in the fourth quarter The introduction to the Report states that the National Coal about 750 more men left the industry than in the fourth quarter only abo of 1949.

The introduction to the Report states that the National Coal Board's aims in 1950 were to recruit and keep more miners, to make better use of man-power, and to make more collieries efficient, so that production should keep pace with immediate demand and the industry be better prepared to meet future needs. In the event, a loss of man-power was made good by a rise in output per man; the rise was, however, insufficient to meet a word increase in consumption e that event had to be cut and

A growing number of ex-miners were encouraged to rejoin the industry. The number of boys under 18 recruited was 15,000, the largest number since separate records of juvenile recruiting were started in 1942. The Report stresses the importance of sustained effort for recruitment of juveniles, owing to the vital importance of having the right number of young men. The average age of coal miners rose from 39.7 years in 1949 to 40.1 years in 1950. The rise had been a continuous process. The proportion of all employed coal miners below the age of 31 fell from some 45 per cent, in the 20's to 30 per cent, at the end of 1950. Information from the coalfields showed beyond doubt that in In 1950 the output from coal mines was 204.1 million tons. Information from the coalfields showed beyond doubt that in many places shortage of houses was losing coal production. After the Board had approached the Government on the subject, it was agreed to increase the allocations of houses to Local Authorities in mining areas, and special measures were decided upon to build a further 3,600 houses in places where it was unlikely that Local Authorities would meet the most urgent needs. As a result it was expected that during 1951 and 1952 some 10,000 more houses would be built for miners than could otherwise have been provided. Would be built for miners than could otherwise have been provided. During the year, about 9,000 youths and 12,000 adults completed preliminary training, and nearly 14,000 men received coal face training. In connection with the "ladder plan" of training, designed to improve standards of technical knowledge and skill and to give opportunity for systematic training for a career, about 7,000 young miners were released from work during the academic year 1950-51 to attend courses on one day every week in mining, mechanical and electrical engineering and mine surveying and year 1950–51 to attend courses on one day every week in mining, mechanical and electrical engineering, and mine surveying, and time off to attend courses in chemistry, building, fuel efficiency, accountancy, etc., was given to a further 2,700 young men. The total number of about 9,700 "day release" students in 1950–51 compares with about 8,500 in 1949–50.

rapid increase in consumption so that exports had to be cut and emergency measures taken to carry the country through the winter of 1950–51. Production In addition,  $12 \cdot 2$  million tons were produced from the Government's opencast sites, so that the total output of saleable coal was ment's opencast sites, so that the total output of saleable coal was over 216 million tons or rather more than a million tons in excess of 1949. Increases in the deep-mined output of  $5 \cdot 6$  and  $2 \cdot 1$  million tons, due respectively to higher output per man-shift at the coalface and to more shifts worked per man, were only partially offset by decreases of  $6 \cdot 3$  million tons in deep-mined coal, due to decline in man-power, and of  $0 \cdot 3$  million tons in opencast output. Output per man-shift in 1950 was  $1 \cdot 19$  tons, compared with  $1 \cdot 16$  tons in 1949, and the number of shifts worked per man was  $245 \cdot 4$ , compared with  $242 \cdot 7$  in 1949. The output per man-shift, nearly 24 cwt., was the highest yet recorded, and the average number of shifts worked by each man throughout the year was the highest since nationalisa-tion. Home consumption of coal during the year increased by 6 million tons to 201  $\cdot$  7 million tons—more than ever before. Total exports, which included cargoes and coal for ships' bunkers, were 17  $\cdot$  5 million tons; the comparable figure for 1949 was over 19 million tons. Curtailment of exports began in August, and in the second half of the year the amount exported and supplied for bunkers (about 7 million tons) was 3  $\cdot$  75 million tons less than in the second half of 1949 half of 1949

The total costs of production in 1950 were 4.6d. a ton higher The Report gives particulars of the expansion of rehabilitation activities, of negotiations on pay and conditions of work, of joint consultation and of the operation of conciliation machinery. than in 1949. The main increases in costs were 2.5d. a ton higher than in 1949. The main increases in costs were 2.5d. a ton for materials, stores and repairs (partly offset by a reduction of 0.7d. in the cost of power, heat and light) and 1.8d. a ton for depreciation charges. Although miners' average earnings increased from 34s. 4d. a shift in 1949 to 35s. 6d. in 1950, wages costs rose by only 0.4d, a ton because of the improvement in productivity. Wages Safety, Health and Welfare 348. 4d. a shift in 1949 to 358, 6d. In 1950, wages costs by only 0.4d. a ton, because of the improvement in productivity. Wages charges (holiday pay, supplementary injuries scheme and national insurance) rose by 0.1d. a ton. The financial results of the collieries and of other activities showed a surplus of \$8.3 million in 1950, compared with \$9.5 million in 1949. The surplus was used to reduce the deficit of \$12.3 million with which the Board becau the year. During 1950 the number of lives lost in accidents in coal mining was 493, including 93 killed in the disasters at the Knockshinnoch Castle and Creswell Collieries, which were responsible for an increase of 33 compared with 1949. The number of men seriously injured, 2,019, was 161 fewer than in 1949 and the lowest figure ever recorded. Falls of roof, which accounted for more than one-third of fatal and serious injuries, remained the chief cause of accidents. The Board took special precautionary measures after the accident at Knockshinnoch Castle, and tightened up general precautions to reduce fire hazards. In 1950 the work of measuring dust went on : regular surveys were being made in South Wales. began the year. The Report refers to the publication, in the autumn of 1950, of the Board's proposals for a national Plan for Coal.\* Dis-cussions with employees' representatives had begun before the end of the year, and discussions with representatives of consumers were arranged for early in 1951. The Board have now submitted the Plan to the Minister of Fuel and Power for approval under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946. precations to reduce fire hazards. In 1950 the work of measuring dust went on ; regular surveys were being made in South Wales, Kent and North Staffordshire and were being extended elsewhere as more staff and equipment became available. Work in progress on colliery medical centres continued, and 19 were completed during the year. The Report states that pit-head baths for some 480,000 out of the 700,000 men in the industry had been provided and that baths under construction would when completed serve Man-Power, Training, Etc. and that baths under construction would, when completed, serve another 65,000 men. A laundry service for pit clothes was conducted at one colliery as an experiment.

During the year 75,800 men were lost to the industry and 55,300 joined it. The net loss of 20,500 men, following upon a loss of 16,400 in 1949, caused an acute man-power shortage in many coalfields. The loss of faceworkers was, however, proportionately smaller than the total loss of men, and the proportion of faceworkers to all workers employed in the industry rose from  $41 \cdot 17$ 

\* "Plan for Coal", published by the National Coal Board, October, 1950 Obtainable from Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1, or through any bookseller, price 2s. 6d. (post free). (98902)

# FACILITIES FOR SITTING IN FACTORIES

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1951 No. 926) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net  $(3\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ post free})$ .

## COAL MINING

The Report includes detailed accounts of the year's work in each coalfield, and sections dealing with technical developments in the mines, the marketing of coal, the efficient use of coal, carbonisation and other activities, and the application of science in the industry. It is followed by the audited accounts of the National Coal Board for the year ended 31st December, 1950, and by appendices giving statistical and other information.

### **Italian Workers for British Coal Mines**

Because of the shortage of British labour for the coal mines, it has been agreed between the National Coal Board and the mineworkers' organisations concerned that a number of Italians will be brought in for underground employment on certain specified conditions. It will, for example, be a condition of their stay in will be admitted for two years in the first instance, and will be paid the same wages and be employed under the same general conditions as British workers. They will also become members of the appro-priate British trade union. The selection of Italians to come to this country under the scheme is being carried out in Italy by representatives of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the National Coal Board in conjunction with the Employment Service of the Utalian

Board, in conjunction with the Employment Service of the Italian Government. The Ministry are making arrangements for the transport of the Italians to a National Coal Board English Instruction Centre where they will become the responsibility of the National Coal Board. Before starting work they will be given a period of training in coal mining employment in a mining training centre

The first contingent of Italian volunteers arrived in London on 22nd May. Further parties will follow as transport, reception and placing arrangements permit.

### Working Hours

The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, as amended by subsequent enactments, limits the time during which the main categories of workmen in mines may be below ground for the purposes of their work, and of going to or from their work, to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours a day, exclusive of the time taken to convey shifts to and from the working levels. The corresponding time for certain other categories is 84 hours

The operation of the relevant sections of the Act was suspended by the Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Orders, 1947 to 1950, for periods of which the fourth expired on 30th April, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1950, page 162). Another Ministry of Labour Gazette, June, 1951

Order was made by His Majesty in Council on 28th April, which further suspends the operation of these sections, in so far as it applies to coal mines, for the period from the expiry of the 1950 Order to 30th April, 1952.

Copies of the new Order, which is entitled The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 754), can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net  $(3\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ post free})$ .

#### **Inspection of Coal Mines**

On 11th May the Minister of Fuel and Power made the Coal Mines (Officials and Inspections) General Regulations, 1951, under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, as amended by the Coal Industry Act, 1949. The Regulations amend and codify the law relating to the qualifications, appointment and duties of underground below the manager and under-manager, in mines to which the Coal Mines Act, 1911, applies. The Regulations provide for the appointment of deputies and define their duties and the qualifica-tions required of them. The title of "deputy" is to be adopted universally and is in future to be applied also to persons previously appointed as firemen or examiners. Each district in a mine which is under the charge of a deputy is to be known as a "deputy's district" and its limits are to be defined on a plan. In each such district the deputy will, during his shift, be in charge of all workmen for the time being in the district and of all operations in progress therein. He will also make such inspections and carry out such other duties with regard to the presence of gas, ventilation, support of roofs and sides, and general safety (including the health of persons working in the district) as are required by the Act and the persons working in the district) as are required by the Act and the regulations of the mine. The Regulations also include revised requirements for the regular inspection of places outside the deputy's districts, and for the examination of safety lamps before workmen travel to their places of work. Except for the section of the Regulations relating to the qualifica-tions of deputies and superior underground officials, which will operate from 1st June, 1952, the Regulations come into operation on 3rd Sentember 1951

on 3rd September, 1951. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1951 No. 848) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net  $(7\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ post free})$ .

# **INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT IN SCOTLAND IN 1950**

The Secretary of State for Scotland has presented to Parliament The Secretary of State for Scotland has presented to Parliament the fifth annual review of the main developments and trends in the economic affairs of Scotland. The review, which has been published as a Command Paper<sup>\*</sup>, covers the calendar year 1950 but also refers to some events of the early months of 1951. Some of the figures which relate to earlier years have been revised since the previous review was published (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1950, pages 193 and 194).

The general summary with which the Command Paper opens states that, despite the cold, wet summer, the value of agricultural output in Scotland in the 1950 crop year was expected to be higher than in 1949. The fishing industry, however, had a difficult year and, after the withdrawal of price control in April, the Government decided to introduce a subsidy as an interim measure and to set up a White Fish Authority to represente the white fish industry. Scottich White Fish Authority to reorganise the white fish industry. Scottish heavy industries remained at a high level of activity during the year and steel production increased. Employment was maintained in shipbuilding but continued to decline in ship repairing. The output of coal declined by more than 500,000 tons. Many of the light industries which had been started in Scotland in recent years expanded during 1950. It became apparent that, to obtain a balanced development, greater flexibility in the transfer of labour was needed and arrangements were therefore made for a number of was needed, and arrangements were therefore made for a number of houses to be built in certain areas of industrial development for workers employed by specified firms engaged on very important work.

Work. In a section describing general economic progress in Scotland during the year, the Paper states that in May, 1950, the insured population, excluding persons classified as self-employed and non-employed, was estimated to be 2,108,000, of whom 2,053,000 were in employment. Comparable figures for 1949 were 2,094,000 and 2,041,000 respectively. Unemployment in 1950 was ensurely were in employed, was estimated to be 2,108,000, of whom 2,053,000 were in employment. Comparable figures for 1949 were 2,094,000 and 2,041,000 respectively. Unemployment in 1950 was generally somewhat higher than in the two previous years but the seasonal increase towards the end of the year was much smaller than usual and the figures for November and December were the lowest recorded since 1947. The improvement was, however, among males only, the number of females unemployed in the last quarter of 1950 being higher than in any year since 1946. This trend was even more marked in the Scottish Development Area. More than one-fifth of the persons registered as wholly unemployed in December had been out of work for two weeks or less, but about one-sixth (9,000 males and 1,050 females) had been unemployed for more than one year. Nearly one-half of the men unemployed for more than a year were over 50 years of age. Many demands for labour could not be met during the year, partly because of the inability or reluctance of workers to take employment away from home and partly because of the shortage of certain classes of workers. There were marked shortages of such skilled workers as iron moulders, turners, machinemen, ship's plumbers, draughtsmen workers. There were marked shortages of such skined workers as iron moulders, turners, machinemen, ship's plumbers, draughtsmen and compositors. Demands for female labour for resident domestic work in hospitals, institutions and private households and for the clothing industry were slightly fewer than in the previous year, but the shortage in the textile industry continued, and more women were

\* Industry and Employment in Scotland 1950. Cmd. 8223. H.M Stationery Office ; price 2s. 6d. net (2s. 9d. post free).

required for hotels and catering establishments. The shortage of young persons, particularly girls, was less acute than in 1949. Although employment in shipyards fell by over 3,000 during 1950, Although employment in shipyards fell by over 3,000 during 1950, mostly on ship repairing, many of the men dismissed were able to find other jobs and registered unemployment in shipbuilding and ship repairing decreased by over 500. In agriculture, there was a considerable reduction in the number of European Volunteer Workers and some loss due to the winding up of the Women's Land Army, but assistance at harvest time was given to farmers by 830 men employed temporarily in the Special Seasonal Labour Force, by over 5,000 volunteers in the Scottish Harvesting Scheme and by nearly 50,000 school children who helped to lift the potato crop. In coal mining there was a decline in the total number of crop. In coal mining there was a decline in the total number of workers on the colliery books but more than 3,350 ex-miners workers on the contery books but more than 3,350 ex-inities returned to the industry during the year, and, in addition, 2,283 men entered the industry for the first time. As projects undertaken by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board were approaching completion, the total labour force engaged by the Board on con-structional work declined and by the end of 1950 had fallen to about 4,000, compared with over 8,800 in October, 1949.

Officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service assisted Officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service assisted in the settlement of 221 disputes in Scotland during the year. Reported stoppages of work due to trade disputes in all industries, excluding coal mining, numbered 122 and involved the loss of more than 80,000 man-days, compared with 98,000 in 1949 and 215,000 in 1948. In coal mining 476 stoppages were reported in 1950, involving the loss of approximately 314,700 man-days, compared with 140,000 in 1949 and 96,000 in 1948.

Industrial development in Scotland slackened in pace during the early months of 1950 but before the end of the year the rate of progress was again increasing; 155 new projects had come into production, 29 were expected to start production in the near future and about 180 further projects had been approved. By the end of 1950 approximately 100,000 persons, or 12,000 more than at the end of 1949, were employed in industrial projects started since 1937, mainly in the Development Area. In most parts of the Area there was no lack of employment prospects for women, but in a few places more jobs for men were still required. The Command Paper refers to the increase in the number of American and Canadian firms which have established factories in Scotland, attracted by the advantages of proximity to European markets and also by the skill and experience of the workers. Other subjects discussed in the general section of the review include the employment of disabled persons, industrial training and rehabilitation, exports, town and country planning, and the problems of the Highlands and Islands.

Sections of the Command Paper review in detail the development during 1950 in the main industries and basic services of Scotland, education, research and design. The review is followed by appendices containing statistical tables relating to Scottish resources and production, population, man-power, capital equipment, industrial development, the progress of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board constructional schemes, the production of deep-mined coal in each district of Scotland, shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering, and the work of Scottish ports. Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Industrial Injuries Contributions during Service in the Forces

On 21st May the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Contributions during service in the Forces) Regulations, 1951, which came into operation on 28th May. The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, provides that, as respects any insurable employment, no contributions shall be payable for weeks in which no services are endered and an temperation and The memory Determined rendered and no remuneration paid. The present Regulations provide that, for the purposes of the Act, payments made to a person in respect of insurable employment which continues during a period of service in the Forces shall be deemed not to be remunera-

tion paid in respect of that period. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1951 No. 889) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net  $(3\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ post free})$ .

### Removal of Certain Restrictions for Receipt of **Disablement Benefit**

On 10th May the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1951. These Regulations, which amend as from 16th May the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Regulations, 1948, create an exception to the general rule, that distinct periods of hospital treatment as an in-patient are to be treated as continuous, in the case of certain beneficiaries claiming constant attendance allowance case of certain beneficiaries claiming constant attendance allowance while absent from hospital. They also remove the disqualification on the grounds of absence from Great Britain in all claims for disablement benefit other than increases of disablement pension.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1951 No. 833) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net  $(3\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ post free})$ .

### **Re-employment of Men Suffering from** Pneumoconiosis or Silicosis

The Ministry of National Insurance have issued a leaflet (N.I. 61) giving some details of a scheme by which men who have been suspended under the Workmen's Compensation Acts from working in certain processes because of pneumoconiosis or silicosis, unaccompanied by tuberculosis, may now take up employment in the coal mining industry if they are passed by the Silicosis Medical Board as fit to do so. The scheme, which is entirely voluntary, does not apply to men suspended for tuberculosis, pneumoconiosis accompanied by tuberculosis, or silicosis accompanied by tuberculosis.

In connection with the scheme the Minister of National Insurance on 24th May made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1951. By these Regulations, which came into operation on 4th June, men passed as fit who take up work in coal mines underground, or in surface jobs involving the working or handling of any minerals taken out of the mines, will be able to claim a modified disablement pension under the Industrial Injuries Scheme if their condition gets worse. They will be examined by a Pneumoconiosis Medical gets worse. They will be examined by a Pneumoconiosis Medical gets worse. They will be examined by a Pneumoconiosis Medical Board before entering employment and will in any case be called up for further examination from time to time. The amount of any disablement pension will be based on the difference between the assessment of disablement given at the first examination and any increased assessment given at a later examination after taking up work. The men may also be able to qualify for special hardship allowance unerplayed bility, auxiliary to a standard the difference between allowance, unemployability supplement, constant allowances and hospital treatment allowance.

Men suspended who wish to take up work in the coal mining industry under the scheme should make application on the form which is attached to Leaflet N.I. 61. Information about the provisions made under the Industrial Injuries Scheme for pneumocontosis (including silicosis and asbestosis) and for byssinosis is contained in Leaflet N.I. 3. Copies of both leaflets can be obtained at any local National Insurance Office. Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1951 No. 918) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3<sup>1</sup>d. post free)

### Social Security Agreement between the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands

As indicated in an article published in the April, 1950, issue of this GAZETTE (page 126), a Convention was signed on 7th November, 1949, by representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, 1949, by representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to extend and co-ordinate social security schemes in their application to the nationals of these countries, which are parties to the Brussels Treaty of economic, social and cultural collaboration and collective self-defence. It was provided that the Convention should come into force for those signatories who had ratified it, two months after the day on which the third instrument of ratification had been denosited. The Convention has used for here ratification had been deposited. The Convention has so far been ratified by the Governments of the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands, and the third instrument of ratification was deposited on 15th March, 1951. The Convention, therefore, entered into force between those Governments on 15th May.

(98902)

Provision is made in the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, for modifying or adapting those Acts in their application to cases affected by agreements with other Governments providing for reciprocity in agreements with other Governments providing for reciprocity in specified matters. In pursuance of those provisions His Majesty in Council on 31st May made the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Multilateral Agreement) (France and the Netherlands) Order, 1951. This Order, which came into operation on 1st June, gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the Convention of 7th November, 1949, in so far as it provides for reciprocity with France and with the Netherlands in relation to the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1949. The Order also modifies those Acts in their application to cases affected by any such provisions of the Convention. The text of the Convention is reproduced in a Schedule to the Order. Copies of the Order (S.I. 1951 No. 972) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. post free).

# **INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION**

## 34th Session of International Labour Conference

At the 34th Session of the International Labour Conference, which opened at Geneva on 6th June, the United Kingdom is represented by the following delegates :--Government delegates : Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secre-tary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, United Kingdom Government Representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office ; and Mr. C. G. Dennys, C.B., M.C., Under Secretary, Ministry of National Insurance. Employers' delegate : Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation, Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Workers' delegate : Mr. A. 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, Member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The delegates are accompanied by a number of advisers. The agenda of the Conference is as follows :--At the 34th Session of the International Labour Conference,

L Director-General's Report.

II Financial and budgetary questions.

III. Information and reports on the application of Conventions and Recommendations.

IV. Objectives and minimum standards of social security (first discussion).

V. Industrial relations, including collective agreements and voluntary conciliation and arbitration (second discussion). VI. Co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organisations (first discussion).

Equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value (second discussion).

VIII. Minimum wage fixing machinery in agriculture (second discussion).

IX. Holidays with pay in agriculture (first discussion).

# **BRUSSELS TREATY ORGANISATION**

## Committee on Conditions of Work and Social Policy, and Man-Power Sub-Committee

The Ninth Session of the Brussels Treaty Committee on Conditions of Work and Social Policy took place in The Hague from 24th to 26th April, 1951. The Committee are now engaged on 24th to 26th April, 1951. The Committee are now engaged on the study of joint consultation in industry, with special reference to consultation at the level of the undertaking. This study has particular relevance at the present time in view of recent legislation in certain of the five Brussels Treaty countries concerning the establishment of Works Councils and similar bodies. The Com-mittee are also continuing their examination of the International Labour Recommendations and dealt on this occasion with those Labour Recommendations, and dealt on this occasion with those concerning the conditions of employment, social security, welfare and vocational training of seamen. The Committee's comparative study of wages and social costs in the five countries is being carried

Questions of industrial safety and health are being considered by a Sub-Committee representative of the five Factory Inspectorates. This Sub-Committee will deal first with the safeguarding of metal The next Session of the Committee will be held in London from

The next Session of the Committee will be held in London from 11th to 13th September, 1951. The Session was preceded, on 23rd April, by a meeting of the Man-Power Sub-Committee, the main items of whose agenda on this occasion were the consideration of employment services, including vocational guidance services, for young persons, and the scheme for the interchange of workers between the five countries to which reference was made in the issue of this GAZETTE for Lanuary (page 13) January (page 13).

## **Conventions on Social Security and Social** and Medical Assistance

Reference was made in the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1949 (page 414), to the signature by the five Brussels Treaty Powers of two multilateral Conventions, one on Social Security and the other on Social and Medical Assistance (*see* also the issue for July, 1950, page 231). It was provided in these Conventions that they would come into force two months after they had been ratified

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by three signatory States. The Convention on Social Security has now been ratified by France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom and has entered into force. It is closely linked with the network of bilateral agreements on social security already negotiated, or in course of negotiation, between the five countries, and will enable nationals of these countries to take advantage of any of these bilateral agreements, no matter in which of the five countries they reside. The other Convention, dealing with Social and Medical Assistance, has been ratified by Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom and is also now in force.

# LABOUR OVERSEAS

## Man-Power Distribution in Australia in 1950

Statistics of the employed population of Australia are compiled by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and published regularly in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*. The figures are obtained primarily from annual censuses of factory production, returns from governmental authorities, and the monthly pay-roll tax returns which are lodged by all employers (other

monthly pay-roll tax returns which are lodged by all employers (other than Commonwealth Government authorities, religious and benevolent institutions and public hospitals) paying more than £20 a week in wages. Use is also made of data from the 1933 Population Census, the Civilian Register of 1943 and the Occupation Survey of 1945. The statistics relate to wage and salary earners on pay-rolls or in employment in the latter part of each month. They include persons employed part-time, but exclude wage earners in rural industry, females in private domestic service and members of the Defence Forces. In December, 1950, the total number of wage and salary earners in the Commonwealth was estimated at 2,594,900, of whom 1,925,700 were in private employment and 669,200 were civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and Local Governments and semi-governmental authorities engaged in administration, transport services, factories and workshops, postal services, education, public works and other services, etc. The distribution of wage and salary earners in the various industry groups in December, 1950, and December, 1949, is shown in the Table below, in which Government employees are included with their appropriate industrial groups.

Thousands Number Employed, December, 1950 Number Employed December, 1949 Industrial Group Males Females Total Males Females Total Forestry, Fishing and Trap- $\begin{array}{c|c} 28 \cdot 6 & 0 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \bigg\{ \end{array}$ 28·2 27·0 27·9  $\begin{array}{c|c} 28 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 8 \\ 27 \cdot 3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array}$ ping Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Chemicals, etc. Metals, Machines, Vehicles, Watches, etc. 28.8 27.1 26.6 44.5 10.2 54.7 42.8 9.5 52.3 314.6 28.5 37·3 351·9 296·2 35·9 64·4 28·6 329·1 62·8 32·9 34·2 81·2 29·9 5·1 14·4 0·1 20·6 3·5 110.4118.162.852.113.4127.5205.929.0 85.9 57.9 36.2 13.0 105.1 188.5 79.6 29.9 4.9 13.8 0.1 19.7 3.2 29·2 88·2 57·7 37·7 13·3 106·9 202·4  $\begin{array}{r}
 108 \cdot 6 \\
 115 \cdot 8 \\
 62 \cdot 8 \\
 50 \cdot 0 \\
 13 \cdot 1 \\
 124 \cdot 8 \\
 191 \cdot 7
 \end{array}$ aper, Printing, etc. leat, Light and Power ther Manufactures\* building and Constructi ransport and Commu 292.8 53.1 134.0 131.1  $\begin{array}{cccccc} 40\cdot 0 & 332\cdot 8 & 285\cdot 4 \\ 28\cdot 8 & 81\cdot 9 & 51\cdot 6 \\ 124\cdot 9 & 258\cdot 9 & 131\cdot 2 \\ 38\cdot 6 & 169\cdot 7 & 122\cdot 9 \end{array}$ 38.0 26.7 118.2 35.5 323·4 78·3 249·4 158·4 operty and Finance tail Trade.... Education, Profest I, Entertainmen I, etc., Services 267.3 240.0 507.3 260.3 233.7 494.0 .. 1,883.4 711.5 2,594.9 1,816.2 680.8 2,497.0 Total ..

The Bureau receive quarterly returns of unemployment from trade unions covering about 55 per cent. of the total membership of Australian trade unions and relating to between 25 and 30 per cent. of all wage and salary earners. In the December quarter of 1950 the unions reported 0.7 per cent. of their membership as unemployed, compared with 0.8 per cent. in the corresponding quarter of 1949. The returns relate to persons who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter. They include persons out of work through sickness, but nose indirectly affected outside the industry concerned. Articles on the distribution of man-power in Australia at earlier dates were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for November, 1947 (pages 374 and 375), and April, 1950 (page 127).

\* Including workers in industrial establishments not classed as factories.



# Wage Rates in Australia in 1950

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics publish in each issue of the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* tabular statements showing the average weekly and hourly rates of wages of adult male and female workers in the principal groups of industries in each of the Australian States, with averages for the Commonwealth as a whole. The statistics are compiled from data extracted from awards and determinations of the Common-wealth and State Industrial Courts and from industrial agreements registered under the Consoliation and Arbitration Acts supple registered under the Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, supplemented by direct enquiries.

mented by direct enquiries. Average rates of wages for a full week are calculated for each industrial group in each State by taking arithmetic averages of the rates payable for all classified occupations within the group. Averages for each State and for each industrial group within the Commonwealth are calculated by a system of weighting, representing the relative numbers of workers engaged in the industries. Average hourly rates are obtained by dividing average weekly rates by the normal working week (40 hours in most cases). The average weekly rates of wages in all industrial groups in the Commonwealth at 30th September, 1950, were £A9 Is. 8d, for men and £A5 17s. 10d. for women. Index figures calculated by the Bureau show that these averages represented in the case of men increases of 5 per cent. on 31st March, 1950, 9 per cent. on 30th September, 1939. For women the corresponding increases were  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , 11 and 125 per cent.

per cent. The Table below shows the average weekly and average hourly rates of wages at 31st March and 30th September, 1950, of adult male and female workers in each of the industrial groups included in the survey. For the shipping, etc., group and the pastoral, agricultural, etc., group the normal working hours were not stated. For men in the books, printing, etc., group, the building group and the mining group the normal hours were 40 a week, or rather less in some States. In all other cases a 40-hour week was general at both dates at both dates.

Industrial Group		ver	age W of W	Veeki Vage		Average Hourly Rate of Wages					
and Tiquinitial Feguries)	31st March, 1950			30th Sept., 1950			31st March, 1950			30th Sept., 1950	
Men : Wood, Furniture, etc	£A 8	s. 9	d. 6	£A 8		d. 6	1000	s. 4	d. 2 <del>2</del>	s. 4	d. 51
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. Food, Drink, etc.	88	9 10	40	88	15 17	68	111	44	2ª 2ª	4	48
Clothing, Textiles, etc Books, Printing, etc Other Manufacturing	8989	5 18	4 1 8	8 10 8	17 4 16	795		444	11	4 5 4	511
Building	998	9 6 0 10	467	998	13 8 17	1229		444	3 8 6 1 3	444	10 83 51
Other Land Transport Shipping, etc Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	898	3 16 16	6 5* 8*	8 10 9	9 1 13	9 9* 4*	125	4	1°-	4	3
Domestic, Hotels, etc Miscellaneous	78	17 5	11* 3	88	4 11	5*		3 4	11 <u>1</u> * 1 <u>1</u> *	44	11* 31
All Groups	8	12	10	9	1	8		4	311	4	521
Women : Food, Drink, etc	5	8	0	5	13	10	100	2	81	2	101
Clothing, Textiles, etc All Other Manufacturing Domestic, Hotels, etc	554	10 15 19	0 0 5*	655	19 3	1 6 6*		22222	9 101 57 *	3223	0 11 <u>8</u> 7*
Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc. All Groups	<u>6</u> 5	1 10	7 9	6	6 17	1 10	100	3	01/2 91/2	Mar 1	12 111

All Groups ..., 5 10 9 5 17 10 2 94 2 114 In accordance with the legislative provisions governing concilia-tion and arbitration in Australia, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration lay down, for the State capitals, basic wages which are applicable to all workers covered by awards of the Court, and which must be taken into account in the fixing of wage rates. The basic wages are subject to variation at quarterly intervals, in accordance with changes in the official index of retail prices, and to the addition of "loads" or fixed amounts which are not so variable. The average of the basic weekly wages for male workers in the six capital cities of the Commonwealth was £A6 18s. in September, 1950, £A6 13s. in March, 1950, £A6 7s. in September, 1949, and £A3 19s. in September, 1939. The level of the cost of living in Australia at September, 1950, as measured by the official index of retail prices in the six State capitals, was 5½ per cent. above that of the preceding March and 10 per cent. above that of September, 1949. Compared with september, 1939, the increase was 71½ per cent. An article on wage rates in Australia in March, 1949, was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1950 (page 51).

\* Inclusive of the value of food and accommodation, where suppl † Exclusive of the shipping and the pastoral agricultural etc., groups agricultural etc., gr

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

# Earnings in the United States Motor Vehicle Parts Industry in March-April, 1950

The Monthly Labor Review for January contains the second of two articles setting out the results of a survey of wages and related benefits in the motor vehicle industry in the United States of America which was carried out early in 1950 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The first article, which was summarised in the February issue of this GAZETTE (page 60), related to establishments engaged in the assembly of complete motor vehicles (passenger cars and trucks). The present article relates to establishments, employing 51 or more workers each, which were primarily engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicle bodies and body parts, chassis parts, engine parts and truck trailers. and truck trailers.

The Survey showed that the chief difference in the wage structures of the two sections of the motor vehicle industry was a wider dispersion of rates of wages in the parts industry, in each occupation and in the industry as a whole. Several factors were considered to be contributory to this greater dispersion of rates in the parts industry, viz., the large number of firms manufacturing a wide range of products; the wide geographical distribution of firms; the much greater variation in the size of establishments; and the more pronounced use of incentive methods of pay. More than 60 per cent. of the workers engaged in the assembly of complete motor vehicles earned between 1.50 and 1.70 dollars an hour, but no such marked concentrations of rates was found in the motor parts industry. In the vehicle assembly industry few workers earned less than 1.20 dollars an hour, but 8 per cent. of the workers in the parts industry earned less than that amount. On the other hand, over 8 per cent. of the workers in the parts industry earned 2 dollars or more an hour, compared with about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the vehicle assembly industry. The Survey showed that the chief difference in the wage structures

Incentive pay was much more common in motor parts manu-facture than in vehicle assembly, nearly half the workers being employed in establishments operating such systems. For com-parable work, incentive workers typically had higher average earnings than time workers in the parts industry, the differences ranging usually from 10 to 20 per cent. Average straight-time hourly earnings for plant workers in the motor parts industry as a whole amounted to 1.57 dollars an hour in March-April, 1950. Hourly earnings in the several sections of the industry averaged 1.61 dollars on the manufacture of bodies and body parts, 1.60 dollars on chassis parts, 1.49 dollars on engine parts, and 1.44 dollars on truck trailers.

Earnings in comparable occupations in vehicle assembling were generally higher than those in motor parts manufacture, although average earnings during normal working hours for occupations in the parts industry paid predominantly on an incentive basis were often as high as, and sometimes higher than, those in the vehicle assembly industry assembly industry.

The Table below shows the average straight-time hourly earnings (*i.e.*, earnings during normal working hours, excluding premium pay for overtime and night work) for certain occupations in motor parts and accessories establishments, by type of product, in March-April, 1950.

Man administration of the Content of the	Average Hourly Earnings									
Occupation	Body and Body Parts	Chassis Parts	Engine Parts	Truc Trail						
Assemblers, Class B	\$ 1.48 1.58 1.70 1.48 1.45 1.45 1.45 1.48 1.45 1.48 1.42 1.63 1.55 1.49 1.55 1.49 1.42 1.44	\$ 1.69 1.44  1.46 1.42 2.02 1.57 1.40 1.74 1.38 1.69 1.61 1.37 1.94 1.45	\$ 1.67 1.32 	\$ 1·4 1·4 1·4 1·4 1·4 1·6						

Approximately one-third of the workers in the motor parts industry were employed on second or third shifts. Practically all these workers received a shift pay differential, usually an addition to the day-work rate of 5 cents an hour or 5 per cent. for second-shift work and 10 cents or 7.5 per cent. for third-shift work.

Annual holidays with pay were given to the great majority of the workers, usually one week after one year's service and two or more weeks after five years' service. Public holidays with pay were granted to about three-quarters of the workers, the usual allowance being six annually. In some cases, workers in the motor parts industry received Christmas, year-end, profit-sharing or other non-production bonuses; no similar arrangements were found in the vehicle assembling industry.

Insurance plans, partially financed by the employers, were in effect in most establishments; the plans most commonly were for life and health insurance, but in some cases for hospital assistance. About 12 per cent. of the workers were employed in establishments in which pension plans were operative.

(98902)

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Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

## NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

STREETS AND ADDE CAS		Mal	es		Females				Total			
Industry	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	March, 1951	April, 1951	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	March, 1951	April, 1951	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	March, 1951	Ар 19
Aining, etc.       Coal Mining           Non-Metalliferous Mining Products            Bricks and Fireclay Goods            China and Earthenware            Glass (other than containers)            Cement	782.8 229.1 69.3 34.2 29.6 19.9 12.9	748.8 241.1 72.0 37.2 31.0 21.7 12.5	762.9 241.4 71.7 37.1 31.3 21.9 12.6	763·2 241·7 71·6 37·0 31·4 22·0 12·6	11.5 77.9 7.4 42.1 11.7 5.6 1.4	12.9 83.3 7.6 45.2 12.3 6.0 1.0	12.9 84.4 7.6 45.9 12.2 6.2 1.0	12.9 85.4 7.7 46.4 12.4 6.3 1.0	794·3 307·0 76·7 76·3 41·3 25·5 14·3 72·9	761.7 324.4 79.6 82.4 43.3 27.7 13.5 77.9	775.8 325.8 79.3 83.0 43.5 28.1 13.6 78.2	77 32 7 8 4 2 1 7
Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	63·2 311·2 16·8 150·6 14·0 24·2 25·8 29·8 27·3 22·7	66.7 340.6 16.8 162.1 16.9 25.3 28.3 32.1 32.6 26.5	66·8 344·1 16·9 164·6 17·1 25·9 28·3 32·0 33·2 26·1	67·1 344·2 16·8 164·7 17·1 26·1 28·2 31·9 33·3 26·1	9.7 <b>128</b> .3 0.5 52.1 20.4 12.2 11.1 19.7 6.0 6.3	11·2 138·4 0·6 51·2 24·4 13·0 11·3 24·0 6·5 7·4.	11.5 141.9 0.6 52.9 25.2 13.6 11.5 24.4 6.5 7.2	11.6 142:5 0.6 53.0 25.1 13.7 11.5 24.8 6.6 7.2	439.5 17.3 202.7 34.4 36.4 36.9 49.5 33.3 29.0	479.0 17.4 213.3 41.3 38.3 39.6 56.1 39.1 33.9	78.3 486.0 17.5 217.5 42.3 39.5 39.8 56.4 39.7 33.3	48
Metal Manufacture	458.7 19.3 192.3 96.5 15.0 18.0 33.0 84.6	474.2 20.2 195.8 101.0 15.5 19.0 37.1 85.6	473.5 19.8 195.4 101.7 15.2 18.9 37.2 85.3	472 · 7 19 · 8 195 · 1 101 · 6 15 · 0 18 · 8 37 · 1 85 · 3	61 · 1 0 · 7 18 · 5 16 · 3 2 · 7 1 · 1 6 · 2 15 · 6	62.6 0.5 19.0 15.8 2.7 1.1 7.1 16.4	63.7 0.5 19.4 16.1 2.7 1.1 7.2 16.7	63.9 0.5 19.6 16.1 2.7 1.1 7.2 16.7	519.8 20.0 210.8 112.8 17.7 19.1 39.2 100.2	536.8 20.7 214.8 116.8 18.2 20.1 44.2 102.0	$537 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 214 \cdot 8 \\ 117 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 0$	5 2 1 1
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	$\begin{array}{c} 1,430\cdot7\\217\cdot0\\74\cdot4\\35\cdot3\\19\cdot5\\63\cdot0\\20\cdot2\\57\cdot5\\33\cdot2\\64\cdot7\\526\cdot0\\122\cdot5\\38\cdot2\\27\cdot8\\36\cdot0\\16\cdot7\\10\cdot7\\68\cdot0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,475\cdot 4\\ 194\cdot 4\\ 70\cdot 5\\ 35\cdot 8\\ 23\cdot 3\\ 65\cdot 5\\ 23\cdot 0\\ 60\cdot 2\\ 33\cdot 6\\ 72\cdot 3\\ 550\cdot 1\\ 128\cdot 5\\ 40\cdot 4\\ 29\cdot 1\\ 47\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 5\\ 11\cdot 0\\ 73\cdot 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1.484.7}\\ \textbf{195.4}\\ \textbf{70.5}\\ \textbf{36.3}\\ \textbf{23.5}\\ \textbf{66.4}\\ \textbf{23.5}\\ \textbf{58.9}\\ \textbf{35.2}\\ \textbf{71.2}\\ \textbf{553.8}\\ \textbf{129.3}\\ \textbf{40.6}\\ \textbf{29.4}\\ \textbf{47.6}\\ \textbf{18.1}\\ \textbf{11.2}\\ \textbf{73.8} \end{array}$	$1,486\cdot 3$ $197\cdot 3$ $70\cdot 4$ $36\cdot 4$ $23\cdot 5$ $66\cdot 7$ $23\cdot 6$ $58\cdot 7$ $55\cdot 6$ $70\cdot 7$ $55\cdot 3\cdot 4$ $129\cdot 4$ $40\cdot 3$ $29\cdot 5$ $48\cdot 1$ $18\cdot 1$ $11\cdot 2$ $73\cdot 4$	$\begin{array}{c} 382\cdot 2\\ 7\cdot 9\\ 3\cdot 6\\ 5\cdot 1\\ 1\cdot 7\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 9\cdot 8\\ 9\cdot 8\\ 8\cdot 0\\ 6\cdot 4\\ 118\cdot 5\\ 49\cdot 0\\ 24\cdot 1\\ 20\cdot 3\\ 31\cdot 0\\ 31\cdot 0\\ 19\cdot 9\\ 8\cdot 6\\ 51\cdot 4\end{array}$	393.7 7.9 3.6 4.9 2.1 13.4 3.4 10.6 7.5 5.8 120.0 44.6 23.2 19.0 44.6 23.2 19.0 45.8 20.9 9.9 1.1 51.9	$\begin{array}{c} 402\cdot 5\\ 8\cdot 0\\ 3\cdot 7\\ 5\cdot 0\\ 2\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 3\cdot 4\\ 10\cdot 5\\ 7\cdot 7\\ 5\cdot 8\\ 122\cdot 8\\ 45\cdot 9\\ 23\cdot 4\\ 19\cdot 1\\ 46\cdot 0\\ 22\cdot 6\\ 9\cdot 2\\ 53\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 404\cdot 3\\ 7\cdot 9\\ 3\cdot 7\\ 5\cdot 1\\ 2\cdot 1\\ 13\cdot 7\\ 10\cdot 5\\ 5\cdot 8\\ 123\cdot 3\\ 46\cdot 0\\ 23\cdot 4\\ 19\cdot 3\\ 46\cdot 4\\ 22\cdot 9\\ 9\cdot 0\\ 54\cdot 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,812} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 2224 \cdot \textbf{9} \\ 78 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 40 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ 76 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 4 \\ 67 \cdot 3 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 71 \cdot 1 \\ 644 \cdot 5 \\ 171 \cdot 5 \\ 62 \cdot 3 \\ 48 \cdot 1 \\ 67 \cdot \textbf{0} \\ 36 \cdot 6 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 119 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,869\cdot 1\\ 202\cdot 3\\ 74\cdot 1\\ 40\cdot 7\\ 25\cdot 4\\ 78\cdot 9\\ 26\cdot 4\\ 70\cdot 8\\ 41\cdot 1\\ 78\cdot 1\\ 670\cdot 1\\ 173\cdot 1\\ 173\cdot 1\\ 92\cdot 9\\ 38\cdot 4\\ 20\cdot 1\\ 125\cdot 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{1,887} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{203} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{74} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{41} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{25} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{80} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{26} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{69} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{42} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{77} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{676} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{175} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{64} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{48} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{93} \cdot \textbf{6} \\ \textbf{40} \cdot \textbf{7} \\ \textbf{20} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{127} \cdot \textbf{4} \end{array}$	1,8 2 6 1
Vehicles	768.0 242.8 188.4 120.5 52.1	822.9 264.1 196.7 127.2 73.2	829.6 263.9 198.9 132.9 74.1	829 · 9 262 · 7 199 · 8 133 · 9 74 · 1	$   \begin{array}{r}     120 \cdot 2 \\     41 \cdot 7 \\     23 \cdot 0 \\     21 \cdot 0 \\     22 \cdot 0 \\     22 \cdot 0 \\   \end{array} $	131.1 43.6 25.4 22.4 28.8	134·3 44·1 25·9 23·7 29·7	$   \begin{array}{r}     135 \cdot 2 \\     44 \cdot 2 \\     26 \cdot 1 \\     24 \cdot 0 \\     30 \cdot 0 \\     30 \cdot 0   \end{array} $	888.2 284.5 211.4 141.5 74.1 66.7	954.0 307.7 222.1 149.6 102.0 60.8	963.9 308.0 224.8 156.6 103.8	
Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture	63.8 20.8 72.9 6.7	58·3 20·3 77·1 6·0	57.6 20.4 75.9 5.9	57.6 20.4 75.4 6.0	2·9 2·1 3·7 3·8	2.5 2.1 3.7 2.6	2.5 2.1 3.7 2.6	2.5 2.1 3.6 2.7	22.9 76.6 10.5	80.8 8.6	60 · 1 22 · 5 79 · 6 8 · 5	1000
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified          Tools and Cutlery          Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.          Iron and Steel Forgings          Wire and Wire Manufactures          Hollow-ware          Brass Manufactures          Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	319.0 32.6 21.5 30.3 27.1 24.9 27.5 155.1	315.9 31.3 20.7 30.7 28.2 26.6 25.5 152.9	314·9 31·6 20·7 30·9 28·0 26·4 25·2 152·1	314.1 31.5 20.7 30.8 27.8 26.2 25.3 151.8	183.7 20.6 19.2 5.2 10.2 28.6 16.4 83.5	186.8 22.1 17.5 5.3 9.4 30.7 15.1 86.7	<b>188.6</b> 22.7 17.7 5.3 9.6 30.1 15.1 88.1	189.6 22.8 17.7 5.2 9.7 30.2 15.2 88.8	502.7 53.2 40.7 35.5 37.3 53.5 43.9 238.6	502.7 53.4 38.2 36.0 37.6 57.3 40.6 239.6	503.5 54.3 38.4 36.2 37.6 56.5 40.3 240.2	:
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	81.6 50.7 6.9 17.6 6.4	88·3 56·8 8·5 16·6 6·4	88·2 56·6 8·6 16·6 6·4	88·2 56·6 8·6 16·6 6·4	45.0 25.3 6.0 12.0 1.7	50.5 28.9 7.5 12.3 1.8	50.6 29.2 7.3 12.3 1.8	50.8 29.3 7.4 12.3 1.8	126.6 76.0 12.9 29.6 8.1	138.8 85.7 16.0 28.9 8.2	138.8 85.8 15.9 28.9 8.2	
Textiles	383.5 60.2 42.5 91.8 28.2 16.8 5.3 3 7.9 7.0 27.2 4.9 9 10.8 6.3 6.3 54.3 14.0	$\begin{array}{c} 433 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 7 \\ 48 \cdot 2 \\ 97 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 63 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 433\cdot 3\\ 66\cdot 4\\ 48\cdot 7\\ 95\cdot 4\\ 33\cdot 0\\ 21\cdot 5\\ 6\cdot 0\\ 7\cdot 4\\ 5\cdot 8\\ 34\cdot 7\\ 5\cdot 7\\ 14\cdot 3\\ 7\cdot 0\\ 7\cdot 7\\ 62\cdot 9\\ 16\cdot 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 544\cdot 2\\ 112\cdot 2\\ 88\cdot 4\\ 114\cdot 4\\ 14\cdot 7\\ 24\cdot 0\\ 8\cdot 1\\ 12\cdot 4\\ 10\cdot 6\\ 75\cdot 3\\ 7\cdot 1\\ 12\cdot 7\\ 15\cdot 2\\ 14\cdot 4\\ 25\cdot 6\\ 9\cdot 1\end{array}$	592.3 120.2 96.2 119.9 14.6 30.1 8.8 10.5 9.5 90.3 8.3 8.3 14.8 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.0 128.1 10.6	$\begin{array}{c} 597\cdot8\\ 122\cdot0\\ 97\cdot5\\ 118\cdot9\\ 14\cdot0\\ 30\cdot5\\ 9\cdot0\\ 10\cdot7\\ 9\cdot6\\ 91\cdot8\\ 8\cdot3\\ 15\cdot1\\ 15\cdot7\\ 15\cdot3\\ 28\cdot4\\ 11\cdot0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 598 \cdot 1 \\ 122 \cdot 2 \\ 97 \cdot 9 \\ 118 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 927\cdot7\\ 172\cdot4\\ 130\cdot9\\ 206\cdot2\\ 42\cdot9\\ 40\cdot8\\ 13\cdot4\\ 20\cdot3\\ 17\cdot6\\ 102\cdot5\\ 12\cdot0\\ 23\cdot5\\ 21\cdot5\\ 20\cdot7\\ 79\cdot9\\ 23\cdot1 \end{array}$	$1,025 \cdot 5 \\185 \cdot 9 \\144 \cdot 4 \\217 \cdot 2 \\48 \cdot 5 \\51 \cdot 2 \\14 \cdot 7 \\17 \cdot 7 \\15 \cdot 2 \\124 \cdot 4 \\13 \cdot 8 \\28 \cdot 9 \\22 \cdot 6 \\22 \cdot 5 \\91 \cdot 4 \\27 \cdot 1$	$1,031 \cdot 7$ $188 \cdot 6$ $146 \cdot 3$ $214 \cdot 9$ $47 \cdot 1$ $51 \cdot 9$ $15 \cdot 0$ $18 \cdot 0$ $15 \cdot 4$ $126 \cdot 4$ $14 \cdot 0$ $29 \cdot 4$ $22 \cdot 7$ $22 \cdot 8$ $91 \cdot 5$ $27 \cdot 7$	1,
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods	49.0 32.7 11.5 4.8	47.6 31.9 11.0 4.7	31·6 11·0	47·1 31·4 11·0 4·7	28.9 9.5 14.5 4.9	29·9 8·5 16·3 5·1	30·4 8·5 16·5 5·4	30.6 8.5 16.6 5.5	77.9 42.2 26.0 9.7	77.5 40.4 27.3 9.8	77·7 40·1 27·5 10·1	
Clothing	184.7 69.4 12.3 6.7 7.3 8.6 59.9 20.5	189.6 72.9 11.7 8.4 8.1 7.8 62.7 18.0	73·9 11·9 8·4 8·1 7·9 63·0	191.0 74.0 11.9 8.5 8.0 7.9 63.2 17.5	404.1 177.2 81.1 49.1 12.6 25.4 55.3 3.4	451 · 3 203 · 8 84 · 3 60 · 3 12 · 4 27 · 9 59 · 6 3 · 0	459.6 207.9 85.8 61.1 12.6 28.5 60.7 3.0	461.7 209.2 85.8 61.4 12.4 28.8 61.0 3.1	588-8 246-6 93-4 55-8 19-9 34-0 115-2 23-9	640 · 9 276 · 7 96 · 0 68 · 7 20 · 5 35 · 7 122 · 3 21 · 0	650-3 281-8 97-7 69-5 20-7 36-4 123-7 20-5	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	407.2 31.5 108.5 13.8 15.6 25.3 14.0 24.0 17.5 31.0 74.7 6.4 24.7	446.8 33.6 112.8 16.0 19.4 31.3 18.7 29.5 19.1 34.8 77.2 8.2 25.7 20.5	33·2 112·0 16·3 18·8 32·4 15·1 29·7 18·8 35·3 76·0 8·0 25·9	$\begin{array}{c} 443 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 0 \\ 112 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 32 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 29 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 35 \cdot 3 \\ 75 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 26 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{285} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{8} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{68} \cdot \textbf{1} \\ \textbf{19} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{9} \cdot \textbf{8} \\ \textbf{12} \cdot \textbf{3} \\ \textbf{5} \cdot \textbf{2} \\ \textbf{34} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{35} \cdot \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{25} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{18} \cdot \textbf{9} \\ \textbf{5} \cdot \textbf{4} \\ \textbf{14} \cdot \textbf{5} \\ \textbf{28} \cdot \textbf{3} \end{array}$	326.4 8.4 78.8 27.3 11.6 13.0 6.4 49.9 39.0 25.1 19.2 6.7 14.4 26.6	325.9 8.2 78.8 27.8 11.6 13.8 6.0 50.1 38.6 25.5 18.1 6.3 14.4 26.7	329.4 8.2 80.2 28.4 11.6 14.2 6.1 50.7 38.0 25.7 18.2 6.5 5 14.9 26.7	692.4 39.9 176.6 33.1 25.4 37.6 19.2 58.5 55.5 56.5 93.6 11.8 39.2 48.5	773.2 42.0 191.6 43.3 31.0 44.3 25.1 79.4 58.1 59.9 96.4 14.9 96.4 14.9 40.1	44.1 30.4 46.2 21.1 79.8 57.4 60.8 94.1 14.3 40.3	

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT	IT, ETC.
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# Employment in Great Britain in April ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Industry or Service

## GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population\* increased during April by 36,000 (14,000 men and 22,000 women) mainly owing to school-leavers entering the employment field, and normal seasonal influences

The size of the Forces rose during April by 9,000 to a total of

The size of the Forces rose during April by 9,000 to a total of 818,000. The number of ex-Service men and women on release leave at the end of the month was about 8,000. The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 21st May, 1951, was 215,700, compared with 253,000 at 16th April. The May figure represented about  $1\cdot 0$  per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, compared with  $1\cdot 2$  per cent. in April. The corresponding percentage in May, 1950, was  $1\cdot 5$ . The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) rose during April by 55,000 (23,000 men and 32,000 women).

32.000 women)

There was an increase of 23,000 during the month in the number employed in the basic industries, the largest element being an estimated rise of 18,000 in agriculture. The number of wage earners on colliery books increased by 300. During April the number employed in the manufacturing industries rose by 16,000, including 4,000 in the metals, engineering and vehicles group of industries and 5,000 in the food, drink, and tobacco group

tobacco group. It is estimated that there was an increase of 3,000 in the number

employed in building and contracting.

In the distributive trades there was an increase of 5,000 and a similar rise in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group. Both these increases were rather smaller than is usual at group. Both these in this time of the year.

# GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

Carlot and the state of the	o plus in the	and in general states	the set of the	Mr. Barr	nousands
NGITAR	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	End- March, 1951	End- April, 1951	Change during April, 1951
Total Working Population* Men	15,810 7,094	15,891 7,289	15,923† 7,306†	15,937 7,328	+14 +22
Total	22,904	23,180	23,229	23,265	+36
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men Women	807 39	730 22	787 22	796 22	+ 9
Total	846	752	809	818	+ 9
Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment Registered Unemployed Persons in Civil Employ- ment	92 282	328‡	3 264‡	8 231‡	+ 5 -33
Men Women	14,698 6,986	14,934 7,166	14,959† 7,194†	14,982 7,226	+23 +32
Total in Civil Employ- ment	21,684	22,100	22,153	22,208	+55

 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 vorking on their own account as well as employees—in civil employment (including rivate indoor domestic service and the total version). private indoor domestic servants and gainfully occup age). Part-time workers are counted as full units.

† Revised figures. ‡ End of month estimate

Change during April, 1951 762 795 776 776 100 (725) 80 312 (689) 80 361 (703) 80 362 (703) 80 363 1,808 1,235 1,776 1,129 1,772 1,115 1,773 1,136 +1 + 21Agriculture and Fishing Total, Basic Industries 4,230 4,108 4,105 4,128 +23 Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Actals, Engineering and Vehicles 444 484 491 491 3,935 936 662 723 1,399 4,086 1,033 714 803 1,500 4,115\* 1,039 724 798 1,509 4,119 1,039† 726 803 1,514 + 4+ 2+ 5+ 5Food, Drink, and Tobacco Other Manufactures Total, Manufacturing Industries ... 8,099 8,620 8,676 8,692 +16 1,463 2,523 1,409 2,654 1,425\* 2,637 1,428 2,642 +3 + 53,938 3,915 3.914 3.919 + 5 Service ... Local Government Service 696 735 631 763 632 764\* 634 765 + 2 + 1 Total in Civil Employ-21,684 22,100 22,153 22,208 +55 ment

An analysis of the total numbers in civil employment by broad industrial groups is given in the Table below. The industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification.

Mid-1948

End-March, 1951

End-1950

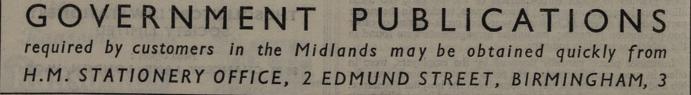
End-April, 1951

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which comparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-1948, end-1950, and March and April, 1951. The figures relate to employees only; they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual during the set of the set o made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

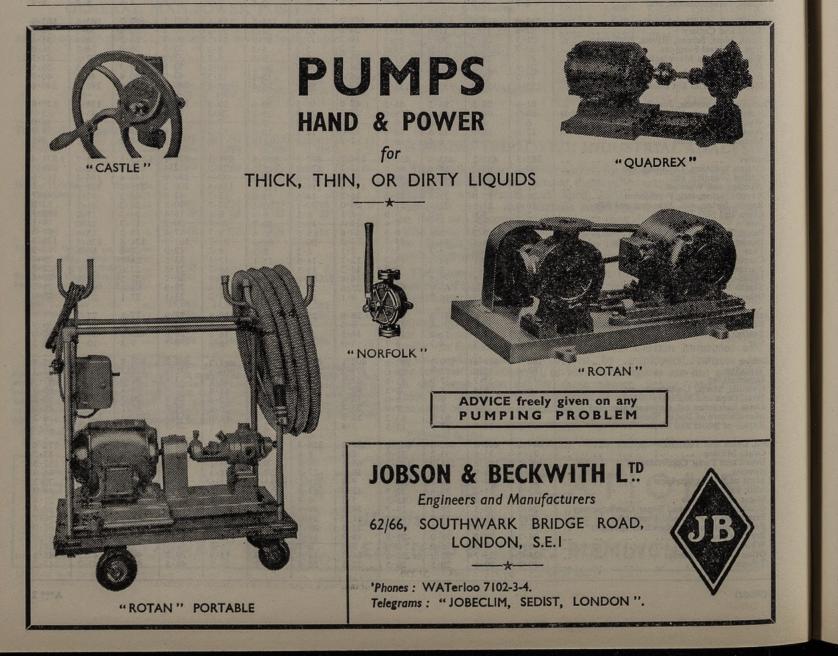
Revised figures.
 Cotton-336,000, Wool-217,000. Other textiles-486,000.



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Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis-continued

		1 Aler	(Th	ousands)			N. 1. 1. 1. 1.					
	8997	M	ales		and the second	Fen	nales			Т	otal	
Industry	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	March, 1951	April, 1951	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	March, 1951	April, 1951	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	March, 1951	April, 1951
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	214.6 78.3 87.5 16.5 17.8 14.5	226.8 79.4 98.9 15.9 18.0 14.6	229 · 1 78 · 8 100 · 9 16 · 4 18 · 3 14 · 7	230·3 79·0 101·5 16·7 18·4 14·7	51·1 10·8 25·3 3·1 6·2 5·7	54·8 11·3 29·7 2·7 5·5 5·6	55·9 11·4 30·2 2·6 5·8 5·9	<b>56·3</b> 11·4 30·4 2·6 5·9 6·0	265.7 89.1 112.8 19.6 24.0 20.2	281.6 90.7 128.6 18.6 23.5 20.2	285.0 90.2 131.1 19.0 24.1 20.6	<b>286</b> · 6 90 · 4 131 · 9 19 · 3 24 · 3 20 · 7
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers	291.0 54.7 3.5 12.7 14.9	323 · 7 60 · 7 4 · 6 17 · 4 16 · 6	323 · 9 60 · 6 4 · 5 17 · 3 16 · 5	$\begin{array}{r} 324 \cdot 1 \\ 60 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 171 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	<b>191</b> .7 19.7 2.0 29.2 25.9	192·3 20·0 2·0 29·0 26·2	$\begin{array}{c} 192 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 28 \cdot 8 \\ 26 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	462 · 7 73 · 0 4 · 7 36 · 4 36 · 4	515·4 80·4 6·6 46·6 42·5	516·2 80·6 6·5 46·3 42·7	516-1 80-1 6-1 46-0 42-1
and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding,	68·5	80·5 143·9	80·8 144·2	81·2 144·4	16·9 90·1	18·6 96·3	18·8 96·3	18·8 96·7	85·4 226·8	99·1 240·2	99·6 240·5	100·0
Engraving, etc	141·9 64·2 10·2 8·0 10·9 4·5 10·0 34·1	143 9 149 · 3 70 · 7 12 · 6 8 · 1 12 · 3 4 · 9 5 · 9 34 · 8	144-2 151-0 71-5 12-6 8-2 12-2 4-9 6-0 35-6	151.1 71.3 12.6 8.2 12.3 4.9 6.2 35.6	99·3 32·7 2·3 8·7 15·1 6·1 2·5 31·9	106.6 36.7 2.9 7.7 18.1 6.8 2.1 32.3	108.8 37.8 2.9 7.9 18.0 6.8 2.1 33.3	109.8 38.1 3.0 7.9 18.2 6.9 2.2 33.5	241 · 2 96 · 9 12 · 5 16 · 7 26 · 0 10 · 6 12 · 5 66 · 0	255.9 107.4 15.5 15.8 30.4 11.7 8.0 67.1	259.8 109.3 15.5 16.1 30.2 11.7 8.1 68.9	260 · 9 109 · 4 15 · 6 16 · 1 30 · 5 11 · 8 8 · 4 69 · 1
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,270 . 2	5,575 • 4	5,592.3	5,597.0	2,582.9	2,799 · 4	2,836.1	2,850.3	7,853 · 1	8,374 . 8	8,428.4	8,447.3
Building and Contracting	$1,264 \cdot 3$ $1,203 \cdot 0$ $61 \cdot 3$	1,222.0 1,161.1 60.9	1,237.0 1,176.1 60.9	1,240 · 4 1,179 · 1 61 · 3	39·0 32·7 6·3	37·5 30·8 6·7	37.5 30.8 6.7	37.5 30.8 6.7	$1,303 \cdot 3$ $1,235 \cdot 7$ $67 \cdot 6$	1,259 · 5 1,191 · 9 67 · 6	1,274.5 1,206.9 67.6	1,277 · 9 1,209 · 9 68 · 0
Gas, Electricity and Water </th <td>285·2 117·9 140·8 26·5</td> <td>326.6 133.4 162.7 30.5</td> <td>327 · 1 132 · 8 164 · 0 30 · 3</td> <td>327 · 6 133 · 3 164 · 1 30 · 2</td> <td>27.0 9.5 16.1 1.4</td> <td>34·4 11·6 21·3 1·5</td> <td>35.0 11.9 21.6 1.5</td> <td>35·4 12·1 21·8 1·5</td> <td>312·2 127·4 156·9 27·9</td> <td>361.0 145.0 184.0 32.0</td> <td>362·1 144·7 185·6 31·8</td> <td>363 · 0 145 · 4 185 · 9 31 · 7</td>	285·2 117·9 140·8 26·5	326.6 133.4 162.7 30.5	327 · 1 132 · 8 164 · 0 30 · 3	327 · 6 133 · 3 164 · 1 30 · 2	27.0 9.5 16.1 1.4	34·4 11·6 21·3 1·5	35.0 11.9 21.6 1.5	35·4 12·1 21·8 1·5	312·2 127·4 156·9 27·9	361.0 145.0 184.0 32.0	362·1 144·7 185·6 31·8	363 · 0 145 · 4 185 · 9 31 · 7
Transport and Communication         Tramway and Omnibus Service         Other Road Passenger Transport         Goods Transport by Road	250·5 23·0 171·6	250·7 20·2 169·5	250·8 20·7 169·3	250 · 1 20 · 9 169 · 7	44·3 2·3 11·8	44.6 1.6 13.5	46.0 1.7 13.8	46.0 1.7 13.8	294.8 25.3 183.4	295·3 21·8 183·0	296.8 22.4 183.1	296 · 1 22 · 0 183 · 3
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricult-	1,059.3	1,106.9	1,101 · 1	1,100.4	953.7	1,036.5	1,026 · 2	1,031.0	2,013.0	2,143.4	2,127.3	2,131.4
ural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers, Retail	103·4 68·4 101·5 326·5 140·2 303·3	109.5 70.3 108.2 326.4 151.7 324.0 16.8	109·4 70·2 108·3 323·3 151·4 321·7 16·8	108·3 70·3 108·4 323·5 151·2 322·3 16·4	25.9 24.7 46.9 261.6 98.3 463.9 32.4	27.6 25.7 50.7 275.6 92.8 530.8 33.3	28.2 25.9 52.2 275.7 94.2 515.9 34.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 28.2\\ 26.2\\ 52.1\\ 278.5\\ 94.7\\ 517.2\\ 34.1 \end{array} $	129·3 93·1 148·4 588·1 238·5 767·2 48·4	137·1 96·0 158·9 602·0 244·5 854·8 50·1	137.6 96.1 160.5 599.0 245.6 837.6 50.9	136- 96- 160- 602-0 245-0 839-5
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	66·2 47·6 198·8 32·0 11·9	61.9 37.2 187.7 31.8 10.7	60.2 36.5 185.5 31.8 11.0	59·8 37·0 185·9 31·7 11·1	72.9 42.5 481.9 120.2 29.6	75·3 38·0 441·6 115·9 27·6	75.9 36.9 442.4 116.2 28.6	76·1 37·4 445·4 115·0 29·0	139·1 90·1 680·7 152·2 41·5	137·2 75·2 629·3 147·7 38·3	136·1 73·4 627·9 148·0 39·6	135 · 0 74 · 4 631 · 1 146 · 1 40 · 1



Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

# Unemployment at 21st May, 1951 SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

and 2150 may, 150	-1, 11010 45	TOHONOT	a Malar Mala	
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	
16th April	159,045	5,863	82,230 69.961	

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

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as un-employed at 21st May represented 1.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 16th April was 1.2.

The analysis of the figures for 21st May is as follows :---

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	(including C	Casuals)		
	Unem- ployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unem- ployed for more than 8 weeks	Total	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and over	32,553 2,158 21,631	28,579 1,181 19,777	72,240 540 26,489	133,372 3,879 67,897	4,623 90 2,064	137,995 3,969 69,961
Girls under 18	1,958	1,077	600	3,635	122	3,757
Total	58,300	50,614	99,869	208,783	6,899	215,682

The total of 215,682 includes 37,154 married women. The changes between 16th April and 21st May, 1951, in each administrative Region were as follows :---

A STATE OF	and the		Wholly Ur (including	nemployed (Casuals)	(international)	Part Int			Men	Boys	Women 18 years	Girls under	Total
Region		Unem- ployed	Unem- ployed for more than 2	Unem- ployed	STELLS	Temp- orarily	Total	Region	18 years and over	under 18 years	and over	18 years	TRODAL)
		for not more than 2 weeks	weeks but not more than 8 weeks	for more than 8 weeks	Total	Stopped		London and South- Eastern Southern South-Western	21,937 5,348 5,248 6,749	869 151 132 149	12,006 3,063 3,842 3,740	630 194 249 156	35,442 8,756 9,471 10,794
London & South- Eastern	16th April 21st May Inc. or Dec.	16,574 14,465 - 2,109	11,832 9,465 - 2,367	15,911 11,512 - 4,399	44,317 35,442 - 8,875	$332 \\ 813 \\ + 481$	44,649 36,255 - 8,394	Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western Northern	4,349 3,034 7,484 18,973 15,709	158 107 144 717 366	2,598 1,815 3,372 10,709 7,151	168 122 137 355 431	7,273 5,078 11,137 30,754 23,657
Eastern	16th April	3,455	3,413	5,569	12,437	284	12,721	Scotland Wales	29,827 14,714	766 320	13,063 6,538	642 551	44,298 22,123
	21st May	2,649	2,409	3,698	8,756	186	8,942	Great Britain	133,372	3,879	67,897	3,635	208,783
Southann	Inc. or Dec.	- 806	- 1,004	- 1,871 5,068	- 3,681 10,919	- 98 68	- 3,779 10,987	Northern Ireland	18,252	916	5,079	421	24,668
Southern	16th April 21st May	3,374 3,142	2,477 2,482	3,847	9,471	25	9,496	United Kingdom	151,624	4,795	72,976	4,056	233,451
	Inc. or Dec.	- 232	+ 5	- 1,221	- 1,448	- 43	- 1,491	8-1+ 110	112	Ten	porarily Sto	pped	dag ( all 1
South- Western	16th April 21st May	3,505 2,942	2,724 2,649	6,421 5,203	12,650 10,794	160 81	12,810 10,875	London and South- Eastern	354 50	15 1	424 132	20 3	813 186
	Inc. or Dec.	- 563	- 75	- 1,218	- 1,856	- 79	- 1,935	Southern South-Western	10 28	1	15 50	2	25 81
Midland	16th April 21st May	3,839 3,384	1,807 1,902	2,272 1,987	7,918 7,273	166 160	8,084 7,433	Midland North-Midland	88 79	8	56	8 11	160
	Inc. or Dec.	- 455	+ 95	- 285	- 645	- 6	- 651	E. and W. Ridings North-Western	1,065 431	26	266 287	41	1,398 724 630
North- Midland	16th April	1,876 1,709	1,578 1,237	3,044 2,132	6,498 5,078	241 204	6,739 5,282	Northern Scotland Wales	458 1,654 406	2 19 13	163 372 185	17 12	2,062 616
and the	Inc. or Dec.	- 167	- 341	- 912	- 1,420	- 37	- 1,457	Great Britain	4,623	90	2,064	122	6,899
East &	16th April	4,005	2,875 2,732	5,823	12,703	601	13,304	Northern Ireland	176		151	11	338
West Ridings	21st May	3,509	for the second of the	4,896	11,137	1,398	12,535	United Kingdom	4,799	90	2,215	133	7,237
Month	Inc. or Dec.	- 496	- 143	- 927	- 1,566	+ 797	- 769			Total Re	egistered as	Unemployed	I would
North- Western	16th April 21st May	10,874 9,044	8,766 8,140	15,671 13,570	30,754	724	31,478	London and South- Eastern	22,291	884	12,430	650	36,255 8,942
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,830	- 626	- 2,101	- 4,557	+ 147	- 4,410	Eastern Southern	5,398 5,258	152 132	3,195 3,857	197 249	9,496
Northern	16th April 21st May	5,808 4,937	5,902 5,663	15,016 13,057	26,726 23,657	687 630	27,413 24,287	South-Western Midland	6,777 4,437	150 166	3,790 2,654	158	10,875 7,433 5,282
	Inc. or Dec.	- 871	- 239	- 1,959	- 3,069	- 57	- 3,126	North-Midland E. and W. Ridings	3,113 8,549	107	1,929 3,638 10,996	133 178 356	12,535
Scotland	16th April 21st May	10,707 9,136	11,457 9,695	29,399 25,467	51,563 44,298	3,104 2,062	54,667 46,360	North-Western Northern Scotland	19,404 16,167 31,481	722 368 785	7,314 13,435	438 659	24,287 46,360 22,739
	Inc. or Dec.	Contraction of the	- 1,762	- 3,932	- 7,265	-1,042	Croit State	Wales	15,120	333	69,961	3,757	215,682
Wales	16th April	4,124	4,951 4,240	16,080	25,155	535	25,690	Great Britain Northern Ireland	137,995	916	5,230	432	25,006
	21st May Inc. or Dec.	3,383	4,240	14,500	22,123	616 + 81	22,739	United Kingdom	156,423	4,885	75,191	4,189	240,688
Great Britain	16th April 21st May	68,141 58,300	57,782 50,614	120,274 99,869	246,197 208,783	6,755 6,899	252,952 215,682	* Number register	ed as unem	ployed expr	essed as per	centage of t	he estimate
ad minutes	Inc. or Dec.	- 9,841	- 7,168	-20,405	-37,414	and the second	- 37,270	to obtain work other	oyees.	ed severely	disabled pe		

Girls inder 18 Total 5,814 3,757 252,952 215,682

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 21st May, 1951, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region :---

Region	register	aber of per ed as uner list May,	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
London and South- Eastern	23,175 5,550 5,390 6,927 4,603 3,220 8,719 20,126 16,535 32,266 15,453	13,080 3,392 4,106 3,948 2,830 2,062 3,816 11,352 7,752 14,094 7,286	36,255 8,942 9,496 10,875 7,433 5,282 12,535 31,478 24,287 46,360 22,739	$\begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 0.8\\ 0.8\\ 1.0\\ 0.4\\ 0.3\\ 0.7\\ 1.1\\ 1.8\\ 2.3\\ 2.3\\ 2.3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.6 \\ 1.0 \\ 2.2 \\ 2.0 \\ 3.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0.7\\ 0.8\\ 1.0\\ 1.0\\ 0.4\\ 0.7\\ 1.1\\ 2.0\\ 2.2\\ 2.4 \end{array}$		
Great Britain	141,964	73,718	215,682	1.0	1.0	1.0		

\*

### 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 21st May, 1951, was 240,688, including 156,423 men, 4,885 boys, 75,191 women and 4,189 girls. Of the total, 233,451 (including 4,556 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 7,237 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons † on the registers in each Region at 21st May, 1951, are shown below.

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed\* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region at 21st May, 1951, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 16th April, 1951.

And a contract of the second s			f Persons o 1st May, 1		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	as com- pared with 16thApril, 1951
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	22,291	12,430	1,534	36,255	- 8,394
County)	10,478 111 180 1,227	5,014 42 40 579	353 9 6 36	15,845 162 226 1,842	$ \begin{array}{r} -2,246 \\ + 10 \\ - 48 \\ - 733 \end{array} $
Chatham Croydon Dagenham	441 412 223	617 246 140	62 12 33	1,120 670 396	-218 -204 -123
Ealing East Ham Enfield	155 212 112	94 75 49	17 10 22	266 297 183	- 44 - 22
Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hendon	249 49 204	251 49 164	22 17 18	522 115 386	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow Tottenham West Ham	236 349 314 454	113 158 142 251	17 18 27 25	366 525 483 730	-109 -129 -86 -64
Willesden	208 5,398	3,195	23 24 349	288 8,942	- 28 - 3,779
Bedford Cambridge Ipswich	82 87 208	59 48 182	2 5 20	143 140 410	- 28 - 33 - 17
Luton Norwich Southend-on-Sea	84 516 616	17 107 253 127	8 12 40	109 635 909	- 8 - 132 - 424
Southern	87 5,258	3,857	7 381	221 9,496	- 22 - 1,491
Bournemouth Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	591 96 1,331	346 141 1,638	12 9 65	949 246 3,034	-283 - 20 - 282 - 282
Reading Slough Southampton	291 68 1,211	149 70 349	19 2 29	459 140 1,589	- 65 - 75 + 299
South-Western Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	6,777 1,768 233	<b>3,790</b> 567 177	308 54 14	10,875 2,389 424	- 1,935 - 301 - 68
Gloucester	67 728 75	77 856 86	14 36 13	158 1,620 174	+ 13 - 142 - 32
Midland Birmingham	<b>4,437</b> 1,346	<b>2,654</b> 589	- <b>342</b> 93	7,433 2,028	- 651 - 203
Burton-on-Trent	22 385 29	50 203 21	6 23 6 2	78 611 56	$+ 29 \\ - 95 \\ + 1 \\ 7$
Smethwick	35 480 143	21 75 69 29	17 9 6	58 572 221	- 29 - 8 - 33
West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	31 229 121	151 78	8 9	66 388 208	- 57 - 52
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby	3,113 120 92	1,929 74 45	240 9 4	5,282 203 141	- 1,457 - 47 - 4
Grimsby Leicester Lincoln	674 85 99	239 30 20	41 13 7	954 128 126	-225 -10 -11
Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough	133 42 632	44 60 221	8 2 18	185 104 871	+ 8
Scunthorpe	29 16	89 124	4 9 348	122 149	-130 -14 -769
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury	8,549 295 424 92	3,638 94 81 40	348 31 8	12,535 420 513 132	+ 65 - 64 + 3
Doncaster Halifax	142 60 84	234 32 42	$-\frac{3}{3}$	379 92 129	-55 - 6 + 2
Hull Leeds Rotherham	2,314 1,458 792	829 592 150	44 29 23	3,187 2,079 965	-534 -71 +586
Sheffield Wakefield York	746 96 220	287 58 76	23 8 6	1,056 162 302	- 74 - 22
North-Western	19,404 53	10,996 62	1,078	31,478 119	- <b>4,410</b> + 9
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn	125 400 771 47	18 475 608 47	$\begin{array}{c}1\\23\\46\\6\end{array}$	144 898 1,425 100	+ 19 + 82 + 63
Blackpool Bolton Burnley	846 269 129	633 96 30	23	1,502 374 159	-1,000 -51 +5
Crewe	44 105 9,136 1,703	26 120 3,589	2 10 525	72 235 13,250	-29 + 25 - 1,581
Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	209	897	99 7	2,699 327	- 310 + 3
Preston Rochdale St. Helens Solferd (inc. Facles and	245 80 398	135 47 451		391 127 869	-101 -15 -87
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey	565 190 508	90 139 548	11 5 40	666 334 1,096	+ 33 - 151 - 211
Wallasey Warrington Wigan	180 470	548 215 190	40 6 5	401 665	- 16 - 27

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

mployment			f Persons of 1st May, 1		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	as com- pared with 16thApril, 1951
Northern           Carlisle           Darlington           Gateshead           Hartlepools           Jarrow and Hebburn	16,167 79 141 1,062 621 543	7,314 231 136 347 366 557	806 9 10 31 17 14	24,287 319 287 1,440 1,004 1,114	$ \begin{array}{r} -3,126 \\ + 26 \\ - 22 \\ - 186 \\ - 74 \\ - 175 \\ \end{array} $
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington	502 3,064 1,545 287 2,128	430 1,108 309 360 794	41 72 55 14 72	973 4,244 1,909 661 2,994	- 144 - 430 - 358 - 87 - 238
Quay) Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	323 31,481 1,250 968 2,077 10,795 1,320 1,106 510	158 13,435 355 99 495 499 3,111 1,151 570 313	9 1,444 35 18 30 150 245 95 64 20	490 46,360 1,640 257 1,493 2,726 14,151 2,566 1,740 843	$\begin{array}{r} + & 16 \\ - & 8,307 \\ - & 403 \\ - & 79 \\ - & 151 \\ - & 369 \\ - & 1,899 \\ - & 302 \\ - & 41 \\ + & 15 \end{array}$
Wales            Cardiff            Merthyr Tydfil            Newport            Rhondda            Swansea	15,120 1,558 935 579 1,505 748	6,723 424 440 195 405 533	896 49 49 32 35 32	22,739 2,031 1,424 806 1,945 1,313	- <b>2,951</b> - 305 - 154 + 79 - 158 - 186
Northern Ireland Belfast Londonderry	18,428 6,743 2,453	5,230 2,468 244	<b>1,348</b> 135 280	<b>25,006</b> 9,346 2,977	- <b>2,651</b> - 1,154 - 175

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1951

The Table below shows the average numbers of persons registered as unemployed in the years 1939 to 1950, and the monthly figures for 1951.

		G	reat Britai	in		Feiter (P)	
		nemployed g Casuals)		orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom: Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	- I Otal		
939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324	
940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054	
941	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273	
942	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117	
943	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538	
944	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929	
945	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977	
946	251,914	107,840	2.097	1,218	363,069	394,164	
947*	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323	
948†	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570	331.323	
949	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307.965	337,997	
950	214,943	90,595	5,147	3,486	314,171	341.093	
951 :	276.92	GOT A LOS	and the states	Caller Com	Brack States	0 11,000	
15th Jan	223,715	99,463	7,149	3,244	333,571	366,649	
12th Feb	198,751	94,998	5,417	2,786	301,952	334,888	
12th Mar	178,101	89,651	4,781	2,328	274,861	305,384	
16th Apr	160,350	85,847	4,558	2,197	252,952	280,609	
21st May	137,251	71,532	4,713	2,186	215,682	240,688	

## DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 16th April, 1951 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 906,008, compared with 926,144 at 16th April, 1951 15th January, 1951.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 21st May, 1951, was 48,225, of whom 43,806 were males and 4,419 were females. The total included 23,858 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 24,367 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

REAL SELACTION AND A PROPERTY AND A		Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employme Ex-Service Others		20,654 16,496	168 3,723	20,822 20,219
Total		37,150	3,891	41,041
Classified as unlikely to obtain er ment other than under sp conditions : Ex-Service Others		3,016 3,640	20 508	3,036 4,148
The second se	an the	6,656	528	7,184
Total	Contraction of the second second			

The number of registered disabled persons placed in employment during the period 1st February to 30th April, 1951, was 37,691, including 33,252 men, 3,649 women and 790 young persons.

\* The averages for 1947 exclude the numbers stood off during the fuel crisis early in the year who did not register as unemployed at Employment Exchanges. † Up to June, 1948, the figures on which the averages are based relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but the figures for all later dates include all unemployed persons on the registers.

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 21st May, 1951, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (*i.e.*, out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (*i.e.*, suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the

	Cer .	52			
		Industry			
Standard State	- Page	100 100	Per la constitución de la consti	19.22	Nos 10
	Frenchan	Tiller			28
Agriculture	, Forestry,	Fishing		::	
Forestry					1246
Fishing	·· 1,020.1 ··		•••	••	1
Mining and	d Quarryin	g	· • • • •		
Coal Mu Iron Ore	Mining an	d Quarryin	···	••	••
Stone Qu	arrying an	d Mining			
Slate Qu	arrying and	d Mining and Chalk	Pits	••	
Other M	ining and (	Juarrying			
Frontmont	of Non-M	atallifarous	Minin	Prod	lucte o
than (	Coal	etalliferous			
Bricks at	nd Hireciau	Goode			
Glass (of	ther than c	ware (inc. gl ontainers)			
Glass Co Cement	ontainers	••		••	S
Other No	on-Metallif	erous Mini	ng Man	ufactu	ires
	and Allied				
Coke Ov	ens and By	-Product W	forks		-
Chemica	ls and Dye	s reparations	Toil		
			, 10110	a ra	parati
Explosiv	es and Fire d Varnish	works			2001
Soap. Ca	ndles. Gly	cerine, Polis	shes. In	k and	Match
Mineral	Oil Refinir	, Glue, etc.			
Other Oi	lls, Greases	, Glue, etc.		••	
Metal Ma	nufacture.				
Blast Fu	rnaces	lting, Roll	ing etc	not	elsew
specifi	ed				
Iron Fou	indries .			••	13.
Steel She	ed indries Manufactiet Manufa	cture			1
Iron and	d Steel 11	ibes (inc.	melting	and	
Non-Fer	rous Meta	) Is Smelting,	Rolling	z, etc.	1949
					265
Shipbuil	ding and S	ding and E hip Repairi	ng		
Marine	Engineerin	g			80. 9
Boilers a	nd Boilerh	nery (exc. t ouse Plant	ractors)		
Machine	Tools .		· • 6.31		Te.
Stationa Textile N	ry Engines	and Accesso			1.
Ordnand	e and Sma	ll Arms			
Construe Other N	ctional Eng	al Engineer	ring		200.3
Electrica	I Machine	ry			
Electrica	al Wires an	d Cables phone App	aratus	••	
Wireless	Apparatus	(exc. valve	s) and (	Gramo	phone
Wireless	Valves and	d Electric L	amps		
Retteries	and Accu				3
Batterier Other El	and Acculectrical Go	bods	626.		····
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Vehicles Manufa Manufa Manufa Manufa Vehic Railway Other L Manufa Wago Carts, P Metal Go Tools at Bolts, N Horo and Wire an Hollow- Brass M Metal In Precision Scientifi Manufa Jeweller Musical Textiles Cotton Cot	cture of Mic Repairers and cture and F cture and F cture and A into a superior of the les and Aint to comotive cture and mic reambulat ods not El and Cutlery luts, Screwi d Wire Ma ware fanufacture and facture and facture and facture and facture and facture and facture dustries no Instrument c, Surgical cture and I mic and Wor Nylon, etc Nylon, etc Twine and the	boor Vehick of Garages Repair of Ai Parts and craft ve Shops Manufactu Repair of Min ms ors, etc. sewhere Sp a, Rivets, N gings not els nufactures  ot elsewhere s, Jeweller, and Photo Repair of W d Refining d Martin Doubling, e etc y Productio , Weaving emp Net	ecified ails, etc. graphic att.	Vycles vycles	for M rriages       
Vehicles Manufa Manufa Manufa Manufa Vehic Railway Other L Manufa Wago Carts, P Metal Go Tools at Bolts, N Horo and Wire an Hollow- Brass M Metal In Precision Scientifi Manufa Jeweller Musical Textiles Cotton Cot	cture of Mic Repairers and cture and F cture and F cture and A in Locomotive ccomotive cture and Tra- rerambulations and Tra-	boor Vehick of Garages Repair of Ai Parts and craft ve Shops Manufactu Repair of Min ms ors, etc. sewhere Sp a, Rivets, N gings not els nufactures  ot elsewhere s, Jeweller, and Photo Repair of W d Refining d Martin Doubling, e etc y Productio , Weaving emp Net	ecified ails, etc. graphic att.	Vycles vycles	for M rriages       
Vehicles Manufa Manufa Manufa Manufa Vehic Railway Other L Manufa Wago Carts, P Metal Go Tools at Bolts, N Horo and Wire an Hollow- Brass M Metal In Precision Scientifi Manufa Jeweller Musical Textiles Cotton Cot	cture of Mic Repairers and cture and F cture and F cture and A in Locomotive ccomotive cture and Tra- rerambulations and Tra-	boor Vehick of Garages Repair of Ai Parts and craft ve Shops Manufactu Repair of Min ms ors, etc. sewhere Sp a, Rivets, N gings not els nufactures  ot elsewhere s, Jeweller, and Photo Repair of W d Refining d Martin Doubling, e etc y Productio , Weaving emp Net	ecified ails, etc. graphic att.	Vycles vycles	for M rriages       
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Vehicles Manufa Manufa Manufa Manufa Vehic Railway Other L Manufa Wago Carts, P Metal Go Tools at Bolts, N Horo and Wire an Hollow- Brass M Metal In Precision Scientifi Manufa Jeweller Musical Textiles Cotton Cot	cture of Mic Repairers and cture and F cture and F cture and A in Locomotive ccomotive cture and Tra- rerambulations and Tra-	bor Vehicle otor Vehicle and Garages tepair of Ai Parts and craft ve Shops Manufactu Repair of ms ors, etc. sewhere Sp s, Rivets, N gings not els nufactures  ot elsewhere s, Jeweller, and Photo Repair of W d Refining of the c Doubling, e etc.  Weaving mp Net Knitted G  etc.  ustries	ecified ails, etc. graphic att.	ycles vycles vories vyclas vyclas vyclas vyclas vories	for M riages       

(98902)

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

		The second s	Ģ	reat Britain		Andrease all	The series of		elagoso -	Learness Learness Raise
	Who unemp (inclu casu	bloyed	Tempo stopy			Total	incortone Sina (1)		ted Kingdo all classes)	m
_	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	7,120 4,191 296 2,633	<b>2,146</b> 2,102 30 14	1,507 56 1,451	385 385 	8,627 4,247 296 4,084	2,531 2,487 30 14	11,158 6,734 326 4,098	12,136 7,408 333 4,395	2,659 2,614 30 15	14,795 10,022 363 4,410
	2,270 1,762 21 265 63 87 72	95 74 6 1 14	9 7 2 	IIIIIII	2,279 1,769 21 267 63 87 72	95 74 6 1 14	2,374 1,843 21 273 64 87 86	2,578 1,783 21 496 63 141 74	96 74 6 1 1 14	2,674 1,857 21 502 64 142 88
r	1,852 571 243 239 180 35 584	<b>568</b> 119 112 135 107 13 82	9 4 3 1 1	6 2 3 1 	1,861 575 246 239 181 35 585	574 121 115 136 107 13 82	2,435 696 361 375 288 48 667	2,092 629 251 243 210 58 701	586 123 118 137 107 13 88	2,678 752 369 380 317 71 789
	2,288 85 785	1,318 1 423	2	<u>10</u> 7	2,290 85 785	1,328 1 430	3,618 86 1,215	2,364 92 813	1,346 1 434	3,710 93 1,247
	83 643 176 127 180 209	166 341 70 190 36 91			83 643 176 127 180 211	167 341 71 191 36 91	250 984 247 318 216 302	87 645 193 131 186 217	169 341 72 197 38 94	256 986 265 328 224 311
•	<b>2,449</b> 81	537 3	1,205	6	<b>3,654</b> 81	543 3	<b>4,197</b> 84	3,822 91	544 3	4,366 94
e • • •	979 561 63 52	144 144 59 19	1,143 3 7 50	222	2,122 564 70 102	146 146 61 19	2,268 710 131 121	2,171 637 70 106	146 146 61 20	2,317 783 131 126
n • •	225 488	54 114	2	11-	227 488	54 114	281 602	238 509	54 114	292 623
	15,076 7,128 680 255 77 214 51 172 480 885 3,639 435 193 87 254 86 67 373	3,332 301 68 33 2 47 15 52 233 75 979 255 174 144 396 123 83 352	$ \begin{array}{c} 246\\ 200\\ 5\\ 1\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ 1\\ 23\\ 2\\ -\\ -\\ 1\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\$	116 25 	15,322 7,328 685 256 77 214 51 173 480 897 3,662 437 194 87 254 87 67 373	3,448 326 68 33 2 47 15 52 233 75 982 331 176 144 403 125 84 352	18,770 7,654 753 289 79 261 66 2255 713 972 4,644 768 370 231 657 212 151 725	16,712 8,132 761 273 94 220 56 279 927 3,934 448 202 92 256 89 75 384	3,535 336 68 34 2 47 15 76 233 75 1,005 337 1,005 337 1,005 337 1,005 337 1,005 337 1,005 337 1,005 337 1,005 337 1,005 336 88 334	20,247 8,468 829 307 96 267 711 355 723 1,002 4,939 785 381 236 672 215 163 738
• • • •	3,717 1,194 1,114 613	776 255 142 134	932	5 2 1	3,726 1,197 1,116 613	781 257 143 134	<b>4,507</b> 1,454 1,259 747	<b>4,039</b> 1,250 1,241 711	827 260 156 149	<b>4,866</b> 1,510 1,397 860
	337 62 124	168 2 8	3	2111	340 62 124	168 2 8	508 64 132	352 72 125	168 2 8	520 74 133
id	198 75	11 56		2	199 75	11 58	210 133	201 87	11 73	212 160
	2,147 145 91 149 169 195 120 1,278	1,534 106 197 14 107 377 70 663	249 4 1 7 204 3 1 29	$ \begin{array}{c} 121 \\ 1 \\ - \\ - \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 109 \end{array} $	2,396 149 92 156 373 198 121 1,307	1,655 107 198 14 107 386 71 772	4,051 256 290 170 480 584 192 2,079	2,511 152 96 185 373 204 128 1,373	1,673 108 198 15 107 393 71 781	4,184 260 294 200 480 597 199 2,154
 	497 314 90 49 44	360 188 89 61 22	77	9 1 8	504 321 90 49 44	<b>369</b> 189 89 69 22	873 510 179 118 66	544 344 104 50 46	392 195 101 74 22	936 539 205 124 68
	1,764 255 135 339 96 58 67 159 104 78 104 78 104 54 15 63 231 100	2,773 389 251 488 100 94 125 137 268 325 34 68 36 271 118 69	$ \begin{array}{c} 253 \\ -1 \\ 191 \\ -1 \\ -6 \\ \\ -1 \\ 52 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ -$	265 6 51 125 2 6 - 1 3 15 15 1 2 300 23	2,017 255 136 530 96 59 68 159 104 84 104 54 15 64 283 100	3,038 395 302 613 102 100 125 138 271 340 35 68 38 301 141 69	5,055 650 438 1,143 198 159 193 297 375 424 45 122 53 365 424 45 122	2,860 262 141 538 133 76 708 159 131 97 13 63 15 79 342 103	3,989 397 305 642 123 104 679 143 399 365 40 89 40 434 158 71	6,849 659 446 1,180 1,387 302 530 462 533 152 55 513 500 174

\* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 21st May, 1951, who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry " on the next page.

### Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis-continued

Numbers	I ARA	150.01	11 1 117	Great Brita	AND OF Y	89301	ala Ann	al file for	na tana Ta Mana Mana tana	
Industry	unemy (inclu	olly ployed iding nals)		orarily		Total			ited Kingd (all classes)	
a proven and and and any provident when the	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	315 194 82 39	195 82 97 16	13 9 2 2	7 3 2 2	328 203 84 41	202 85 99 18	530 288 183 59	343 212 90 41	210 88 99 23	553 300 189 64
Clothing	2,038 1,306 83 37 42 32	2,499 1,303 550 222 66 163	361 247 10 1 35 —	497 261 123 10 75 1	2,399 1,553 93 38 77 32	<b>2,996</b> 1,564 673 232 141 164	<b>5,395</b> 3,117 766 270 218 196	<b>2,585</b> 1,597 97 66 81 46	<b>3,436</b> 1,636 724 466 142 230	6,021 3,233 821 532 223 276
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	151 387	169 26	59 9	25 2	210 396	194 28	404 424	221 477	209 29	430 506
Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,153 191 1,229 160 178 249 206 150 262 532 331 91 269 305	4,943 73 952 325 167 180 105 372 1,253 772 214 99 247 184	35 7 22 1 3 1 1	125 2 5 3 5 9 	4,188 191 1,236 160 200 249 206 151 265 533 331 91 270 305	5,068 75 957 328 172 189 105 388 1,280 815 215 102 250 192	9,256 266 2,193 488 372 438 311 539 1,545 1,348 546 193 520 497	4,778 232 1,372 166 244 298 246 156 382 581 350 113 307 331	5,880 81 1,020 339 183 201 181 395 1,725 845 215 106 263 326	10,658 313 2,392 505 427 499 427 551 2,107 1,426 565 219 570 657
Manufactures of Wood and Cork          Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)          Furniture and Upholstery          Shop and Office Fitting          Wooden Containers and Baskets          Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures.	<b>2,138</b> 696 928 108 241 165	538 120 266 21 81 50	104 11 81 3 9	26 4 21 	<b>2,242</b> 707 1,009 111 250 165	564 124 287 21 82 50	2,806 831 1,296 132 332 215	<b>2,513</b> 855 1,070 120 282 186	580 127 296 22 85 50	3,093 982 1,366 142 367 236
Paper and PrintingPaper and BoardWallpaper	1,206 281 13	918 154 11	8	<u>19</u>	1,214 282 13	937 154 11	2,151 436	1,292 298 13	985 156 11	2,277 454 24
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere	113	193		3	113	196	24 309	123	218	341
specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrav-	48 260	129 45	3	2	48 263	129 47	177 310	52 293	132 49	184 342
ing, etc	491 1,328 417 79 75 156 42 162 397	386 1,243 327 14 66 315 54 36 431	4 6 4 	14 21 	495 1,334 417 79 79 156 42 162 399	400 1,264 327 14 67 319 54 36 447	895 <b>2,598</b> 744 93 146 475 96 198 846	513 1,430 432 84 87 169 43 164 451	419 1,295 330 14 69 323 54 36 469	932 2,725 762 98 156 492 97 200 920
Building and Contracting          Building          Electric Wiring and Contracting          Civil Engineering Contracting	21,811 13,910 720 7,181	262 160 44 58	101 54 9 38	3 2 1	21,912 13,964 729 7,219	265 162 45 58	22,177 14,126 774 7,277	25,798 16,883 824 8,091	274 168 47 59	26,072 17,051 871 8,150
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	1,466 743 517 206	103 37 61 5	7331		1,473 746 520 207	103 37 61 5	1,576 783 581 212	1,711 813 671 227	111 38 64 9	1,822 851 735 236
Transport and Communication	15,430 2,056 910 301 1,358 5,792 1,695 557 115 1,893 261 492	1,437 181 538 13 57 93 23 5 34 409 39 39 45	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 271 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 119 \\ 7 \\ 114 \\ - \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{array} $	18 3 3 	15,701 2,057 914 305 1,364 5,911 1,702 671 115 1,901 267 494	1,455 184 541 13 57 95 25 5 34 417 39 45	17,156 2,241 1,455 318 1,421 6,006 1,727 676 149 2,318 306 539	17,959 2,234 4,056 383 1,609 6,278 2,703 709 119 2,084 274 510	1,498 198 548 14 59 96 26 5 34 431 42 45	19,457 2,432 1,604 397 1,668 6,374 2,729 714 153 2,515 316 555
Distributive Trades Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	10,374 1,320 1,107 937 2,539 1,225 2,995	9,072 199 180 371 2,818 535 4,610	110 8 6 3 63 12 15	153 3 5 14 58 9 60	10,484 1,328 1,113 940 2,602 1,237 3,010	9,225 202 185 385 2,876 544 4,670	19,709 1,530 1,298 1,325 5,478 1,781 7,680	12,113 1,545 1,264 1,204 3,167 1,336 3,307	9,904 220 204 428 3,100 573 4,993	22,017 1,765 1,468 1,632 6,267 1,909 8,300
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	251	359	3	4	254	363	617	290	386	676
Insurance, Banking and Finance           Public Administration            National Government Service            Local Government Service	950 12,435 6,065 6,370	526 3,823 2,537 1,286	12 92 11 81	5 41 5 36	962 12,527 6,076 6,451	531 3,864 2,542 1,322	1,493 16,391 8,618 7,773	1,054 13,732 6,716 7,016	564 4,059 2,709 1,350	1,618 17,791 9,425 8,366
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	2,855 88 669 82 919 128 969	4,789 62 1,189 135 3,109 36 258	14 6 4	43 1 28 13 1 1	2,869 88 675 82 923 128 973	4,832 63 1,217 135 3,122 36 259	7,701 151 1,892 217 4,045 164 1,232	3,077 104 705 89 1,011 140 1,028	5,115 68 1,294 139 3,311 37 266	8,192 172 1,999 228 4,322 177 1,294
Miscellancous Services	12,770 2,311 1,810 6,179 342 141 199 163 617 1,008	238 20,766 1,615 658 11,932 1,214 297 330 1,552 2,804 364	* 83 29 12 14 	305 56 15 132 8 3 24 4 57 6	12,853 2,340 1,822 6,193 342 141 205 163 630 1,017	239 21,071 1,671 673 12,064 1,222 300 354 1,556 2,861 370	33,924 4,011 2,495 18,257 1,564 441 559 1,719 3,491 1,387	1,028 13,816 2,456 2,013 6,632 373 157 231 170 679 1,105	200 22,377 1,723 702 12,610 1,323 311 387 1,760 3,154 407	36,193 4,179 2,715 19,242 1,696 468 618 1,930 3,833 1,512
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	2,055	249	-	-	2,055	249	2,304	2,172	263	2,435
Other Persons not Classified by Industry GRAND TOTAL*	6,747 137,251	6,730 71,532	4,713	2,186	6,747 141,964	6,730 73,718	13,477 215,682	7,277 161,308	7,182 79,380	14,459 240,688
* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3.1)	0	4 205 6	in in Court	Dellata	1 1 252	1	10 00 0 miles	41 . TT. 1. 1	Tr's 1	

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 11th April and 9th May, 1951, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities. Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements, given in the "Labour Turnover" Table on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

anubie gan an to	11th	eks ended April, 951	Four we 9th 1	Total Number of Placings, 21st Dec	
HAR STREET, ST	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1950, to 9th May, 1951 (20 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	100,739	191,390 59,796	116,533 12,543	209,880 64,096	550,954 90,338
over	臺 50,695 24,781	115,821 70,111	58,844 11,736	120,688 72,822	261,979 89,664
Total	201,064	437,118	199,656	467,486	992,935

Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour. The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 9th May, 1951, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain The figures of vacancies filled relate only to those vacancies which were filled by applicants submitted by Employment Ex-changes, *i.e.*, they do not include engagements of workpeople by employers that were made without the assistance of Employment selected industries within the Orders, together with cumulative totals for the period 21st December, 1950, to 9th May, 1951.

TELEE SE LE PALSA		Placings du	nring four we oth May, 195	eks ended 1		Total N	Jumber of P 9th M	lacings, 21st ay, 1951 (20	December, weeks)	1950, to
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
riculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,426	475	1,120	77	3,098	7,103	<b>2,517</b>	<b>2,687</b>	318	12,625
ining and Quarrying	1,437	544	25	9	2,015	11,550	<b>5,518</b>	142	78	17,288
Coal Mining	1,037	516	11	5	1,569	9,540	5,327	58	40	14,965
reatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,248 2,843 3,017 13,788 4,062 8,137 1,589	311 201 361 1,381 157 1,022 202	663 1,286 422 4,324 76 2,381 1,867	114 262 92 571 7 342 222	3,336 4,592 3,892 20,064 4,302 11,882 3,880	11,291 13,591 13,768 66,710 21,310 38,053 7,347	2,038 1,373 2,675 12,271 1,399 9,191 1,681	3,102 6,102 2,015 21,109 481 11,110 9,518	1,001 2,285 688 5,236 78 3,054 2,104	17,432 23,351 19,146 105,326 23,268 61,408 20,650
hicles	4,926	888	1,156	201	7,171	22,376	6,961	5,391	1,543	36,271
	2,615	426	1,900	336	5,277	12,409	3,546	9,016	2,341	27,312
	532	113	455	101	1,201	2,312	1,029	1,989	696	6,026
	2,302	265	2,082	646	5,295	11,125	2,718	10,871	7,418	32,132
	536	56	618	139	1,349	2,584	766	3,435	1,783	8,568
	582	29	413	95	1,119	3,066	356	2,115	1,031	6,568
ather, Leather Goods and Fur	218	56	275	84	633	1,115	452	1,171	538	3,276
	784	279	2,300	1,141	4,504	3,892	2,078	11,560	12,932	30,462
	4,137	715	3,557	1,108	9,517	17,412	4,128	16,333	7,146	45,019
	2,167	678	627	140	3,612	10,593	5,376	2,945	938	19,852
	864	277	780	475	2,396	4,142	2,289	3,682	4,273	14,386
	567	109	456	241	1,373	2,795	722	2,152	2,013	7,682
	297	168	324	234	1,023	1,347	1,567	1,530	2,260	6,704
ther Manufacturing Industries	1,607	197	1,434	313	3,551	6,835	1,293	6,414	1,931	16,473
ilding and Contracting	37,883	1,681	238	92	39,894	173,110	10,470	945	694	185,219
Building	26,748	1,327	149	61	28,285	122,160	7,843	573	450	131,026
as, Electricity and Water	2,064	106	103	58	2,331	10,908	763	509	305	12,485
ansport and Communication	7,079	776	1,135	458	9,448	51,702	4,578	9,573	2,415	68,268
stributive Trades	5,598	1,697	5,215	2,966	15,476	27,476	12,046	22,883	22,215	84,620
surance, Banking and Finance	283	65	311	201	860	1,336	493	1,559	1,438	4,826
blic Administration	9,540	202	5,276	332	15,350	37,518	1,105	19,554	1,696	59,873
National Government Service	4,855	79	4,532	229	9,695	19,173	418	16,451	1,012	37,054
Local Government Service	4,685	123	744	103	5,655	18,345	687	3,103	684	22,819
ofessional Services	<b>1,188</b>	156	3,542	528	5,414	6,095	1,122	18,506	3,282	29,005
	7,987	693	20,618	1,431	30,729	26,585	3,499	83,921	8,257	122,262
	1,717	148	691	58	2,614	3,920	711	2,719	419	7,769
	4,940	195	14,654	490	20,279	17,174	985	56,592	2,475	77,226
	503	231	1,342	376	2,452	2,361	1,201	6,162	2,508	12,232
Grand Total	116,533	12,543	58,844	11,736	199,656	550,954	90,338	261,979	89,664	992,935

Region	Region		Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
Region	4-11 - 1 	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
outhern	······································	33,989 5,915 6,081 6,458 8,474 5,323 7,899 17,736 7,321 11,061 6,276	46,183 13,597 14,130 13,960 29,598 17,228 18,152 27,542 8,048 13,059 8,383	3,164 591 640 734 809 533 776 1,791 1,029 1,649 827	15,567 3,377 2,385 2,662 7,240 6,684 7,469 9,340 2,575 5,224 1,573	18,087 2,876 2,798 2,897 4,231 2,556 4,278 8,845 3,136 6,599 2,541	37,728 6,899 5,837 5,346 13,128 7,824 9,880 21,851 2,967 6,582 2,646	2,695 596 711 822 789 567 670 1,366 1,053 1,584 883	18,248 3,375 2,153 3,573 6,416 8,658 8,142 11,592 2,661 6,786 1,218	57,935 9,978 10,230 10,911 14,303 8,979 13,623 29,738 12,539 20,893 10,527	117,726 27,248 24,505 25,541 56,382 40,394 43,643 70,325 16,251 31,651 13,820	
Great Britain	1. ma 1919	116,533	209,880	12,543	64,096	58,844	120,688	11,736	72,822	199,656	467,486	

\* The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,110 males and 295 females in Great Britain and 4,252 males and 304 females in the United Kingdom).

during the period in question. The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they in fact fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, it is probable that some employers do not notify their vacancies to Employment Exchanges and prefer to rely on other methods for finding the workpeople whom they require. Secondly, employers who do use the Employment Exchange system may, in certain circumstances (*e.g.*, when they require large numbers of additional workpeople, or where labour of the kind they require is scarce), have a "Standing Order" with the Employment Exchange to submit all suitable applicants to them without "notifying" any specific number of vacancies, and the vacancies remaining unfilled in such cases will not be included in the figures. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the number of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 9th May, 1951, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period :--

# Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week\* period ended 31st March, 1951, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows (a) the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also (b) at the date of the previous return, and an 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 furnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered. It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and dis-charged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the period were probably engaged or left their employments during and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

## Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 5 weeks ended 31st March, 1951\*

Industry	men	er of En ints per in ployed ing of p	100 at	charg Los en	ber of ses and ses per ployed ing of j	other 100	Industry	men	er of En nts per ployed ung of p	100 at	charg Los em	aber of i res and o ses per uployed ung of p	other 100 at
Alexandra Ar Alexandra Maria and Ar Alexandra Maria and Arthread and Ar	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)		M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
reatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.3	4.6	3.6	3.2	4.0	3.4	Textiles	2.7	3.7	3.3	2.8	3·7 3·9	3.3
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ-	3.2	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.2	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc Woollen and Worsted	3·2 2·5 2·8	4·0 2·7 4·0	3.7 2.6 3.4	3·2 2·0 3·5	2.5 4.6	3·7 2·4 4·1
ing glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers	2·8 3·1 3·2	4·2 4·7 5·4	3.6 3.5 3.6	2·9 2·7 3·8	3·7 3·8 5·1	3·3 3·0 4·1	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	1·7 2·0	2·6 2·7	1·9 2·4	2·5 2·1	4·0 2·8	2·9 2·5
Cement	2·3 4·1	2·2 5·8	2·2 4·4	2·2 3·9	4·4 5·3	2·3 4·1	Linen and Soft Hemp Jute	2.8 5.6 3.6	4·3 6·6 4·1	3.7 6.2 3.9 3.2	3.5 5.2 3.5	4·4 5·3 4·1	4.0 5.3 3.9 2.8
emicals and Allied Trades	2.3	4.3	2.9	2.1	3.4	2.5	Hosiery Lace Carpets	2·4 2·1 2·8	3.5 2.8 4.3	3·2 2·5 3·6	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 9 \\       2 \cdot 1 \\       2 \cdot 2     \end{array} $	3·2 2·6 4·1	2.8 2.4 3.2 3.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks	1.4 2.4 2.6 2.9	1.2 3.8 5.0 3.6	1·4 2·7 4·0 3·2	1·4 2·1 2·6 1·7	2·0 2·5 4·3 3·8	1.4 2.2 3.6 2.4	Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc Other Textile Industries	2.6 4.1 2.2 4.2	3.6 5.3 3.6 5.5	3·3 5·0 2·6 4·7	2.5 3.6 2.4 3.8	3·3 4·5 3·7 4·7	3.0 4.3 2.8 4.2
Paint and Varnish	2·0 2·2 2·1	4·2 5·6 1·3	3·2 2·7 3·7 2·0	2·2 2·2 1·7	3.6 3.7 2.0	2.6 2.9 1.8	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.0	4.2	2.8	2.7	3.9	3.1
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2·3 2·3	3·5 3·7	2·6 2·5	3·5 2·6	3·8 3·4	3·6 2·7	Leather Tanning and Dressing Leather Goods Fur	1.8 2.5 3.4	3·2 4·4 5·4	2·0 3·7 4·3	2.7 2.5 2.9	4·1 3·6 4·3	3.0
Blast Furnaces	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	Clothing	2.6	4.0	3.6	2.6	3.7	3.4
etc	1.8 3.2 1.5	3·2 4·1 4·4	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 9 \\       3 \cdot 3 \\       1 \cdot 9     \end{array} $	2·1 3·3 2·0	$3 \cdot 1$ $4 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 7$	2·2 3·4 2·4	ETA CONTRACTOR	3·0 3·2	4·0 4·6	3.8	2·9 2·7	3.8	3.
Tinplate Manufacture          Steel Sheet Manufacture          Iron and Steel Tubes          Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	1.5 1.4 2.8 2.6	2.5 3.6 3.9	1.9 1.5 2.9 2.8	2·0 2·2 3·2 3·1	$     \begin{array}{r}       1 \cdot 2 \\       3 \cdot 1 \\       3 \cdot 4     \end{array} $	2·2 3·2 3·2	Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwar, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	2·4 2·1 2·4 2·2	3.7 3.4 4.1 3.5	3.6 2.9 3.7 2.8	2.0 2.5 2.2 2.3	4·2 3·7 2·7 3·7 3·6	3.
gineering and Electrical Goods Marine Engineering	2·7 2·8	4.6	3·2 2·7	2·7 2·8	4·2 1·9	3·0 2·8	Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.8	4.5	3.1	3.5	2.7	3.
Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Mices and Cables	2.8 2.5 3.2 2.9	4.25 5.1 5.1 4.3 3.4 4.4 3.4 4.4 3.8	3.0 2.5 3.5 2.5 2.0 2.5 2.9 2.9 2.8	2.5 2.5 2.4 2.8 1.0 3.7 2.5 2.5 2.5	3.5 3.4 4.0 4.7 3.2 3.9 2.6 4.1 3.7 4.0	2:6 2:6 2:8 2:7 2:8 1:6 3:6 3:0 2:8 3:1	Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products	3·3 2·2 4·2 4·4 1·9 6·5 2·6 2·7 3·5	5.5 4.1 6.4 6.7 4.1 7.5 6.6 4.3 5.9	4·2 2·6 5·0 2·8 6·8 3·5 3·7 5·1 5·1	3·2 3·1 4·4 3·6 2·8 4·0 2·8 2·7 4·7	5·3 5·2 4·6 5·9 5·1 5·0 3·6 8·3	4.1
Telegraph and Telephone Ap- paratus	1.7 3.4	3.8 5.3	2.5 4.3	1.7 3.4	3·3 5·4	2·3 4·4 3·8	Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	3.9 2.0 3.6 3.3 1.2	7.0 4.5 4.6 6.0 3.0	2·5 4·0 4·2 2·2	4·2 2·0 3·0 2·9 1·0	7.7 3.5 3.7 5.0 2.8	5.2.3.3.
Lamps	3.5 2.9 3.3	$     \begin{array}{r}       6.7 \\       4.4 \\       5.0     \end{array} $	5·3 3·5 4·0	2·7 2·4 3·1	4.6 4.3 4.6	3·2 3·8	Tobacco	3.7	5.3	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.
hicles	2.5	4.5	2.7	2.4	3.9	2.6	Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	3.3	4.7	3.5	3.4	4.7	3.
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc	2·2 3·2	4·2 4·4	2.5 3.3	2·4 2·8	3.9 3.5	2.6 2.9	Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets	3.9 4.2 4.0	5.2 4.3 5.7	4·2 4·2 4·4	2.9 3.6 3.5	4.0 3.7 4.4	3.
Manufacture and Repair of Air- craft Manufacture of Motor Vehicle	3.1	4.8	3.3	2.1	4.2	2.4	Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	4.1	6.6	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.
Accessories	3·3 0·6 1·9 1·2 4·5	4.7 1.4 4.4 1.9 7.3	3.7 0.6 2.2 1.2 5.5	$   \begin{array}{r}     3 \cdot 5 \\     1 \cdot 1 \\     2 \cdot 6 \\     1 \cdot 8   \end{array} $	4·2 3·1 3·3 2·6	$   \begin{array}{r}     3 \cdot 7 \\     1 \cdot 1 \\     2 \cdot 6 \\     1 \cdot 9   \end{array} $	Paper and Printing	1.6 2.0 1.6	3·3 3·2 3·8	2·3 2·3 2·2	1.8 2.2 2.1 3.4	3·4 3·2 4·1	2· 2· 2·
Carts, Perambulators, etc	4·5 3·0	7·3 4·8	5·5 3·7	4.6	4·0 4·8	4·4 3·8	Cardboard Boxes, etc Other Manufactures of Paper	3.1 2.0	4·4 4·4 2·9	2·3 2·2 3·9 3·5 1·3	3·4 2·4 1·2	4·1 4·7 3·6 2·3 3·0	4. 3. 1.
Tools and Cutlery	3·0 2·8	4.7	3.7	2.7	4.1	3·3 4·0	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	1.0 1.6	2.9	2.1	1.2	3.0	2.
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware	2·5 2·4 2·9 3·1	3·3 4·5 4·2 5·0	2.6 2.9 3.6 3.8	3·2 2·7 2·9 3·6 3·3	4.9 3.3 4.2 4.8 5.4	2.8 3.3 4.2 4.1	Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc	3.7 3.7 2.6	5.6 5.5 2.0	4.5 4.3 2.5	3·2 3·3 3·2	5·1 5·0 2·1 3·5	4· 3· 3·
Other Metal Industries	3·3 2·3	5·2 4·2	4·0 3·1	3.5	4·9 4·0	4·0 3·2	Toys, Games and Sports	3.5	5·1 5·8	4·3 5·0	2.4	3.5	3.
ecision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instru-	The second	UPPI'				100	Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph	4.6	6.7	5.9	3.5	6.2	5.
ments	2.6 1.8 2.0	4.5 2.5 4.8 4.8	3·2 2·1 3·2 2·5	3.0 2.5 2.3 2.1	4·3 3·3 3·8 3·5	3·4 2·9 3·0 2·4	Films Other Manufacturing Industries	4·2 4·1	4·5 5·9	4·3 5·0	2·1 3·4	3.8 5.4	2.

\* The figures for February which appeared in the May issue of this GAZETTE related to a four-week period.

Note.—Establishments whose industrial classification has changed during the period as a result of a change in their activities are excluded from these calculations. (a) Per 100 males employed. (b) Per 100 females employed. (c) Per 100 employees (males and females).

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

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

The Table in the next column shows the numbers of insur persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wal and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owi to sickness or industrial injury on 15th May and 17th April, 19 with the corresponding figures for 16th May and 18th April, 19. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Nation Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benu under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act 1946, respectively (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively

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

# Work of Appointments Services

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appoint-ments Offices at 21st May was 19,124\*, consisting of 17,388 men and 1,736 women. The number on the registers included 11,657 men and 1,018 women who were in employment, while 5,731 men and 718 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 21st May. The following Table shows the numbers of registrations at each of the Offices :--The particulars given below, which relate to the work of the Appointments Services of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, are in continuation of those published in previous issues. Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (Telephone number, Temple Bar 8020), 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). Douglas 7161).

450 Sauchenan 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 oversea vacancies.
The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 21st May, 1951, was 5,234\*; this figure included 3,697 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, 538 students provisionally registered, and 999 registrants who were unemployed.
The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 17th April and 21st May (5 weeks) are shown below.

During the period 17th April to 21st May, 1951, there were new registrations by 1,818 men and 307 women, and during the same period the registrations of 2,639 men and 436 women lapsed. The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 17th April and 21st May.

acancies	outstanding at 1/th April			3,841	
,,	notified during period	·		700	
,	filled during period	and the second		209	
	cancelled or withdrawn	andre	La cata	430	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	outstanding at 21st May	88.1. Jun		3,902	

### **Appointments Register**

The Appointments Register The Appointments Register persons having professional, administrative, managerial or executive experience or qualifications, and those having technical qualifications not appropriate to the Technical and Scientific Register. The registers are maintained at the London Appoint-ments Office and at the District Appointments Offices in the towns shown in the next Table. 13th February to 21st May, 1951, were 1,256 for men and 197 for women, which included 67 filled by registered disabled men and 15 filled by registered disabled women.

\* Excluding 160 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,507 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded. † This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or women \* This figure includes 807 registrants who were also registered at District Appointments Offices and 112 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

# **Industrial Lung Diseases of Iron and Steel** Foundry Workers

In recent years, says the foreword to this report, there has been a quickening of interest in the health and welfare of iron and steel foundry workers. This has found practical expression in these investigations which it is hoped will throw light on the incidence of these diseases, and their relation to different types of work. Thus, valuable data are obtained which may result in lowering the incidence rate and improving treatment.

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	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to								
Region	d hall	Sickness Industri					d Injury		
	15th May, 1951	17th Apr., 1951	16th May, 1950	18th Apr., 1950	15th May, 1951	17th Apr., 1951	16th May, 1950	18th Apr., 1950	
London and South-Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder Eastern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	81.9 63.6 37.3 30.4 44.8 68.7 49.0 71.6 132.7 56.3 103.1 51.0	96.8 73.9 43.7 35.5 51.8 80.2 57.6 83.9 150.1 63.2 106.5 59.5	94.2 71.4 41.7 34.4 50.0 79.4 57.8 85.6 148.2 60.9 103.6 56.5	103 · 4 79 · 2 45 · 8 38 · 7 55 · 0 86 · 6 63 · 6 94 · 3 165 · 9 63 · 8 107 · 0 65 · 3	2.9 2.5 1.4 1.2 1.8 3.7 4.8 7.0 6.2 7.0 6.2 7.0 6.2	3-6 3·0 1·7 1·5 2·0 4·4 5·0 7·8 6·7 7·9 7·9	3.9 2.9 1.5 2.1 4.6 5.5 8.1 7.1 8.3 7.7 6	4.3 3.1 2.2 1.6 2.3 4.5 8 5.8 8.8 7.2 8.8 7.2 8.8 7.9 0	
Total, Great Britain	790.5	902.7	883.6	968.6	52.3	57.4	61.1	65.6	

				In Em	ployment	Unemployed		
Appoin	tments	Office		Men	Women	Men	Women	
London				4,306	480	3,506	363	
Bristol	· · · ·			733	60	336	38	
Birmingham				1,183	44	281	22	
Nottingham	12 2 2 1		786020	479	39	245	27	
Leeds		100000	12.5	807	55	175	38	
Liverpool	1000		10000	678	50	204	30	
Manchester		1000 A	A CONTRACT	1,316	55	290		
Newcastle		and and a		638	57	178	40 36	
Edinburgh	Contrar	Self-	No.	499	79	201	42	
Glasgow	24.0	and the second		754	78	189	47	
Cardiff	H ISH	001000	2.3.4	264	21	126	47 35	
Total*			-	11,657	1,018	5,731	718	

		Men†	Women
	Vacancies outstanding at 17th April	2,807	220
	" notified during period	1,364	209
	", cancelled or withdrawn during period	1 703	98
	" filled during period	. 502	79
of	" unfilled at 21st May	2,966	252
or	The total numbers of vacancies filled of	luring the	period

# Employment Employment Overseas in the Coal Mining Industry in April

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in April 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 28th April was 703,300, compared with 701,800 for the five weeks ended 31st March and 702,000 for the four weeks ended 29th April, 1950.

The total numbers who were *effectively* employed were 652,300 in April, 645,500 in March and 643,500 in April, 1950; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in April, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with March, 1951, and April, 1950.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery		or decrease $(-)^*$ the average for
	books during 4 weeks ended 28th April, 1951	5 weeks ended 31st March, 1951	4 weeks ended 29th April, 1950
Northumberland Cumberland Durham South and West Yorkshire North Derbyshire Nottinghamshire	43,700 5,800 107,600 136,900 37,200 44,900	$\begin{array}{r} & & \\ & + & 100 \\ + & 100 \\ + & 200 \\ + & 100 \\ + & 200 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 700 \\ + & 200 \\ - & 1,400 \\ + & 600 \\ + & 600 \\ - & 200 \end{array}$
South Derbyshire and Leices- tershire	14,800 49,800 8,900 19,100	+ 100 + 100	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 100 \\ + & 200 \\ + & 400 \\ - & 200 \end{array} $
South Staffordshire, Worcester- shire and Shropshire Warwickshire South Wales and Monmouth- shire	16,100 5,400 15,300 102,500	- 100  + 300	- 500 - 100 - 100 + 100
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	6,200 6,200		- 200 + 200
England and Wales	620,400 22,200	+ 1,100 + 100	+ 400 + 800 + 400
The Lothians           Central West           Central East           Ayrshire, etc.           Alloa	12,800 12,300 13,300 15,800 6,500	$\begin{array}{c} + & 100 \\ + & 100 \\ + & 100 \\ - & \cdots \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 400 \\ - & 200 \\ - & 200 \\ + & 200 \\ - & 100 \end{array} $
Scotland	82,900	+ 400	+ 900
Great Britain	703,300	+ 1,500	+ 1,300

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of April about 5,520 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,130; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 390. During the five weeks of March there was a net increase of 2,710.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was  $5 \cdot 18$  in April,  $4 \cdot 86$  in March and  $4 \cdot 63$  in April, 1950. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were  $5 \cdot 52$ ,  $5 \cdot 20$  and 4.95

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

## Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

100	April, 1951	March, 1951	April, 1950	
Coal Face Workers : Voluntary Involuntary	7·18 6·85	7·32 7·29	6·38 7·73	
All Workers : Voluntary Involuntary	5·32 6·13	5 · 40 6 · 50	4·70 6·81	

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.18 tons in April, compared with 3.17 tons in the previous month and 3.07 tons in April, 1950.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.22 tons in April; for March, 1951, and April, 1950, the figures were 1.21 tons and 1.17 tons, respectively.

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

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

## AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in February was 0.7 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3.5 per cent. higher than in February, 1950.

#### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st March, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.1 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but 0.9 per cent. higher than at 1st March, 1950. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st March was 0.9 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 8.6 per cent. higher than at 1st March, 1950.

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manufacturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in December was 0.1 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 0.8 per cent. higher than in December, 1949.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in March is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approxi-mately 45,786,000. This was 0.9 per cent. higher than the figure for the previous month and 8.3 per cent. higher than for March, 1950. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manu-facturing industries (base, average of 1939 = 100) in February was the same as in the previous month but showed an increase of 14.1 per cent. compared with March, 1950. The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of March was about 2,147,000, compared with 2,407,000 at the middle of the previous month and 4,123,000 at the middle of March, 1950.

#### BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed during March was 185,801, compared with 203,359 in the previous month and 236,839 in March, 1950. The numbers of persons wholly unemployed included in these figures were 154,842, 171,482 and 190,865, respectively. The number of working days lost in March as a result of unemployment was over 4,270,000, compared with 4,880,000 in the previous month and nearly 5,690,000 in March, 1950.

#### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of May was 140,387, of whom 50,134 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 164,877 and 53,986 at the beginning of the previous month and 174,963 and 60,469 at the beginning of May, 1950.

#### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of April was 1,446,171, compared with 1,566,744 at the end of the previous month and 1,783,838 at the end of April, 1950. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 290,035, 284,216 and 290,382.

#### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 26th May was 49,187, compared with 56,460 at 21st April and 54,601 at 27th May, 1950.

#### ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of February was 2,021,724, of whom 1,292,520 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment, and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,119,520, including 1,377,466 wholly unemployed, and at the end of February, 1950, it was 2,052,101, including 1,355,501 wholly unemployed.

#### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of April was 81,633, of whom 53,423 were wholly un-employed, 183 were temporarily stopped and 28,027 were relief workers. At the end of the previous month the number registered was 90,973 (57,824 wholly unemployed) and at the end of April, 1950, it was 90,697 (59,175 wholly unemployed).

#### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 167,871 at the end of March, compared with 184,568 at the end of the previous month and 161,479 at the end of March, 1950.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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# Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in May

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 May resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £213,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 816,000 workpeople.

about \$16,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the manipulative grades of the Post Office, the iron and steel industry, retail meat distribution in England and Wales, unlicensed places of refreshment, and dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture in England and Wales. Others receiving increases included workers employed in civil engineering construction in cer-tain districts, paper making, hat and cap making and millinery in England and Wales, shirtmaking in Northern Ireland, and wood box and packing case manufacture in England and Wales.

box and packing case manufacture in England and Wales. For workpeople employed in the manipulative grades of the Post Office there were increases of 8s. a week for men 21 years and over, including postmen, telegraphists, telephonists, postal and telegraph officers, etc., and of 6s. 6d. for women 21 years and over. In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In the retail meat trade in England and Wales managers and manageresses received increases of 9s. or 10s. a week, according to weekly trade ; other male workers had increases of 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., according to age, and female workers 3s. 6d. to 6s. For certain classes of workpeople employed in unlicensed places of refreshment, such as cafés, restaurants, snack bars, etc., there were increases of varying amounts in the minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act ; the increases ranged from 6s. 6d. were increases of varying amounts in the minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act; the increases ranged from 6s. 6 to 10s. 6d. a week for men, according to occupation and area employment, and from 3s. to 7s. for women. In dressmaking an women's light clothing manufacture in England and Wales the statutory minimum rates fixed under the Wages Councils A were increased by 2d. an hour for men and by 2d. or 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., accordin to occupation and area of employment, for women.

to occupation and area of employment, for women. In civil engineering construction the highest provincial grade rate of wages was adopted for all areas in Great Britain outside the London area, and there were consequential increases of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ , 1d. or  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for the workpeople affected by this regrading. In paper making there were increases of  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . an hour for men and women on day work, and of 3d. for men on shift work. The minimum rates of wages fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople employed in hat and cap making and millinery in England and Wales were increased by 2d. an hour for men and women. A similar increase in statutory minimum rates was granted to workpeople employed in shirtmaking in Northern

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Forestry	Great Britain	First full pay week following	Adult male forest workers (skilled grades)	Increases of 2s. a week (5s. to 7s. above the minimum agricultural rate) for Grade I workers, and of 1s. (2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.) for Grade 2 workers. Rates after change : Grade I 107s. a week, Grade 2 103s. 6d.
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland	1 May 7 May	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by 1.2d. a shift (5s. 2.4d. to 5s. 3.6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (2s. 7.2d. to 2s. 7.8d.) for boys under $18.$ §
n 11d. för sträde sinn stör 10 - Gang n 01d, av 50. 30	Cumberland	28 May	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by 2d. a shift (4s. 11d. to 5s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (2s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 2s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) for boys.
	North Lincolnshire	6 May	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased; by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 0.2d. to 8s. 1.5d.) for men, by 0.975d. (6s. 0.15d. to 6s. 1.125d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (4s. 0.1d. to 4s. 0.75d.) for
in an	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	boys under 18. Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by $1.36d$ . a shift (7s. 8.48d. to 7s. 9.84d.) for men, by $1.02d$ . (5s. 9.36d. to 5s. 10.38d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.68d. (3s. 10.24d. to 3s. 10.92d.) for boys under 18.¶
by 1-36. a sh	West Cumberland	28 May	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by 2d. a shift (5s. to 5s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1d. (2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.) for boys.**
	South and West Durham	7 May	do.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by 1d. a shift (4s. to 4s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (2s. to 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) for boys under 18. <sup>†</sup> <sup>†</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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 3s. 8d. a shift, plus 9d. to datal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. a shift, for men and youths 18 years and over, with proportional additions for youths and boys, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage

Wages are subject to further ad hoc additions of 1s. 6d. a shift for men and of 9d. a shift for youths and boys. 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 Wages are subject to further flat rate and rate and rate and youths 18 years and over, and of 2s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. for boys, remained unchanged.
 \*\* Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 6d. for boys.

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Ireland. In wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture in England and Wales there were increases of 3d. an hour for men and of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. for women.

Of the total increase of £213,000, about £65,000 was the result Of the total increase of £213,000, about £65,000 was the result of arbitration awards; about £58,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts and the Catering Wages Act; about £49,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £34,000 resulted from direct negotia-tions between employers and workpeople or their representatives; and the remainder was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices. based on the index of retail prices.

### Changes in January-May, 1951

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the five completed months of 1951, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases :---

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amoun of Increase in Weekly Wages
A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A		£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	171,000	49,400
Mining and Quarrying	415,500	151,100
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products		Same Carlos and
other than Coal	177,500	58,600
Chemicals and Allied Trades	140,500	55,800
Metal Manufacture	194,000	45,900
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	182,000	80,900
Vehicles	304,000	132,400
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	140,000	51,500
Textiles	588,000	207,800
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	37,500	12,000
Clothing	392,500	133,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	140,500	31,700
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	177,000	78,300
Paper and Printing	103,500	38,100
Other Manufacturing Industries	43,000	15,000
Building and Contracting	1,102,000	562,500
Gas, Electricity and Water	250,500	81,500
Transport and Communication	1,111,500	447,500
Distributive Trades	186,000	80,500
Public Administration	232,000	66,100
Miscellaneous Services	307,000	83,700
Total	6,395,500	2,463,300

In the corresponding months of 1950 there was a net increase of £374,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,268,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING MAY

# Dringing Changes in Dates of Wages Deported during May

	Prine	cipal Ch	anges in Rates of Wage	es Reported during May-continued	Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May—continued						
Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change		
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	North Wales	30 Apr.	Quarry workers and appren- tices employed in slate quarries	for a five-day week of 44 hours : letting standard—quarrymen 126s. 5d., labourers 121s. 10d.; day rate—quarrymen 115s. 7d., labourers 111s.; minimum wage for pieceworkers—quarrymen 111s. 10d., labourers 107s. 3d.; apprentices 39s. 2d. in first year of apprenticeship, rising to 80s. 10d. in	Galvanising	England and Wales	7 May	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 $1.3d$ , a (8s. $0.2d$ , to 8s. $1.5d$ .) for men and women 21 years and over, by $0.9$ (6s. $0.15d$ , to 6s. $1.125d$ .) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, an $0.65d$ . (4s. $0.1d$ , to 4s. $0.75d$ .) for those under 18.		
	Scotland	7 May	Workpeople employed in or about shale mines and oil works	of cost-of-living allowance of 3s. a shift, include : underground workers-	Road Vehicle Retailing and Repairing	United Kingdom	Beginning of first full pay period following 14 May	A MARY AND AND THE OWNER AND A MARY AND A MA	ncreases of 7s. 4d. a week in minimum rates for women 21 years and of 3s. 8d. to 7s. 4d., according to age and area of employment, for Minimum rates after change : women 21 years and over—London (within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross) 78s. 10d. a week, Prov. 75s. 2d.; girls—London area 31s. 2d. at 15, rising to 75s. 2d. at 20, Prov 29s. 4d. to 71s. 6d.		
		shieut a	Antipatricia and a second and a	make-up rate 23s., firemen in charge of a working section 27s. 5d., other firemen 23s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., roadsmen 20s. 11d., repairers 21s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., pit bottomers 19s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d., cloth hangers 19s. 8d., underground haulage motor men 18s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. to 21s. 3d., according to H.P. of motor; surface workers at mines—labourers, carters, shale inspectors, hammermen, runners, lampmen, hutch repairers, wagon trimmers, weighers and magazine attendants 18s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.; craftsmen 135s. 5d. a week.	Lighter Metal Trades	Sheffield	Beginning of first full pay period following	Light edge tool grinders	Pieceworkers to receive statement prices (revised for certain items) plus 4 cent. and a flat-rate bonus of 27s. for a week of 44 hours, instead of state prices plus 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent. and a flat-rate bonus of 47s.		
ssed Glass inufacture	Gateshead, Sunder- land and Knot- tingley	pay period following 6 April*	Pieceworkers	Plussage on piecework prices increased from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. and existing bonus of 20s, a week increased to 23s, when a sixth shift is worked.	tito falo. Autoretal abatta ita, Sida, an L dininag ana an bi thada tito ang	do.	2 May Beginning of first full pay period	Datal workers employed in file manufacture	Increases of 11s. a week for skilled men 21 years and over, of 8s. for skilled and unskilled men, of 3s. to 7s., according to age, for youths boys, of 8s. 6d. for female workers 18 years and over, and of 3s. 6 5s. 6d. for girls under 18.		
Coke inufacture	Scotland, Cumber- land, South Dur- ham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lin- colnshire, North- ants. and South Wales (certain	6 May	Workpeople employed in coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 0.2d. to 8s. 1.5d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 1.12d. to 1s. 1.3d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.97d. a shift (6s. 0.15d. to 6s. 1.12d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (9.84d. to 9.97d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 0.1d. to 4s. 0.75d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (6.56d. to 6.65d.) for boys and for girls	Cutlery	Great Britain	com- mencing on or after 18 Dec., 1950† 30 May	Timeworkers	Antonio and Antonio an		
p, Candle Edible Fat nufacture	firms)† Great Britain	First pay day in week com- mencing 7 May	Shift and relay workers	doing boys' work. Increases of 1d, an hour (3d, to 4d,) in the allowance for shift workers, and of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d, (1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d, to 2d.) for relay workers.	Manufacture	Notice and the second pro- meters and the second pro- meters of the second pro- meters of the second pro- second p	<ul> <li>A State of the second se</li></ul>	All Article Contract States and All Articles and Articles	Increases of 1d., 2d. or 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, according to occupation, in ge minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 2 <sup>§</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., accordin age, for youths and boys, of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., according to occupation women 21 years or over, and of <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., according to age, for General minimum time rates after change : men 2s. 2d. to 2s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> d. an 1 according to occupation, youths and boys 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> d. at under 16, rising to 1; at 20; women and girls employed on production 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> d. at under 16, to 1s. 8d. at 21 or over, as warehouse workers 8d. to 1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> d. <sup>2</sup>		
Pig Iron nufacture	England and Wales	CONTROL STORAGE AND AND	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	(8s. 0.2d. to 8s. 1.5d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 1.12d. to 1s. 1.3d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths	eractoritanese d pieceneric inte d 24, in genera and of 141, et al. the error auto state direct accord (400 were 12, were or	abilitation those other an aparticle incompations aparticle incompations area of years of oreas, and of the aparts and the method water of a and a after 161, and 50 a	Tribus in the second se	Pieceworkers	General minimum time rates after change : men 2s. 2d. to 2s. 8 <sup>4</sup> d. an 1 according to occupation, youths and boys 8 <sup>4</sup> d. at under 16, rising to 1s at 20; women and girls employed on production 8 <sup>4</sup> d. at under 16, r to 1s. 8d, at 21 or over, as warehouse workers 8d. to 1s. 6 <sup>4</sup> d. <sup>‡</sup> Increases of 1 <sup>4</sup> d. to 3d. an hour, according to occupation, in piecework time rates for men 21 years or over, of 2d. to 3d., according to age youths and boys, of 1 <sup>4</sup> d. or 2d., according to occupation, for women 21 or over, and of <sup>§</sup> d. to 1 <sup>§</sup> d., according to age, for girls. Piecework time rates after change : men 2s. 6d. to 3s. 1 <sup>‡</sup> d. an hour, accordin occupation, youths and boys 9 <sup>§</sup> d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 11d. at women and girls employed on production 9 <sup>‡</sup> d. at under 16, rising to 1s. at 21 or over, as warehouse workers 9 <sup>‡</sup> d. to 1s. 9 <sup>‡</sup> d. <sup>‡</sup>		
	West of Scotland	Pay period com- mencing nearest 1 May	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, ex- cluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by 1.3d. a shift (8s, 0.2d, to 8s, 1.5d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths.	Coffin Furniture Manufacture and Cerement Making	Great Britain	11 May	Male and female workers, other than engravers or engravers' assistants : Coffin furniture section	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 3d. an hour, according to occupation, for male workers 21 years or over, of 2d. or 3d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 3d. (1d. for polishers and platers' assist		
and Steel nufacture	Great Britain§	7 May	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 0.2d. to 8s. 1.5d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (6s. 0.15d. to 6s. 1.125d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (4s. 0.1d. to 4s. 0.75d.) for those under 18.	<ul> <li>Deleteration</li> <li>Deleteration</li> <li>Deleteration</li> <li>Deleteration</li> <li>Deleteration</li> <li>Deleteration</li> <li>Deleteration</li> </ul>	socionativo to paranti o representativo basta tuto mo representativo upatro archivetta concorre la sacra la juto para paranti la juto paranti paranti	de an broth de an broth miljimutat. boue, orbe	to have environment reads to second and : environment second and in the second and here and the second and the resource and the second and the	for female workers 21 years or over, and of 2d. or 3d., according to for girls. General minimum time rates after change : male workers 21 or over-dressers, planishers (including wheelers), platers, polishers, pr die casters or stampers. Grade I 2s. 24d. an hour. Grade II 2s. 44d. Gra		
	Great Britain	6 May	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 0.2d. to 8s. 1.5d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 1.12d. to 1s. 1.3d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 0.97d. a shift (6s. 0.15d. to 6s. 1.12d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (9.84d. to 9.97d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 0.1d. to 4s. 0.75d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (6.56d. to 6.65d.) for those under 18.	national and a special distribution of the special distrubution of the special distrub	Ton antes sintes for re- resisten course, an e- co das associates to e in associate basis	o general at an weekens an weekens on the 20. an to at an to	Contract and a second and a second a se	2s. 7d., gravity die casters, press workers, pressure die casters' assis platers' assistants or sprayers 2s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., assemblers, despatchers, pr or warehousemen 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., other workers 2s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; youths and boys 1 at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 9d. at 20; female workers 21 years and 1s. 8d. or 1s. 10d., according to occupation, girls 1s. at under 16 rising to 1s. 7d. at 20; piecework basis time rates for male or female wo continuing to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum		
	Great Britain North-East Coast	do. do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and rolling mille	do. do. do. do.	A second	California Statistica da California Statistica da California Statistica da California Statistica da California Statistica da California Statistica da		Cerement-making section	rates.§ Increases of 2d., 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 3d. an hour, according to age, in general mini time rates for female workers other than pinkers or choppers. Ge minimum time rates after change : 1s. an hour at under 16 years, risi 1s. 8d. at 21 or over ; pinkers or choppers 10 per cent. above these n piecework basis time rates to be 15 per cent. above the appropriate ge minimum time rate (previously the rate was 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour above the a		
ariana A 791 Alij	Great Britain	do,	Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by 0.18d, an hour (1s. 1.12d, to 1s. 1.3d.) for craftsmen, by 0.13d, (9.84d, to 9.97d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.09d. (6.56d, to 6.65d.) for apprentices under 18.	Surgical Dressings, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day on or after 7 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	priate general minimum time rate).§ Increases of 6s. 6d. a week in minimum time rates for men 21 years and of 5s. 6d. for women 18 years and over, and of proportional amoun juveniles. Minimum rates after change include : men 21 years and 108s. a week, women 18 years and over 74s.		
	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning 28 May	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by 2.8d. a shift (8s. 4.8d. to 8s. 7.6d.) for men, by 2.1d. (6s. 3.6d. to 6s. 5.7d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 1.4d. (4s. 2.4d. to 4s. 3.8d.) for boys under 18.	Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in May	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 1s. a week for men, and of 8d. for women and juve Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: 108s. 8d. a week; women 18 years and over, felt production pro 82s. 7d., cutting and stitching 74s. 4d.		
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.	Sunday preceding first pay day in June	Workpeople employed at iron pudding furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those en- gaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by 2.6d. a shift (8s. 4.1d. to 8s, 6.7d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 1.95d. (6s. 3.075d. to 6s. 5.025d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1.3d. (4s. 2.05d. to 4s. 3.35d.) for those under 18.	Jute Carpet Manufacture Textile	Dundee Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire	First pay day in May Pay day	Male and female workers Mechanics and apprentices	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 5 per cent. (15 to 20 per cent.). Min inclusive rates after change for timeworkers include: men 21 year over 100s. 10d. a week, women 20 years and over 67s. 3d. Increase of 11s. a week of 44 hours (134s. 10d. to 145s. 10d.) for journe		
inuti si	South-West Wales	6 May	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by 1.5d. a shift (6s. 11d. to 7s. 0.5d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 1d. (4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.75d. (3s. 5.5d. to 3s. 6.25d.) for youths under 18 years.¶	Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	and Deroysnire	in week ending 26 May	Electricians and apprentices	with proportional increases, according to age, for apprentices. Increase of 11s. 3d. a week of 45 hours (136s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. to 148s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.) for jou men, with proportional increases, according to age, for apprentices.		
Non-the Sector	South Wales and Monmouthshire** do.	4 Mar. 6 May	Adult male workers employed at iron and steel works Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Increase of 6s. a week in basis rates. Minimum basis rates after change (exclusive of the cost-of-living bonus referred to below): craftsmen 116s. a week, labourers 83s. 6d. Cost-of-living bonus increased <sup>‡</sup> by 5d. a shift (3s. 6d. to 3s. 11d. for skilled craftsmen and 4s. 1d. to 4s. 6d. for other men) for men and women	Coir Mat and Matting Manufacture	Great Britain	Pay day in week ending 5 May	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3d. an hour in day work rates for male workers 18 year over, of 2d. for those 17 and under 18 and for female workers 17 and and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., according to age, for younger workers ; incr of 5d. an hour for male pieceworkers, and of 3d. for female piecewor Rates after change : dayworkers—males 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour at 15, risi		
nplate ufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire	1 Apr.	Men, youths (except appren- tices), boys, women and girls	<ul> <li>18 years and over, and by 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. (1s. 9d. to 1s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. or 2s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to 2s. 3d.) for those under 18.</li> <li>Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased<sup>††</sup> by 7.4d. a shift (7s. 4.8d. to 8s. 0.2d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 5.55d. (5s. 6.6d. to 6s. 0.15d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 3.7d. (3s. 8.4d. to</li> </ul>	Fellmongering	Scotland	of first full pay period following	Pieceworkers	<ul> <li>2s. 4d. at 21 and over, females 10¼d. at 15, rising to 1s. 6d. at 18 and pieceworkers—males 2s. 7d., females 1s. 8d.</li> <li>Piecework rates previously in operation increased by 7¼ per cent.</li> </ul>		
Leo Ma Million Color Col			Anno The rest sectors in and in the test sector in pairs in the sector list.	4s. 0.1d.) for workers under 18. Stabilised sliding-scale percentage addition to basis rates increased from 20 per cent. to 26 per cent. <i>Ex-gratia</i> bonus of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on base rate of 6s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. or less a day increased to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The temporary war percentage of 17 per cent. on base rates of 6s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. or less a day remained unchanged.	Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring	Northern Ireland	2 Mar.   3 May	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 22 or over, and of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 2d., according to age, for younger workers ; in of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time after change : workers with not less than 3 years' experience after measure cutters 2s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour, stock cutters, knife cutters or knif		
the state	do.	6 May	do.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased <sup>‡</sup> by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 0.2d. to 8s. 1.5d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0.975d. (6s. 0.15d. to 6s. 1.125d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0.65d. (4s. 0.1d. to 4s. 0.75d.) for workers under 18.	en seitzenen al izenazien hr resean, Dienvel istarters 12, % o iserters 12, %	antimitation altrice transitioned accounting on protocol in the second of the second in the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second o	in general de re 24.	there are not first an inter- tention locations, and of beginning in inter-are and statistical interventions.	measure cutters 2s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, stock cutters, knife cutters or kniff fitters-up, tailors, pressers, machinists (other than plain machinists), p 2s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., under-pressers and plain machinists 2s. 2d.; warehouseme years with 2 years' experience) 2s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., (23 years with 1 year's exper 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., (22 years with less than 1 year's experience) 2s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; pa (24 years with 2 years' experience) 2s. 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., (23 years with 1 experience) 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., (22 years with less than 1 year's experience) 2s.		
ube ufacture	Newport and Landore		Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased‡ by 1.16d. a shift (7s. 0.68d. to 7s. 1.84d.) for men, and by 0.58d. (3s. 6.34d. to 3s. 6.92d.) for youths and boys. Steel Trades Employers' Association. heet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the		An instant of the	tory of the case	Women and girls	experience) 2s. 11d., (22 years with less than 1 year's experience) 2s. porters and other workers 22 years or over 2s. 01d.; piecework time rates 2s. 3d. to 2s. 91d., according to occupation.¶ Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other learners, and of 1d. to 21d., according to age and period of learnershi learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. G minimum time rates after change include : conveyor belt machinists 1s		

South wates and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district. If These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland. These increases are based upon an addition of 1.3d. a shift for men and of proportional amounts for youths and boys, adjusted to the nearest farthing. \*\* These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association. †† These increases (additional to those published on page 206 of the May issue of this GAZETTE) were the result of a revision agreed in May of the cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements, whereby the flat-rate addition to wages for each point is increased from 1.2d. a shift to 1.3d. a shift for men, with proportionate adjustments for other workers.

# Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

# Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continu

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\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
\* These increases were agreed in May and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 262.
\* These increases took effect under an order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.
# These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.
# These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 218 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
essmaking 1 Women's ht Clothing anufacture	England and Wales	30 May	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years or over, and of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 2d., according to age, for younger workers ; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include : cutters in wholesale manufacturing branch (21 years or over with not less than 4 years' experience) 2s. 6d. an hour, other workers 21 years or over 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., youths and boys 10d. at under 16, rising to 1s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20; piecework basis time rates—cutters 2s. 8d., all other workers	Flour Milling	Great Britain (certain districts)	Constant Constant	Men and youths	Increases of 2s. a week for adult male workers in Class BB mills, and a in Class C mills, with proportional increases for youths. Rates change include: men 21 years and over—first rollermen on shift class BB mills 122s. 6d. a week, Class C mills 120s., shiftworkers' mini rate 104s., 102s., general labourers on day work 100s. 6d., 100s.
tert of the second	tent and	and an and a set of a	Women and girls (retail be- spoke branch)	<ul> <li>2s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. *</li> <li>Increases of 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. or 2d. an hour, according to occupation and area, in general minimum time rates for workers 20 years or over, and of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., according to period of learnership and area, for learners. General minimum time rates after change : bodice, coat, skirt, gown or blouse hands 20 years or over—Area A 1s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. an hour, Area B 1s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., Area C 1s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; all other workers except learners 1s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 1s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., 1s. 7d.; learners A 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. during first six months, rising to 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. in the third year or subsequent year</li> </ul>	Baking	Northern Ireland	10 May	Male workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 6s. a week in Area A and 5 in Area B for journeymen bakers, doughmakers, ovensmen and confecti mixers, and of 3s. or 2s. 9d. for apprentice bakers. General mini time rates after change, inclusive of "additional payments": journe bakers Area A 124s. a week, Area B 118s., doughmakers, ovensmer confectionery mixers 129s., 122s. 9d., apprentice bakers 37s. 6d. or 35 during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 70s. or 66s. 6d. during vear.†
an and an and an and an			Women and girls (wholesale manufacturing branch)	if still under 18, B 74d. to 1s., C 94d. to 1s. 3d.* Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 14d. or 2d., according to period of learnership, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 1s. 84d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 7d., learners 94d. during first six months, rising to 1s. 3d. in the third year; piecework basis time rate 1s. 84d.*	Tancian - villais	A - Sharak - spases	artia souli	Female workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. a week in Area A and 3 in Area B for workers 18 years and over, of 2s. 6d. for younger wo and of 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d. or 4s., according to area and year of learnershi learners. General minimum time rates after change : bakers Ar 85s. a week, Area B 80s. 9d., learners 42s. or 40s. during first year of le ship, rising to 74s. or 70s. 3d. during fifth year, other female workers 3' or 35s. 9d. at under 16 years, rising to 67s. or 63s. 6d. at 21 and over.†
and desired	Northern Ireland	29 May	Workpeople employed in the factory branch :	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years or over, and of $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . or 2d., according to age, for younger workers ; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include : cutters with not less than 5 years' experience 2s. 6d. an hour, other workers 21 years or over 2s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$ .; piecework basis time rates—cutters 2s. 8d. an hour, other workers 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . <sup>+</sup> Increases of 2d, an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other	nier 16 20 422 Britani 16 022 Mathie 16 022 Mathie Storical of Theorem 16 Mathies 17 feb	doe 19 20. 19 200 Liner Astron II (200 Catland the rates are at and wathing on the rates of the transition transment of the transition	and better all and and all and	Transport workers	Increases in general minimum time rates of 7s. a week in all areas for of motor drivers, loaders at quays and workers 21 years and over em as motor lorry boys, stablemen, harness cleaners or van washers, is 3s. 3d. to 5s., according to age, for motor lorry boys under 21. Co minimum time rates after change include : carters Area A 106s. a Area B 104s. 6d., Area C 97s. 6d., motor drivers—lorries with ca capacity over 2 tons 115s., 113s. 6d., 108s. 6d., 2 tons and under 105s. 6d., 101s., stablemen 102s. 6d., 97s. 9d., 95s. 3d., motor lorr
in part of a second sec	A state of the second stat		women and guis	than learners, and of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 2d., according to age and period of learnership, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include : conveyor belt machinists 1s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 5 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.; piecework basis time rate 1s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. <sup>†</sup>	Milk Products Manufacture	Scotland	End of first full	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	21 years and over 97s., 92s. 6d., 90s. 3d. <sup>‡</sup> Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for male and female workers 2 and over of 5s for those 18 and under 21, and of 3s, 6d, for younger w
, Collar, Tie, ., Making	Great Britain	2 May	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for workers engaged in specified occupations, of 2d. in general minimum time rates for other workers 21 years or over, and of 11d. or 2d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change : special or measure cutters, pattern cutters or pattern takers (with not less than three years' experience after 18), and tie cutters 22 years or over (with not less than five years' experience) 2s. 9d. an hour, cutters and			pay period in Feb.§		Minimum rates after change, inclusive of bonus, include : men 21 ye over—foremen 124s. a week, creamery engineers 121s. 6d., principal makers 119s., principal milk receivers 116s. 6d., assistant milk receiv men in charge of processing 114s., second cheesemakers, can wash boilermen 111s. 6d., other workers 110s. ; women 21 years and over
tan Arrow Arrow An Arrow Arrow Arrow Arrow Arrow Arrow Arrow Arrow	And a State of a state		Women and girls	the cutters 21 years or over (with not less than four years' experience) 2s. 7d.; other male workers 21 years or over 2s. 3½d.; youths and boys 10d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 9½d. at 20; piecework basis time rates 2s. 9d. or 2s. 11d., according to occupation.‡ Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for women, other than learners, and of 1½d. or 2d., according to period of learnership, for learners : increase of 2d an hour in piecework basis time rate for workers	Brewing	London	14 May	Men and women, except those whose wages are regulated by other trade agreements	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for able-bodied men 21 years a and of 6s. for women in breweries and for women, 18 years and bottling stores. Minimum rates after change include : able-bodied breweries or bottling stores 21 years and over 125s. a week, horse 138s., drivers of motor vehicles of less than five tons carrying capaci of five tons carrying capacity and over 137s., other transport 125s.; women in breweries 93s. 6d., women 18 and over in stores 88s.
Monoraena Monoraena Monoraena Monoraena Monoraena Monoraena Monoraena	Northern Ireland	15 May	Men, youths and boys	of any age. General minimum time rates after change: conveyor belt machinists 1s. 8½d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 7d., learners 9½d. in first six months, rising to 1s. 3d. in third year; piecework basis time rate 1s. 8½d.‡ Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers in specified occurations and for other workers 22 years or over of 6d. for other workers	Aerated Waters Manufacture	England and Wales	3 May	Driver - salesmen, delivery workers and mates	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum rates for driver-salesmen, of 3s. for workers 19 years and under on vehicles with carrying capacity of less, of 6s. for other delivery workers, of 6s. for mates 20 years and of 3s., 2s. or 1s. 10d., according to age, for younger workers. M rates after change for male and female workers : driver-salesmen
	A Construction of the second s			21 and under 22 years, and of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 2d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—special or measure cutters with 3 years' experience in measure cutting, pattern cutters or pattern takers with not less than 5 years' experience after 19 years of age 2s. 9d. an hour, other cutters 21 years or over with not less than 5 years' experience in cutting 2s. 7d., other workers 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at under 15, rising to 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at 21 years, and to 2s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. at 22; piecework basis time rate—cutters (other than special or measure cutters) 21 years or over with not less than 5 years'	- Contrast a contrast - Secondaria a contrast - Secondaria (SUC) - Contrasta (SUC) - Contrast (SUC) - Contra			are a second	age) of mechanically propelled or horse-drawn vehicles 110s. a delivery workers on mechanically propelled vehicles with carrying of 1 ton or less 65s. at under 18 years, rising to 110s, at 21 or over; workers (of any age) on mechanically propelled vehicles with capacity of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons, or on one-horse vehicles 11 2 tons and up to 5 tons or two-horse vehicles 116s., over 5 tons a 8 tons 122s., over 8 tons and up to 12 tons 126s., over 12 tons 130s 38s. 4d. at under 16 years, rising to 106s. at 21 or over.
	to the other of the second sec		Women and girls	experience in cutting 2s. 9d. an hour. <sup>†</sup> Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 2d., according to age and experience, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. Rates after change include : general minimum time rates—conveyor belt machinists 1s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 6d.; piecework basis time rate 1s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. <sup>†</sup>	Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay week beginning on or after 14 May	girls	supplementary cost-of-living allowance for each hour worked of 3d 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for women and ju Rates after change for timeworkers, consisting of the aggregate of th minimum time rate ( <i>i.e.</i> , basic rate plus cost-of-living bonus of $\$\frac{1}{2}$ d for men) and the new supplementary cost-of-living allowance : jou
and Cap king and illinery	England and Wales	4 May	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for all workers. General minimum time rates after change include : workers in specified occupations 2s. 6d. an hour, other workers 21 years or over 2s. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., youths and boys 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. at 20; piecework basis time rates : workers in specified occupations 2s. 8d. an hour, other workers 2s. 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.	served radius baller, the arcor to equa archites 200 persons allow and server architecture automotion arcording	a principal de Reclarent ante a construction de actor de la construction de la construc- tion de la construction de la construction de la cons		A second se	21 years and over and women employed on men's work, in Londo (within a 30-miles radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 11d. an hour, I districts 2s. 9d., hand sandpaperers 2s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 2s. 5d., labourers an 2s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 2s. 4d., plus in all cases 3d. an hour supplementary cost allowance; journeywomen 19 years and over, London district Provincial districts 1s. 10d., other women 1s. 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., 1s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., plus in 2d. an hour supplementary cost-of-living allowance.
an milan Ada Milan Adalah	The Lot to John and the game for some to 1736, 1064, to 560 approximation for some for	A la baara an a a baara a a a a baara a a a a a baara a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	Women and girls	Increase of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rate for all workers. General minimum time rates after change : workers other than learners 1s. 7d. an hour, learners 9 <sup>‡</sup> d. during first six months, rising to 1s. 3d. during the third year or subsequent year if still under 18 years; piecework basis time rate : 1s. 8 <sup>‡</sup> d. an hour,§	Wood Box and Packing Case and Wooden Container	England and Wale	s First full pay week following 27 May		Increases of 3d. an hour for men 21 years and over, and of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. fo 21 years and over. National minimum rates after change include sawyers and machinists 2s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, box and packing case printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists
tary Cork ad-dress Iaking	London	8 May	Men	Increase of 3 per cent. (43 to 46 per cent.) on current piece rates.	Manufacture	of under 2 opris 1979	Contraction of the second	21 years antraing capacity 2	labourers 2s. 7d.; women—box and packing case makers, printing, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 1s. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., labourers
et Making	Great Britain	28 May	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers engaged in certain specified occupations, of 3d. for other male workers 21 years or over, and of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. or 2d., according to age, for younger workers ; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change : workers employed in cutting, marking-out (other than process working), hand-pressing, matching-up or shading (with not less than 5 years' experience after 18) 2s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour, (less than 5 but not less	Paper Making, Paper Coating and Board Making (includ ing Hand Made Paper)	Provincial R attack	Beginning of first full pay period following 11 May	g Dayworkers	Increases of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for youth under 21, of 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for youths 19 and under 20, and of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. for youths under 19 and for all female workers. Minimum rates after change men 21 years and over, Class 1 occupations 2s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. an hour (h mills only), Class 1A 2s. 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., Class 2 2s. 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d., Class 3 2s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. 18 years and over 1s. 8d.
	Press and mounting		an 12 to same start	than 3 years' experience after 18) 2s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; workers employed in folding, hand-fitting, parting, separating or making-up (with not less than 3 years' experience after 18) 2s. 6d.; warehousemen or packers 21 or over (with not less than 2 years' experience) 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; other workers 21 or over 2s. 4d.; youths and boys 10d. at under 16, rising to 1s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 20; piecework basis time rates for workers employed on specified occupations, 2d. an hour higher	formation worksers, us and cardination & arcass with data and any angles and or Yaq. If data and general branders	a provincia del ser branca a provincia del ser della del provincia del ser della del della della dell della della		Shiftworkers	Increases of 3d. an hour for men 21 and over, of 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d. for youths 20 and of 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d. for youths 19 and under 20, and of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d. for youths and boys Minimum rates after change : Class 1 occupations 3s. 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d. an hour 2s. 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., Class 2 2s. 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d., Class 3 2s. 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> d.
			Women and girls	than the appropriate general minimum time rate, other workers 2s. 5½d. an hour.* Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d. or 2d., according to period of learnership, for learners; increase of 3d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: workers other than learners 1s. 8d. an hour; learners 9¼d. during first six months, rising to 1s. 3d. during 3rd year; piecework basis time rate for workers of any age 1s. 9½d. an	Wallpaper Manufacture	England	. First pay day in April**	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Minimum weekly rates increased by approximately 7½ per cent. (bas provincial minimum rates current prior to April, 1951) for skilled wo for adult and juvenile apprentices, by 6½ per cent. for semi-skil workers and juveniles, and by 5 per cent. for unskilled adult wo juveniles.
and Shoe	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Har- wood, Rochdale	First making- up day in May	Shoe and slipper operatives	hour.* Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on basic wage rates.	† These incr establishments. districts.	eases took effect und See page 262. Area	A consists	of the County Borough of the Ci	ct (Northern Ireland), and apply to workers in home bakeries and in oth ity of Belfast and districts within 15 statute miles therefrom, and Area B Act (Northern Ireland). See page 262. Area A consists of the County inty Borough of the City of Londonderry, and Area C all other districts.

\* These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 261.
† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 262.
‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218 of the May issue of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 23rd April, pending the issue of the Order giving them statutory effect.
§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218 of the May issue of this GAZETTE. The new rates have, by agreement, been in operation since 23rd April, pending the issue of the Order giving them statutory effect.
§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.
§ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

-

date shown. If These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 218 of the May issue of this GAZETTE. If The new supplementary cost-of-living allowance is related to a sliding scale based on the index of retail prices, the present allowance of 3d. an hour for men Corresponding to an index figure of 117. Changes in the allowances are to be made quarterly in July, October, January, and April in accordance with the index figures published in the preceding months of May, August, November and February. The allowance is a separate payment to be made for all hours worked, and is not to be included for the purpose of calculating payment-by-result bonuses or additional payments for overtime. \*\* These rates became operative on the pay day in week commencing 7 May, with retrospective effect to the date shown. ive effect to the date shown.

	Principa	al Chang	es in Rates of Wages R	eported during May—continued
Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Newspaper Printing	London and Man- chester	First full pay week following 6 Feb.*	Workpeople (except journalists in London) engaged in the production of national morn- ing, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increases in basic minimum rates for all adult workers regularly employed in London offices of 12s. a week where the present basic minimum weekly wage is over 190s., of 10s. 6d. where it is under 150s. and not over 190s., and of 9s. where it is under 150s. (exclusive of extras in each case); adjustment of Saturday-night rates, resulting in increases of varying amounts according to occupation; rates for workers in Manchester offices increased by the same amounts as for the corresponding classes in London.*
Cinematograph Film Production	United Kingdom	First pay day in May	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not ex- ceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in pro- ducing newsreels Laboratory workers, includ- ing technical and clerical workers and certain other workers‡ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 6d. a week (33s. to 33s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (22s. to 22s. 4d.) at under 21. do. do.
Heating, Ventilat- ing and Domestic Engineering Installation	Great Britain	7 May	Apprentices	Increase of 1d. an hour. Rates after change : Grade A (London—within 15-miles radius of Charing Cross)—under 17 years of age 1s. 1¼d, an hour, 17 and under 18 1s. 7¼d., 18 and under 19 2s., 19 and under 20 2s. 4¼d., 20 and under 21 2s. 9d., Grade B (all other districts in Great Britain) 1s. 0¾d., 1s. 6¾d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 8d. (in Scotland the rates are payable according to year of apprenticeship).
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain (certain districts)	7 May	Men, youths and boys (except watchmen)	Increases of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers, as a result of the upgrading to Class I for wages purposes of districts hitherto classified as Class IA, 2 or 2A. Rates after change for navvies and labourers : London super-grade 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, Class I (remainder of Great Britain) 2s. 8d. Increase of 6d. a shift, as a result of the upgrading to Class I for wages purposes of districts hitherto classified as 2 or 2A. Rates after change : London super-grade 17s. 3d. a shift (day or night), Class I 16s.
Road Roller Hire Service	Great Britain	Day following first pay day in Apr.	Road roller drivers employed by firms engaged in hire service, except those whose wages are regulated by other agreements	Increase of 6s. a week (104s. to 110s.).
Post Office	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 Jan.§	Manipulative grades (including postmen, postmen higher grade, male and female tele- graphists, telephonists, and postal and telegraph officers, etc.)	Increases of 8s. a week for male workers 21 years and over (10s. for Class III postmen 21 years and over), of 6s. 6d. for female workers 21 years and over, and of 4s. for juveniles under 21 years. Weekly rates after change for workers 21 years and over include : postmen—London 106s. at 21 years, rising to 134s. ; Provinces, Class I 102s. to 125s., Class II 100s. to 121s., Class III 100s. to 119s. ; postmen, higher grade—London 120s. 6d. at 24 years or under rising to 146s., Class I 113s. to 137s., Class II 110s. to 132s., Class III 108s. to 127s. ; telegraphists (male)—London 108s. 6d. at 21 years, rising to 152s., Class I 105s. to 141s., Class II 102s. to 135s., Class III 100s. to 131s. ; telegraphists (female)—London 100s. at 21 years, rising to 117s. 6d., Class I 96s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., Class II 93s. 6d. to 104s. 6d., Class III 91s. 6d., to 102s. ; telephonists (male)—London 106s. at 21 years, rising to 117s. 6d., Class I 96s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., Class II 93s. 6d. to 104s. 6d., Class III 91s. 6d. to 102s. ; telephonists (male)—London 106s. 6d. to 136s. ; telephonists (female)—London 99s. at 21 years, rising to 114s. 6d., Class I 94s. 6d. to 107s. 6d., Class II 91s. 6d. to 140s., Class III 90s. to 100s. 6d. ; postal and telegraph officers (male)— London 110s. at 21 years, rising to 172s., Class I 105s. 6d. to 157s., Class III 104s. to 152s. ; postal and telegraph officers (male)—London 105s. 6d. at 21 years, rising to 137s. 6d., Class I 98s. 6d. to 129s. 6d., class II 97s. to 125s. 6d., Class II 95s. 6d. to 121s. 6d.§
and a state of the second s	A standard of the standard of		Male cleaners, doorkeepers, liftmen and handymen	Increase of 6s. a week. Weekly rates after change : London 106s. on entry, rising to 109s. after 1 year's service, Class I 103s. to 106s., Classes II and III 100s. to 103s.§
Cold Storage Industry	Great Britain	14 May	Women cleaners Male workers 19 years and over, other than clerical and super- visory grades and engineering	<ul> <li>Increases of 8s. or 10s. a week. Weekly rates after change : London 92s., Class I 88s., Classes II and III 85s.§</li> <li>Increase in the national minimum wage of 8s. 6d. a week (104s. to 112s. 6d.</li> </ul>
Coal Distribution	London	28 May	operating staff Motor drivers, horse carters, trolleymen and loaders	Increases in tonnage rates of 4d. a ton for loaders at sidings, of 3d. for horse carmen and mechanical transport drivers, and of 2d. through shoots and 4d. off ground for loaders at bays and shoots ; increases of 2s. (15s. to 17s.) in minimum daily rate, and of 20s. (85s. to 105s.) in over-riding weekly minimum rate ; output bonus, payable in addition to and based on the total weekly earnings, adjusted as follows : mechanical transport drivers and loaders at sidings 1s. when earnings exceed 120s. a week (previously the amount was 110s.), rising to 20s. when earnings exceed 180s. a week, horse carmen 1s. at over 105s. (previously the amount was 95s.) to 20s. 6d. at over 170s., loaders at bays and shoots 1s. at over 140s. (previously the amount was 130s.) to 20s. at over 200s.
Wholesale Grocery	Ulster	1 Apr.	Transport workers	Increase of 7s. a week. Rates after change : drivers of vehicles of 2 tons or over carrying capacity 115s. a week, of under 2 tons 107s., lorry assistants 21 years and over 106s.
Retail Meat Distribution	England and Wales	Week commenc- ing 13 May	Managers and manageresses	Increases of 9s. or 10s. a week, according to weekly trade. Minimum weekly rates after change : managers—London 122s. a week where weekly trade does not exceed £50, to 162s. where weekly trade does not exceed £300, Provincial A areas 118s. to 158s., Provincial B areas 112s. to 154s.; manageresses to receive 10s. a week less than managers' rates.
The second transfer at	A second and the second se		Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in general butchers' shops	Increases of 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a week, according to age, for male shop assistants and cashiers and of 3s. 6d. to 6s., according to age, for female workers. Minimum weekly rates after change : male shop assistants and cashiers— London 46s. 6d. at 16, rising to 113s. 6d. at 24, Provincial A areas 41s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., Provincial B areas 38s. 6d. to 103s. 6d. ; female shop assistants and cashiers—London 39s. 6d. at 16 to 81s. at 24, A 35s. to 77s., B 31s. 6d. to 70s. ; females mainly engaged in cutting and acting as general butchers' assistants—London 42s. 6d. at 16 to 85s. at 24, A 38s. to 81s., B 34s. 6d. to 74s.
and a second sec			Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in pork butchers' shops	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for first machinemen, of 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., according to age, for male assistants engaged as cutters, salesmen or makers-up, and of 3s. 6d. to 6s., according to age, for female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers-up. Minimum weekly rates after change : first machine- man engaged mainly in making-up—London 124s. 6d., A 120s. 6d., B 116s. 6d., first machinemen with 3 or more assistants 134s. 6d., 130s. 6d., 126s. 6d. ; male assistants engaged as cutters, salesmen or makers-up— London 46s. 6d. at 16, rising to 113s. 6d. at 24, A 41s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., B 38s. 6d. to 103s. 6d. ; female assistants wholly or mainly engaged as makers- up—London 42s. 6d. at 16 to 85s. at 24, A 38s. to 81s., B 34s. 6d. to 74s.

\* These increases were agreed between the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and the trade unions concerned in February, March, April or May, and were made retrospective to the date shown. The agreements provide that, where in individual cases merit money is more than 20s. in excess of the existing weekly rate, payment of the whole or any part of this increase shall be at the discretion of the management. <sup>1</sup> Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices. <sup>2</sup> Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers. <sup>3</sup> These increases, which relate to full-time staff, were the result of awards of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal, dated 21st May, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. Part-time workers received *pro rata* increases. London rates are paid to all staff employed within the London Postal Area. In general, Class I rates are paid at offices outside the London Postal Area but within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross and at large provincial towns. Class II rates are paid at medium sized towns, and Class III rates elsewhere. <sup>3</sup> These increase was the result of an award by the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) dated 11th May, 1951, with retrospective effect to the date shown. These rates apply to member firms of the Ulster Wholesale Grocers' Association.

Catering Great Britai head cooks and transport drivers remain unchanged

Industry

Fire Service

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.

next column.

The structure of British industry as it concerns the organisation and inter-relation of employer and worker.

SUPPLEMENT No. 2 : INTERIM INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES. Describes the method of calculating the index. Price 6d. By post  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ .

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### Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

Distri

Scotland

# Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during May-continued

ct	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
	4 May	Whole-time section leaders, leading firemen and firemen employed by Fire Brigades	Increase of 7s. 6d. a week. Rates after change : section leaders 180s. 6d. a week during first year of service after promotion, rising to 195s. 6d. after 5 years' service ; leading firemen 157s. 6d. during first year of service after promotion, rising to 175s. 6d. after 6 years' service ; firemen 20 years of age or over 138s. 6d. during first two years of service, then rising by yearly increments of 3s. a week to 159s. 6d. after 8 years' service and by two further increments of 4s. after 10 and 15 years' service to a maximum of 167s. 6d.*
ia	4 May	Workpeople employed in un- licensed places of refresh- ment <sup>†</sup> : Male and female clerical assistants and cashiers	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. 6d. a week in London and Provincial A areas and 9s. 6d. in Provincial B area for men 21 years or over, of 7s. and 6s. for women 21 or over, and of 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d. or 2s. 6d., according to age and area, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for adults : men, London area 95s. 6d. a week, Provincial A 92s. 6d., Provincial B 89s. 6d., women 69s. 6d., 66s. 6d., 63s. 6d., ‡
		Male and female refresh- ment bar, buffet or ser- vice attendants, service cooks and other workers (unspecified) except manageresses and shop assistants	Increases in minimum rates of 8s. 6d. a week in London and Provincial A areas and 7s. 6d. in Provincial B area for men 21 years or over, of 5s. or 4s. for women 21 or over, and of 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d. or 2s. 6d., according to age and area, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for adults : refreshment bar, buffet or service attendants—men, London area 93s. 6d. a week, Provincial A 90s. 6d., Provincial B 87s. 6d., women 67s. 6d., 64s. 6d., 61s. 6d.; service cooks—men 96s., 93s., 90s., women 70s., 67s., 64s.; other (unspecified) workers—men 91s., 88s., 85s., women 65s., 62s., 59s.‡
	1118.1	Male and female cooks and assistant cooks, and -female hostesses, recep- tionists or seaters	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. a week in London and Provincial A areas and 6s. 6d. in Provincial B area for men 21 years or over, of 4s. or 3s. for women 21 or over, and of 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d. or 2s. 6d., according to age and area, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for adults : cooks—men, London area 110s. a week, Provincial A 107s., Provincial B 104s., women 84s., 81s., 78s.; assistant cooks—men 100s., 97s., 94s., women 74s., 71s., 68s.; women hostesses, receptionists or seaters—71s. 6d., 68s. 6d., 65s. 6d.‡

\* Scales of pay for section leaders, leading firemen and firemen are set out in Regulations made under the Fire Services Act, 1947. See page 265. † Unlicensed places of refreshment include cafés, teashops, restaurants, coffee stalls, snack bars and similar places. ‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act, 1943. See page 218 of the May issue of this GAZETTE. The minimum rates quoted are payable where the employer supplies the worker with meals of good and sufficient quality and quantity, whilst on duty, and where overalls or uniform, if worn by the worker when at work, are laundered or cleaned at the expense of the employer. If meals are not provided, and if overalls or uniforms are not laundered or cleaned at the expense of the employer, the minimum rates are to be increased by 12s. a week and 1s. a week, respectively. Minimum rates at a lower level are also fixed under this Order for workers in each occupation who are provided with full board and lodgings for 7 days a week; these rates are applicable without variation in all areas. The minimum rates of wages for assistant managers and manageresses, assistants in charge, floor supervisors, clerks, waiters, waitresses, chefs, head cooks and transport drivers remain unchanged.

Date (end of month)

# Index of Rates of Wages

1947

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

#### 100 106 100 103 June ... December 100 103 100 103 .. 1948 June ... December 105 107 107 109 108 106 107 .. 110 .. 1949 112 113 109 109 June ... December 108 109 111 112 1950 March ... June ... 109 109 110 113 114 114 114 118 110 113 113 110 110 114 114 116 Septe .. December 1951 119 120 121 122 123 115 116 117 118 118 115 115 116 117 117 118 118 January . February. March 119 120 121 April May

Women

Men

# **Industrial Relations Handbook**

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SUPPLEMENT No. 4: WAGE INCENTIVE SCHEMES. Safeguards devised to protect the worker under schemes of payment by results.

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H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

AT THE ADDRESSES SHOWN ON PAGE 265

All Workers

Juveniles

# Industrial Disputes questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 200 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 300 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

DISPUTES IN MAY

Disrottes IN MAY The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 169. In addition, 20 stoppages which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during May, in these 189 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 58,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during May, was about 190,000. The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of stoppages of work in May due to industrial disputes :--

a la priver l'arrent de la companya de la company		r of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of		
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month		Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining Engineering Vehicles Building and Con-	2 6 —	112 11 5	114 17 5	9,400 2,700 15,200	15,000 11,000 11,000	
tracting Transport, etc All remaining indus-	. 4 2	7 8	11 10	4,500 23,400	12,000 133,000	
tries and services	6	26	32	2,500	8,000	
Total, May, 1951	20	169	189	57,700	190,000	
Total, April, 1951	14	178	192	46,100	152,000	
Total, May, 1950	б	127	133	22,300	51,000	

Of the total of 190,000 days lost in May, 117,000 were lost by 52,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 50,100 were directly involved and 2,100 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 May also included 73,000 days lost by 5,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Of 162 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which *ended* during May, 71, directly involving 2,200 workers, lasted not more than one day; 41, directly involving 6,600 workers, lasted two days; 17, directly involving 1,900 workers, lasted three days; 18, directly involving 4,300 workers, lasted four to six days; and 15, directly involving 6,900 workers, lasted over six days.

Of the 169 disputes leading to stoppages of work which *began* in May, 16, directly involving 3,100 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 63, directly involving 18,200 workers, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 26, directly involving 5,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 58, directly involving 22,400 workers, on other

	Janua	ry to May,	1951	Janua	ry to May,	, 1950
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, For-					a fan des a	
estry, Fishing Coal Mining				2	3,200	39,000
Other Mining and	453	45,100†	94,000	403	51,000†	112,000
Quarrying	4	100	ş	1	· + ·	
Treatment of		100	3	-	+ *	ş
Non-metalli-	Service and	and the second second			and the second	
ferous Mining	Star Constraint	and the	Sector Sector		a harris a se	and and the
Products	- 8	600	1,000	3	100	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	It want to the	Concession of the		M. S. S. S. Sand	a second second	and the second
Metal Manufac-	Coloris Coloris		-	2	1,000	6,000
ture	11	1,600	9,000	16	5,300	24 000
Shipbuilding and	11	1,000	9,000	10	5,500	34,000
Ship Repairing	42	3,600	22,000	24	7,100	31,000
Engineering	41	13,000	49,000	32	5,600	19,000
Vehicles	28	24,600	152,000	23	12,800	58,000
Other Metal In-	annoniautry	shiuld share	a trumpeda	and the second	ates to Spran	Last +
dustries Textiles	12	1,100	6,000	9	800	4,000
Leather, etc.	5	1,400	5,000	6	400	1,000
Clothing	- 3	700	1,000	1	100	1,000
Food, Drink and	3	/00	1,000	3	100	3
Tobacco	8	5,100	17,000	3	200	1,000
Manufactures of		5,100	11,000	in This is a second	200	1,000
Wood and Cork	5	1,000	3,000	17	1,700	11,000
Paper and Printing	1	\$	ş	3	200	ş
Other Manufac-	The second	304		PRO CICLENCE	The state	LIV STOR
turing Industries Building and	3	800	4,000	3	1,100	2,000
Building and Contracting	52	14,100	51,000	39	7,500	22,000
Gas, Electricity	54	14,100	51,000	39	1,500	22,000
and Water	2	2,400	60,000	2	900	11,000
Transport, etc	41	64,200†	427,000	30	22,500†	131,000
Distributive	AL CONTRACTOR	And the second	Part & Really	P. P. Start	Film Cherry	and the state of the state
Trades	7	700	1,000	6	1,300	2,000
Other Services	10	700	2,000	8	600	7,000
Total	736	180,800†	904,000	636	123,500†	493,000
rotai	150	100,0001	504,000	050	123,500	495,000

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1951 AND 1950

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first five months of 1951 and 1950 :—

The number of days lost in the period January to May through stoppages which *began* in that period was 897,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 180,500. In addition, 7,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1951 by 300 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous vear

### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING MAY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result	
	Directly	In- directly	Began	Ended	ni montena 601 - Telle amini	<ul> <li>Ine durrant fields:</li> <li>The figures, on the basic of 301 sources, on the basic of 301 sources.</li> </ul>	
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING :	2,530	150	17 May	21 May	In protest against the inclusion of three shop stewards in a group of workers declared redundant	Work resumed on the advice of trade union officials.	
ROAD PASSENGER TRANSPORT : Drivers, conductors and maintenance workers employed on public ser- vice vehiclesvarious districts of Hants. and Dorset	1,400	lb-is	20 May	30 May	Workers' objection to new duty schedules at one depot and com- plaint that the trade union which was recognised as the negotiating body was unacceptable to them	Work resumed.	
GOODS TRANSPORT BY ROAD : Lorry drivers, mates, banks staff, etc., employed by the Road Haulage Executivevarious districts in England and Wales	14,500	- A	28 May	1 June	In protest against the Executive's decision to introduce an extended system of road patrols	The Executive agreed to discuss with the Transport and General Workers' Union any objections by drivers and to suspend the extension meantime.	
Docks : Dock workersManchester	2,520	agatayayon agatayayon agatayayon	25 Apr.	6 June	Objection to the suspension of two men who refused to work over- time, and the refusal of the Dock Labour Board to transfer to day work men who would not do night work	Work resumed.	

\* 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, unless 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 and transport industries, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1951 was approximately 40,000, the same as in the corresponding period in 1950, while for transport the net numbers were approximately 60,000 in 1951 and 20,000 in 1950. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 170,000 and 110,000.

‡ Less than 50. § Less than 500.

|| Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.



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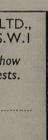
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# U.K. Index of Retail Prices

#### FIGURES FOR 22nd MAY, 1951

At 22nd May, 1951, the retail prices index was 124 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 121 at 17th April and with 114 at 16th May, 1950. The rise in the index during the month under review was mainly due to higher prices for many articles of food, and to increases in the prices of some household appliances, various articles of furniture, floor coverings and other household durable reads, elablic neuronary and in many areas increases in the goods, clothing, newspapers and, in many areas, increases in the prices of beer.

prices of beer. The price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate to a fixed list of items, and steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels but not changes in the prices quoted which are attributable to variations in quality. The following Table shows the indices at 22nd May, 1951, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index :---

	GROUP			FIGURE FOR MAY, 1951		Weight
I.	Food		135	(135.4)		348
	Rent and rates		104	(103.8)		88
III.	Clothing		137	(136.7)		97
	Fuel and light		127	(126.9)		65
V.	Household durable go	ods	133	(133.2)		71
	Miscellaneous goods		130	(130.2)		35
VII.	Services		116	(116.3)		79
VIII.	Drink and tobacco		107	(106.6)		217
	All items	1	124	(124.1)	14 m 1	1.000

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

Between 17th April and 22nd May there were increases in the average prices of many articles of food, including butter, margarine, cooking fat, tea, tomatoes, potatoes and other vegetables, apples, oranges, sultanas, custard powder and canned beans; on the other hand the average prices of many kinds of fish and of rabbits were lower than at a month earlier. As a result of these changes the average level of food prices rose by nearly 4 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 22nd May was 135, compared with 131 at 17th April.

#### Clothing

Increases were reported in the prices of most articles of clothing Increases were reported in the prices of most articles of clothing during the month under review particularly men's boots, socks, shirts and overalls, women's overalls, stockings and corsets, sanitary towels, boys' hose, infants' nursery squares, knitting wool and cotton material. For the clothing group as a whole, the average level of prices rose by nearly 2 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 22nd May was 137, compared with 134 at 17th April.

#### **Fuel and Light**

As a result of the termination of the period in which higher winter prices were charged, the average price of coal fell by about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This reduction was partly offset by increases in the charges for gas and electricity in a number of areas, and by an increase in the average price of lamp oil. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure for 22nd May was 127, compared with 128 at 17th April.

#### Household Durable Goods

Household Durable Goods In the group covering household durable goods increases were reported in the prices of upholstered furniture, cots, wardrobes, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, radio sets, perambulators and a number of other household appliances, and higher prices were also reported for carpets, rugs and linoleum, sheets and towels. On the other hand there was a reduction in the average price of table mangles. The changes in the prices of vacuum cleaners, radio sets and mangles followed changes in the rates of purchase tax on these articles. For the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 4 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 22nd May was 133, compared with 128 at 17th April. with 128 at 17th April.

#### Miscellaneous Goods

In the group covering miscellaneous goods the only important change was an increase in the prices of many newspapers. For the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 6 per cent., and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 130 at 22nd May, compared with 123 at 17th April.

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

In the group covering services the most important changes were increases in the charges for boot and shoe repairs, and for hair-dressing. There was also a small advance in the price of petrol. In the group as a whole the average level of charges rose by less than one-half of 1 per cent., and there was no change in the index figure, when expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 116 at 22nd May.

#### Drink and Tobacco

Services

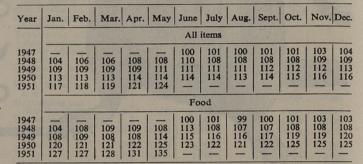
In many areas there was an increase, during the month under review, in the average price of beer. For the drink and tobacco group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 2 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 22nd May was 107, compared with 104 at 17th April.

#### **Rent and Rates**

In the remaining group, covering rent and rates, there was little change in the average level of charges during the month under review and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained unchanged at 104.

#### FIGURES FOR 1947-51

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



A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Interim Index of Retail Prices : Method of Con-struction and Calculation," is obtainable, price 6d. net  $(7\frac{1}{2}d. \text{ post}$ free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 265 of this GAZETTE.

# **Retail Prices Overseas**

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with		
ur Surveyor u	is given	adque	Month before	Year before	
European Countries Austria (Vienna) All items*	Mar., 1938 = 100 Mar., 1951 (middle)	527 505	+ 9 - 3	+ 86 + 30	
Food Belgium All items* Food France (Paris)	$\ddot{1}936-\ddot{3}8 = 10\ddot{0}$ Mar., 1951 $19\ddot{3}8 = \ddot{1}00$	410 376	+ 11 + 6	+ 39 + 29	
Food Germany (British and United States Zones)	Mar., 1951 1938 = 100 Apr., 1951	2,158	+ 31	+238	
All Items Food Luxembourg All Items*	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Apr., 1931} \\ \text{1st Jan.', 1948} = 100 \\ \text{Mar., 1951} \end{array}$	170 118 · 19	$+ 2 + 2 + 1 \cdot 62$	+ 10 + 10 + 8.16	
Food Netherlands (Medium and small towns) All Items*	" " 1949 = 100 Apr., 1951 (middle)	122 122 122	Nil + 5 + 9	+ 2 + 14 + 11	
Food Switzerland All Items Food	Aug., 1939 = 100 Mar., 1951 (end)	162·7 178·0	- 0.1 - 0.3	+ 4.6 + 6.1	
Other Countries Canada	1935 - 39 = 100		R. M.		
All Items Food New Zealand	Apr., 1951 (beginning) 1st Qr., 1949 = 1,000	181·8 238·4	$\begin{array}{r} + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & 4 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	+ 17.8 + 33.9	
All Items Food Rhodesia, Northern	Dec., 1950 Aug., 1939 = 100	1,199 1,105	+ 12† - 61†	+181 + 58	
All Items Food Rhodesia, Southern	Feb., 1951 Aug., $1939 = 100$	158 184	+ 1 + 2	+ 7 + 9	
All Items Food South Africa, Union	Mar., 1951 1938 = 100	172 213	$^{+2}_{+5}$	+ 9 + 21	
(9 urban areas) All Items Food	Jan., 1951 1935–39 = 100‡	165·6 176·2	+ 0.4 + 0.4	+ 10.8 + 13.5	
United States All Items Food	1935-39 = 100t Mar., 1951 (middle)	184·5 226·2	+ 0.7 + 0.2	+ 16.1 + 29.6	

\* 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), Luxembourg (food, clothing, fuel and light, soap, etc.), and the Netherlands (food, clothing, house-rent, cleaning, and household, etc., articles). <sup>+</sup> The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. <sup>+</sup> As from January, 1950, the index figures incorporate certain adjustments.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

Fatal Industrial Accidents Industrial Diseases

# 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 May was 204, compared with 125 (revised figure) in the previous month and 102 (revised figure) in May, 1950. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 16 fatal accidents were reported in May, compared with 19 in the previous month and 16 in May, 1950. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for May, 1951.

Mines and Quar	ries*	
Under Coal Mines A	ct :	
Underground		11
Surface		
Metalliferous Mines		
Quarries		

TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 123

#### Factories

Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass..... Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. and

Metal Extracting Refining Metal Conversion and

Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)

Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,

Shipbuilding ... Other Metal Trades

Cotton ... Wool, Worsted, Shoddy... Other Textile Manufacture Textile Printing, Bleaching

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

General Woodwork and

••

. . .

Furniture Paper, Printing, etc. Rubber Trades

Gas Works

0

Wa

01

Electrical Stations ... 3 Other Industries ... 1 Works AND PLACES UNDER ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937 Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships ..... Building Operations ... Works of Engineering Construction .. Warehouses .. TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT

Factories—continued

Brakesmen, Goods Guards Engine Drivers, Motormen Firemen Guards (Passenger) Labourers Mechanics Permanent Way Men Porters ... Shunters Other Grades ... Contractors' Servants

**Railway Service** 

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE..

Total (excluding Seamen) 204

10

16

220

- Seamen
- Trading Vessels ... Fishing Vessels ... .. 10

TOTAL, SEAMEN

Total (including Seamen)

# Industrial Diseases

The number of cases and deaths<sup>†</sup> in the United Kingdom, reported during May, under the Factories Act, 1937, or the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, are shown

..

I. Cases       I. Casescontinued         Lead Poisoning       Epitheliomatous Ulceration         beratives engaged in :       2         Smelting of Metals 2       Pitch         White and Red Lead       Pitch         Works 2       Oil         Paint and Colour Works 1       TOTAL         TOTAL 5       TOTAL         TOTAL 5       Chrome Ulceration         Manuf. of Bichromates       Chromium Plating         Other Industries 1       TOTAL         Anthrax       TOTAL         pool 3       TOTAL         Miling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1       Total, Cases         TOTAL 5       II. Deaths         Nil       Nil			
peratives engaged in :       (Skin Cancer)         Smelting of Metals 2       Pitch Tar         White and Red Lead       Oil         Works 2       Oil         Paint and Colour Works 1       TOTAL         TOTAL 5       TOTAL         TOTAL 5       Chrome Ulceration         Manuf. of Bichromates       Manuf. of Bichromates         Other Poisoning       Manuf. of Bichromates         ompressed Air Illness 1       Manuf. of Bichromates         Anthrax       Other Industries         pool 3       TOTAL         Indiing and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1       Total, Cases         TOTAL 5       II. Deaths	I. Cases		1. Cases—continued
beratives engaged in :       (Skin Cancer)         Smelting of Metals 2       Pitch Tar         Works 2       Oil         Paint and Colour Works 1       Oil         Other Industries       TOTAL         TOTAL 5       Chrome Ulceration         Manuf. of Bichromates       Chrome Ulceration         Manuf. of Bichromates       Chromium Plating         Ool 3       TOTAL         Anthrax       TOTAL         ool 3       TOTAL         Indiing and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1       Total, Cases         TOTAL 5       II. Deaths	Lead Poisoning		Epitheliomatous Ulceratio
Smelting of Metals       2         White and Red Lead       Tar         Works       2         Paint and Colour Works       1         Other Industries          TOTAL          TOTAL          Other Poisoning       Manuf. of Bichromates         ompressed Air Illness       1         Anthrax       Other Industries         pool          TOTAL          TOTAL          TOTAL          Indling and Sorting of       Total, Cases         Hides and Skins          TOTAL          TOTAL          TOTAL          Industries          Inding and Sorting of       It. Deaths	peratives engaged in :	3 77.72	
White and Red Lead Works       Tar       Tar       Tar         Paint and Colour Works       1       Oil       Tar         Other Industries        Oil          TOTAL        5       Chrome Ulceration         Other Poisoning       Manuf. of Bichromates          Other Poisoning       Manuf. of Bichromates          ompressed Air Illness        1         Anthrax       Other Industries          pool         3         Indling and Sorting of       1       Total          Hides and Skins        1       Total, Cases         TOTAL        5       II. Deaths		2	Dital
Works        2         Paint and Colour Works       1         Other Industries          TOTAL          TOTAL          Other Poisoning          ompressed Air Illness       1         Anthrax          pool          Anthrax          ool          TOTAL          Indiing and Sorting of          Hides and Skins          TOTAL          TOTAL          Industries          Industries          Industries          Industries          Industries          Industries          Industries          II. Deaths		1	Tor
Paint and Colour Works       1         Other Industries          TOTAL          TOTAL          Other Poisoning          Other Poisoning       Manuf. of Bichromates         Other Arit Illness          Anthrax       Other Industries         Doll          Anthrax       TOTAL         Doll          TOTAL          TOTAL          Indiana Anthrax       Total         Doll          TOTAL          TOTAL          Indiana Anthrax       Total         Doll          TOTAL          TOTAL          TOTAL          Industries          II. Deaths       II. Deaths		2	
Other Industries        TOTAL       TOTAL          TOTAL         5       Chrome Ulceration         Other Poisoning         Manuf. of Bichromates          Other Poisoning         Chrome Ulceration         Manuf. of Bichromates        Chromium Plating          Ool         3       TOTAL          Miding and Sorting of       Hides and Skins        1       Total, Cases          TOTAL         5       II. Deaths		1	011
TOTAL       -       5       Chrome Ulceration         Other Poisoning       Manuf. of Bichromates          ompressed Air Illness       1       Manuf. of Bichromates          Anthrax       Other Industries            ool         3       TOTAL          indling and Sorting of       1       Hides and Skins        1         her Industries        1       Total, Cases          TOTAL         5       II. Deaths		C. C	A SHIT THE DESCRIPTION OF A SHIT OF
Other Poisoning     Chrome Ulceration       Ompressed Air Illness     1       Anthrax     001       bool        Anthirax     3       ToTAL        ToTAL        TOTAL        TOTAL        TOTAL        Manuf. of Bichromates        Chromium Plating        Other Industries        Other Industries        II. Deaths	other industries	Service Contraction	TOTAL
Other Poisoning     Chrome Ulceration       Ompressed Air Illness     1       Anthrax     001       bool        Anthirax     3       ToTAL        ToTAL        TOTAL        TOTAL        TOTAL        Manuf. of Bichromates        Chromium Plating        Other Industries        Other Industries        II. Deaths	TOTAL	5	ertimeters of postfacts and all
Other Poisoning ompressed Air IllnessManuf. of Bichromatesompressed Air Illness1AnthraxOther Industriesool3TOTALInding and Sorting of Hides and SkinsTotal, CasesTotalTotalTotal	IOTAL	2	Character Illegration
Ampressed Air Illness       1       Chromium Plating          Anthrax       Other Industries        Other Industries          ool        3       TOTAL           indling and Sorting of       Hides and Skins        1       Total, Cases          TOTAL        5       II. Deaths		States.	Chrome Olceration
Anthrax       Chromium Plating          Anthrax       Other Industries          bol         3         trotal        3       TOTAL          ther Industries        1       Total, Cases          TOTAL        5       II. Deaths	Other Poisoning	11 2213	Manuf. of Bichromates
Anthrax     Other Industries        ool       3       indling and Sorting of     Total, Cases        Hides and Skins      1       her Industries      1       Total      5       II. Deaths	mpressed Air Illness	1	
tool         3       TOTAL           undling and Sorting of       Hides and Skins        1       Total, Cases          her Industries        1       II. Deaths       II. Deaths		and the	Other Industries
tool         3       TOTAL           undling and Sorting of       Hides and Skins        1       Total, Cases          her Industries        1       II. Deaths       II. Deaths	Anthrax	01.03.	Data and the state and the state of the
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\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 2nd June, 1951, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 28th April, 1951, and the 4 weeks ended 27th May, 1950. \* Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month ; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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# Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below continue those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see last month's issue, page 214). They relate to the four weeks ended 30th April, 1951.

Tour weeks ended 30th April, 1951. The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 704, and 3,999 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,405 males and 594 females; of the total 2,835 were disabled persons. During the period 581 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

and the second s	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during	10 1000	Asses A 16	Services
period :	110	50	171
Able-bodied Disabled	119 412	52 121	171 533
Disabled	412	121	555
Total	531	173	704
Number of persons in training at end of	Steps and	bask hus.	anside
period at :		BITE MONS	
Government Training Centres-	725	1	001
Able-bodied	735 1,314	66 127	801
Disabled	1,514	127	1,441
A his hadiad	149	80	229
Disabled	383	232	615
Employers' Establishments-	AND COLORIS	to ashiring	Carland
Able-bodied	132	27	134
Disabled	269	7	276
Residential (Disabled) Centres and	100		
Voluntary Organisations	423	80	503
Total	3,405	594	3,999
Trainees placed in employment during			1.1.1.1
period :		I PERSONAL PROPERTY	
Able-bodied	172	18	190
Disabled	326	65	391
Tratal	498	83	581
Total	498	83	381

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 30th April, 1951, the number of trainees placed in employment was 96,012, of whom 86,640 were males and 9.372 were females.

# Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 30th April, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

and a set date and a set of the Carpenne	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period.	645	45	690
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,144 520	79 42	1,223

Since the Units were established by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 30th April, 1951, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 22,200.



Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

# ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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National Insurance Commissioner 20
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ON

## **Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders**

#### National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During May the National Arbitration Tribunal issued 19 awards, Nos. 1658 to 1676.\* Eight of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1658 (1st May) .- Parties : Members of the following Award No. 1658 (1st May).—Parties : Members of the following constituent Associations of the National Hosiery Manufacturers' Federation : The Leicester and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association Ltd., the Loughborough and District Hosiery Manu-facturers' Association, the Nottingham and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association Ltd., the Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, and the Hinckley and District Hosiery Manufacturers' Association ; and members of the National Union of Hosiery Workers in their employment. Matter in disrute : The dispute arose out of a and members of the National Union of Hostery Workers in their employment. *Matter in dispute*: The dispute arose out of a difference between the parties concerning the operation of a certain type of full fashioned hose knitting machine. *Award*: The Tribunal found in favour of the contention of the employers that the work load on the 45 Gauge 20 Section Lacelon Machines recently imported from the United States of America for the production of full fashioned mesh hose should be two machines to one operative, and awarded accordingly. and awarded accordingly

Award No. 1660 (1st May).—Parties : Employers represented on the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment Claim. of the Council in their employment. *Claim*: That ambulance attendants (unqualified) and ambulance drivers (unqualified) in the Hospital Service be paid a plus rate of 7s. and 13s. a week respectively. *Award*: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1661 (4th May).—Parties: Members of the National Federated Electrical Association, and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. Claim: For two weeks' annual paid holiday. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not at present been established.

Award No. 1670 (21st May).—Parties : Members of associations federated with the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the National Union of Packing Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers and Mill Workers in their employment. *Claim*: That the Tribunal's *Award No*. 686 should apply to all members of the Union employed on packing and making boxes and packing cases or wooden containers in federated engineering establishments. *Award*: In their *Award No*. 1574, dated 18th December, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for here and the Tribunal and the tributation of the for January, page 36), the Tribunal awarded certain rates for skilled packing case makers and referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the rates for semi-skilled workers and "new starts". The parties were unable however to reach agreement and the Tribunal were requested to determine the issue. In their Award No. 1670 the Tribunal awarded that "new starts" should be paid rates of wages in accordance with the custom and practice appl first time. As regards semi-skilled workers, the Tribunal were informed by the Union that there were no such workers among their members concerned in the claim, and in the circumstances the Tribunal regarded the question of the rates of wages for semi-skilled workers as being outside the terms of the reference and made no award on the matter

Award No. 1671 (25th May).—Parties: Members of the British Brush Manufacturers' Association, and members of the National Society of Brushmakers in their employment. Claim: For an additional week of paid annual holiday. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not at present been established.

Award No. 1673 (28th May) .- Parties : Members of the Bristol Award No. 1673 (28th May).—Parties : Members of the Bristol Channel Ship Repairers' Association, and members of the Amalga-mated Engineering Union in their employment. Claim : That oilship repair allowances should be governed by the provisions of the agreement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions dated 28th November, 1950, and not by the provisions of the agreement between the Confederation and the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation dated 13th December, 1950. Award : The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1674 (29th May) .- Parties : Members of the Skinners' Association of Scotland, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades, the National Union of

See footnote \* in second column on page 265.

General and Municipal Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. *Claim*: For an increase of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the existing piece rates, with retrospective effect to the first full pay week after 4th December, 1950. *Award*: The Award : The Tribunal found in favour of the claim, but with effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 2nd March, 1951.

beginning of the first full pay period following 2nd March, 1951. Award No. 1675 (30th May).—Parties: Members of organisations federated with the British Federation of Master Printers, and members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers in their employment. Matter in dispute: The dispute arose out of a difference between the parties regarding the London rate for binders engaged on publishers' binding and library binding. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rate of the workers concerned in the claim should be 155s. a week, and that the award should have effect as from the pay day in the week commencing 4th June, 1951, in respect of the pay-week for which payment is then made. which payment is then made.

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

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

Award No. 903 (15th May).—Parties : Certain member firms of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association, and certain members of the North of Ireland Operative Butchers' and Allied members of the North of Ireland Operative Butchers' and Allied Workers' Association. Claim: For an advance of £1 a week in the wages of journeymen butchers employed in shops and sausage factories, making the minimum weekly rate  $\pounds 6$  8s. 6d. Award: The Tribunal awarded that, as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 15th May, the minimum rate of wages of the workers covered by the claim should be increased from £5 8s. 6d. to £5 14s. a week.

### **Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal**

During May the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 149 to 151\*, which are summarised below.

Award No. 149 (21st May) .- Parties : The Union of Post Office Award No. 149 (21st May).—Parties : The Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office. Claim : (a) That the scale of pay of specified grades should be increased by 10s. a week at all points ; (b) that the pay of male officers in each grade should be not less than £5 a week at age 21 ; (c) that those incremental scales of men and women on which the maximum pay is not reached until after age 25 should be revised and shortened so that the maximum pay should be reached by one annual increment beyond the 24-year age point, that point to be the highest age point on the new scales ; and (d) that the operative date should be 1st January, 1951. Award : The Tribunal awarded that (a) the Class III scale of pay of postmen should be increased by 10s, at the 21-year age point and all points should be increased by 10s, at the 21-year age point and all points above and by 4s, at all age points below 21; (b) the London, Class I and Class II, scales of pay of postmen and all the scales of pay of postmen higher grade, telegraphists (male) postal and telegraph officers (male), telephonists (male) and radio operators Class I (male) should be increased by 8 at the 21-year age point and all points should be increased by 8s. at the 21-year age point and all points above and, where the scales provide age points below 21, by 4s; (c) the scales of pay of telephonists (female) should be increased by 6s. 6d. at the 21-year age point and all points above and by 4s. at the age points below 21; (d) the scales of pay of male cleaners, doorkeepers, liftmen and handymen and of women cleaners should doorkeepers, liftmen and handymen and of women cleaners should be those recently agreed for these grades employed in other Govern-ment Departments; (e) the "corresponding points" principle should be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of existing staff; and (f) effect should be given to the award from 1st January, 1951, except that extra duty and other such payments should be adjusted from the beginning of the first full pay week following 21st May, 1951. The Tribunal made no award on the claim relating to incremental scales, but recommended that the parties should re-open negotiations with regard to both the length of the scales and the increments. and the increments.

Award No. 150 (21st May).—Parties : The National Guild of Telephonists and the Post Office. Claim : That with effect from 1st October, 1950, one of the provincial scales of pay for tele-phonists (male) should be eliminated and the other two scales should phonists (male) should be eliminated and the other two scales should be revised and that officers should enter the revised scales on the "corresponding points" principle. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the present scales of pay of telephonists (male) should be increased by 8s. at the 21-year age point and all points above. The Tribunal also awarded as set out in (e) and (f) of dward No. 149 (chorus) Award No. 149 (above).

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 265.

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

Award No. 151 (22nd May).—Parties: The Telecommunications Traffic Association and the Post Office. Claim: For increased scales of pay with effect from 1st October, 1950, and for the Treasury three-tier provincial differentiation. Award: The Tribunal awarded as follows: (a) The London scales should be traffic officer, male £270 at age 19 by £15 to £360 at age 25 by £15 to £510 by £20 to £530, female £260 at age 19 by £15 to £350 at age In the original content of the term of term o

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

#### **Industrial Court Awards**

During May the Industrial Court issued seven awards, Nos. 2319 to 2325. One of these awards was an interpreteted to 2325. One of these awards was an interpretation of an earlier award and one related to a single undertaking; the remaining five are summarised below.

are summarised below. Award No. 2320 (4th May).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council representative of employers and workpeople connected with slaughter-houses in the meat trade. Claim: For a 10 per cent. increase on all head and piece rates. Award: The Court found that an agreement of 12th December, 1950, was a settlement of the whole of a claim made on 20th October, 1950, which included a claim in respect of head and piece rates, and therefore the Court found against the present claim and awarded accordingly. The Court took note of present claim and awarded accordingly. The Court took note of the harmonious relationship prevailing between the two Sides of the Council and, having regard to the period of time which had elapsed since the head and piece rates were last increased, expressed

elapsed since the head and piece rates were last increased, expressed the hope that the parties would re-open negotiations on this issue. *Award No.* 2321 (7th May).—*Parties* : Staff Side and Manage-ment Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Medical Council "C". *Claim* : For revised salary scales for Deputy Medical Officers of Health, Divisional or Area Medical Officers and Officers holding mixed appointments. (Matters arising for Deputy Medical Officers of Health, Divisional or Area Medical Officers and Officers holding mixed appointments. (Matters arising out of Award No. 2285, dated 8th December, 1950: see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, page 37.) Award: The Court awarded as follows: (a) Medical Officers, duly appointed as Deputy Medical Officers of Health, should receive a commencing salary equivalent to  $66\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of the minimum of the scale adopted by the employing authority for the post of Medical Officer of Health in accordance with Award No. 2285, with annual incre-ments equivalent to those of the Medical Officer of Health; (b) Medical Officers, not acting as County District Medical Officers of Health, duly appointed as Divisional or Area Medical Officers, should receive £1,250 by £50 to £1,650 per annum with specified additions according to the population of the Divisional or Area Medical Officers under a County Council, acting as District Medical Officers of Health, should receive the appropriate proportion of Officers of Health, should receive the appropriate proportion of their salary for County Council work, plus the appropriate proportion of the salary fixed for County District Medical Officers of Health under Award No. 2285, and a similar proportion of  $\pounds100$ ; (d) the scales should be applied as from 1st October, 1950, in like manner as those awarded in Award No. 2285.

manner as those awarded in Award No. 2285. Award No. 2322 (29th May).—Parties : Staff Side and Manage-ment Side of the Whittey Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Medical Council "B". Claim : For revised salary scales for the headquarters medical staff of Regional Hospital Boards. Award : The Court awarded that as from 1st October, 1950, the scales of salary should be as follows:—Senior Administrative Medical Officers : each of the four Metropolitan Regions, and Birming-ham, Liverpool, Manchester and the Western Region of Scotland 62, 500 per annum rising by annual increments of £150 to £3,250. Officers : each of the four Metropolitan Regions, and Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and the Western Region of Scotland  $\pounds 2,500$  per annum rising by annual increments of £150 to  $\pounds 3,250$ ; Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle, Sheffield, Wales and the South-Eastern Region of Scotland  $\pounds 2,250$  rising by annual increments of £150 to  $\pounds 3,000$ ; East Anglia and Oxford  $\pounds 2,000$  rising by annual increments of £150 to  $\pounds 3,000$ ; East Anglia and Oxford  $\pounds 2,000$  rising by annual increments of £150 to  $\pounds 2,750$ ; Eastern and North-Eastern Regions of Scotland  $\pounds 1,850$  rising by annual increments of £125 to  $\pounds 2,475$ ; Northern Region of Scotland  $\pounds 1,750$  rising by annual increments of £100 to  $\pounds 2,250$ . Deputy Senior Administrative Medical Officers : each of the four Metropolitan Regions, and Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester and the Western Region of Scotland  $\pounds 1,650$  rising by five annual increments of £100 to  $\pounds 2,150$ ; Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle, Sheffield, Wales and the South-Eastern Region of Scotland  $\pounds 1,600$  rising by five annual increments of £100 to  $\pounds 2,050$ . Regional Psychiatrists : each of the four Metropolitan Regions, and Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester  $\pounds 1,550$  rising by five annual increments of £100 to  $\pounds 2,050$ . Regional Psychiatrists : each of the four Metropolitan Regions, and Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester  $\pounds 2,000$  rising by annual increments of £125 to  $\pounds 2,625$ ; Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle, Sheffield and Wales  $\pounds 1,900$  rising by annual increments of  $\pounds 125$  to  $\pounds 2,525$ . Where a whole-time officer is appointed on the basis that he will devote part of his time to administrative work as Regional Psychiatrist and the remainder to clinical work he should be remunerated on a proportionate basis. The Court also awarded in respected of casting basis. remunerated on a proportionate basis. The Court also awarded in respect of assimilation

Award No. 2324 (31st May).—Parties : Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Civil Air

Transport (General Service Workers' National Sectional Panel). Transport (General Service Workers' National Sectional Panel). Claim: (a) for an increase in wages of 15s. a week for firemen, (b) to determine the wage structure to apply (and to be incorporated in an agreement in respect of all protection staff), for security wardens, commissionaires and male receptionists, (c) to determine the basis of payment for overtime. Award: The Court awarded, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay week following 31st May, wage increases amounting to 14s. a week in the provinces with a London differential of 10s. a week, and overtime at plain time rate for the first 6 hours and time-and-one-half thereafter. Award No. 2325 (31st May).—Parties: The Scottish Lace and Textile Workers' Union and the Scottish Lace Furnishing Manu-facturers' Association. Claim: That weavers and spoolers be

Textile Workers' Union and the Scottish Lace Furnishing Manufacturers' Association. Claim: That weavers and spoolers be paid an additional 3d. an hour for all hours worked on the following shifts: (a) 5 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 11 p.m.; (b) 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 2 p.m. to midnight; (c) 6 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 3 p.m. to midnight. Award: The Court found that the claim had been 'established and awarded accordingly, with effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 31st May.

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

During May two awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Both awards related to workers employed by individual undertakings.

# Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

#### **Notices of Proposal**

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

Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales). — Proposal R.N.T.(9), dated 1st May, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration payable to male and female workers.

Milk Distributive Wages Council (Scotland) .- Proposal M.D.S. (54), dated 4th May, for amending statutory minimum remuneration relating to overtime rates.

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain) .- Proposal R.(99), dated 10th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates, and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers in all sections of the trade.

Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal O.F.(17), dated 15th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal B.K.(43), dated 17th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.R.(25), dated 18th May, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and for amending the Order relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.B.C.(7), dated 25th May, for fixing revised minimum remuneration payable for all male and female workers.

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

#### Wages Regulation Orders

During May the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders\* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Councils concerned :---

The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1951 : S.I. 1951 No. 772 (Z(51)), dated 1st May and effective from 21st May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed to all workers for whom statutory minimum remuneration has been fixed and fixes payment for such holidays. The Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 777 (X(38)), dated 2nd May and effective from 21st May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed to all workers for whom statutory minimum remuneration has been fixed and fixes payment for such holidays holidays.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1951 : S.I. 1951 No. 778 (D.(101)), dated 2nd May and effective from 21st May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed to all workers for whom statutory minimum remuneration has been fixed and fixes payment for such holidays.

The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 784 (H.B.(37)), dated 3rd May and effective from 23rd May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed to all workers for whom statutory minimum remuneration has been fixed and fixes payment for such helidays holidays.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951:

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 265.

S.I. 1951 No. 820 (W.D.(55)), dated 8th May and effective from 30th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum tim rates for male and female workers.—See page 252.

The Corset Wages Council Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 : *S.I.* 1951 : *No.* 821 (K.(34)), dated 8th May and effective from 28th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.— See page 252.

The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order 1951: S.J. 1951 No. 834 (C.T.(49)), dated 9th May and effective from 30th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers and amends the current regulations relating to holiday and heliday remuneration. See nore 251 holidays and holiday remuneration.-See page 251.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 875 (A.S.(34)), dated 16th May and effective from 1st June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 881 (H.L.(38)), dated 17th May and effective from 1st June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers.

The Lace Finishing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regula-tion Order, 1951 : S.I. 1951 No. 884 (L.(24)), dated 18th May and effective from 4th June. This Order prescribes a revised general minimum time rate and piece work basis time rate for all workers.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1951 : S.I. 1951 No. 948 (R.B.S.(35)), dated 28th May and effective from 13th June. This Order pre-scribes the annual holidays to be allowed to all workers for whom statutory minimum remuneration has been fixed and fixes payment for each helidate. for such holidays.

The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 : S.I. 1951 No. 949 (R.B.S. (34)), dated 28th May and effective from 13th June. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for experienced male and female workers with not less than five years experience in the trade.

The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 : S.I. 1951 No. 955 (R.F.C.S. (9)), dated 29th May and effective from 18th June. This Order prescribes revised weekly minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

#### Ministry of Labour Gazette. June, 1951

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### **Notices of Proposal**

During May notices of intention to submit to the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance wages regulation proposals were issued by the following Wages Councils :---

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council.—Proposal N.I.R. (N.55), dated 25th May, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council.—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.36), dated 18th May, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rate for male workers.

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

#### Wages Regulation Orders

During May 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 Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 1) and (No. 2) Orders, 1951, dated 1st May and effective from 10th May. These Orders prescribe increases in general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain male and female workers .- See page 253.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 3) Order, 1951, dated 1st May and effective from 10th May. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and overtime rates for transport workers.—*See* page 253.

The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951, dated 7th May, and effective from 15th May. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates .- See page 252.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1951, dated 18th May and effective from 29th May. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers in the factory branch of the trade. San page 252 trade.-See page 252.

# Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts, 1946-1949

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 Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946). His decisions\* are final.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the decision of the Local Tribunal was not 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. 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) 5/51<sup>+</sup> (23rd February)

Regulation 2(2) (a) of S.I. 1950 No. 1220: Whether claimant was seasonal worker: Claimant, who had been school welfare assistant since October, 1947, was employed during school terms only—a total of 42 weeks in year: She received no pay for school holidays. Commissioner, discussing meaning of Regulation 2 (2)(a), decides that expression "part of a year" is intended to cover period of about same length as one of the seasons, i.e., approximately three months: As claimant is employed for some days in every quarter of year, he holds that she is not seasonal worker: Claim disallowed for one day on which claimant was not available for

"My decision is as stated in the penultimate paragraph below. "The questions in this appeal of the claimant's association are whether the claimant is a seasonal worker within the meaning of Regulation 2(2)(a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] (hereafter referred to as 'the Seasonal Workers Regulations'), and whether she is available for employment during the school holidays of the school in which she is employed during the terms as a welfare assistant.

The claimant in this case has been continuously employed as a school welfare assistant since October, 1947, apart from a short period of sickness in December, 1948. She is not paid during the school holidays, but only on those days that she works at the

 $\dagger$  The views expressed in this decision are modified in certain respects in Decision R(U) 7/51, (see pages 263 and 264).

school, and it appears that she is actually employed at the school for 42 weeks out of the 52. For parts of the year, namely, those parts that comprise the school holidays, her normal employment as a school welfare assistant is not generally available for her. The question whether this claimant falls within the category of those insured persons who are to be held to be seasonal workers within the merging of Paculation 2020, calls for a new other that the within the meaning of Regulation 2(2)(a) calls for a perusal of the words used in that Regulation.

Regulation 2(2)(a) defines seasonal worker as an insured person whose normal employment is for a *part or parts of a year* only in an occupation of which the availability or extent *varies with the season of the year*. (It is not suggested that the alternative definition based on restriction of employment applies to the claimant.) The Local Insurance Officer disallowed the claim for unemployment benefit in respect of 1st November, 1950, on the ground that the claimant was a seasonal worker whose claim is made in the off-season 'which is from 1st November, 1950 to 1st November, 1950 ' The majority of the Local Tribunal held that the claimant is not a seasonal worker because the unemployment during the school holidays is a feature of her contract of employment. The chairman dissented, holding that the claimant is a seasonal worker and that her off-season coincides with the school holidays. The Tribunal however were all of opinion that the appeal must be dismissed on the ground that claimant was not available for work. "It is necessary to consider (a) whether the availability or extent

of the claimant's occupation varies with the season of the year and if so (b) whether the claimant is employed for ' a part or parts of the year only ' in that occupation. Owing to the length of the summer holidays the claimant is employed as a school welfare summer holidays the claimant is employed as a school welfare assistant for substantially fewer days in the summer than in the rest of the year. As other persons employed in her occupation presumably find themselves similarly situated, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that she is employed in an occupation of which the availability or extent varies with the season of the year. However on the view I take of the case I need not decide this point for in my opinion the claimant is not employed in that occupation ' for a part or parts of the year only ' in the sense in which that phrase is used in the Regulations is used in the Regulations

is used in the Regulations. "It is to be observed that in Regulation 2(2)(b) 'off-season' is defined as that part or those parts of the year in which the worker is not normally employed. Regulation 2(1) clearly implies that an off-season must last for a considerable number of days for it speaks (in Regulation 2(1)(b)(i)) of the worker having had 'a substantial amount of employment before the day 'in respect of which he claims unemployment benefit and in Regulation 2(1)(b)(i)of his being able to obtain *after that* day in his current off-season employment which together with his employment *before that day* in that off-season constitutes a substantial amount of employment. Since therefore the expression ' part of a year ' when used in the Since therefore the expression ' part of a year' when used in the

\*See footnote \* in second column on page 265.

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definition of an off-season means a considerable number of days it cannot well mean any lesser period when used, as in effect it is used in Regulation 2(2)(a), in the definition of an on-season. It follows that (as one would expect) the paradoxical view adopted 23rd October, 1948, she did not register for employment during the holidays because she thought she was not eligible for unemploy-ment benefit but she then began to register and claim benefit though there were certain periods during which she did not register. She there were certain periods during which she did not register. She states that she is prepared to work from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday and on Saturdays. She has however never obtained employment during the holidays and the Local Insurance Officer states that vacancies of the type for which she is registered only occur with the school meals service and that the hours notified to the local office are usually from 8 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. by the Local Insurance Officer in this case that one day (namely, 1st November, 1950) constituted one of the claimant's off-seasons cannot be in accordance with the meaning of the Regulations and the disallowance of her claim in respect of that day in so far as it is based on the Regulations cannot stand. In my opinion however the language of the Regulations not only shows that 'a part of the year' in Regulation 2(2)(a) means more than one day but also gives an indication of the total length of the period intended to be "Her claim to unemployment benefit was disallowed by the "Her claim to unemployment benefit was disallowed by the Local Insurance Officer on the ground that the claimant was a seasonal worker within the meaning of Regulation 2(2)(a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] (hereafter called 'the Regulations'), whose claim was made in the off-season, and that she failed to satisfy the relevant conditions of those Regulations. The Local Tribunal allowed the claimant's appeal, holding that she was not a seasonal worker : hence this appeal covered by that expression. The context shows that what is under consideration is an occupation in which employment varies ' with the season of the year', *i.e.*, with those periods of the year which are usually regarded as seasons—and the ' part of the year' dealt with in Regulation 2(2)(a) is clearly intended to be one which would in ordinary language be spoken of as a worker's 'on-season' in contrast to his 'off-season', which is dealt with in Regulation 2(2)(b). It may well be that the 'season of the year' contemplated was either 'winter' or 'summer' but the periods contemplated as hence this appeal. "The first question is whether the claimant is a seasonal worker as defined by Regulation 2(2)(a), *i.e.*, whether (a) her normal employment is for a part or parts of the year only in an occupation of which the availability or extent varies with the season of the year or (b) she normally restricts her employment to the same, or substantially the same, part or parts only of the year. If it were decided that she is a seasonal worker the further question would arise whether she satisfies Regulation 2(1) of the Regulations. In our onicion the avidence does not justify the inference that the seasons must at any rate have been as long as those which are ordinarily regarded as the four seasons of spring, summer, autumn and winter. The association suggest in their observations in support of the appeal that the expression ' part or parts of the year' is used as synonymous with season or seasons. I thin however that it must be assumed that if the draftsman had intended I think 'part' to mean 'season' he would have used the latter word. But having regard to its use in close connection with a reference our opinion the evidence does not justify the inference that the claimant voluntarily limited her employment to the school terms. We therefore hold that the claimant does not 'normally restrict her employment' within the meaning of alternative (b) above. As to alternative (a) the first question is whether the availability or to ' the season of the year ' and to the other features of the context to which I have called attention above I think that the reasonable inference is that the expression ' part of a year' refers to a part of the year not substantially less in duration than that which would be ordinarily attributed to one of the ' seasons of the year'. I extent of the claimant's occupation of school meals attendant varies think it is a reasonable inference that a period of three months or thereabouts, which is equivalent in its duration to one familiar 'part' of the year namely a 'quarter', would represent the period with the season of the year. "The school is apparently closed for the summer holidays for about five weeks from about the end of July to the beginning of

intended to be covered by the expression ' a part of the year' September. As a result the claimant is employed for substantially fewer days in the summer than in the other seasons of the year. " It follows, therefore, that a claimant whose normal employment is employment only for three months or less in the year in an occupation the availability or extent of which varies with the season of the year, for example, hop-picking, is a seasonal worker. It is conceded that other persons engaged in the occupation of school meals attendant are employed on similar conditions. The question is whether it follows that the 'availability or extent of the claimant's occupation varies with the season of the year'. In Decision R(U) 5/51 it was said that, as the claimant was employed as a school welfare assistant for substantially fewer days in the summer than in the winter because of the length of the summer It also follows that a claimant whose normal employment is an employment which occupies him for some days in *every* quarter the year is not a seasonal worker, for he is not employed ' for for a part or parts only of a year ' but for all the parts, *i.e.*, the whole of the year. The fact that he is not employed for every day in every part is immaterial—the phrase used is ' for a part or parts only ' not' for some days only in a part or parts' of the year. holidays and presumably this was true of the occupation generally, it was difficult to resist the conclusion that the availability and extent of the occupation 'varied with the season of the year'. However it was thought unnecessary to come to a definite decision " In my opinion therefore the Local Tribunal rightly reversed on that point and we have come to the conclusion that the tentative view expressed in Decision R(U) 5/51 is incorrect. We think that worker within the meaning of the regulations. This was the only ground on which the claim was disallowed by the Local Insurance Officer. The Local Tribunal however disallowed the claim on the the use of the preposition ' with' implies that the 'variation' persists throughout the whole, or substantially the whole, of the season. This cannot be said of the claimant's occupation in any season of the year. Even in the summer the variation only persists during the school holidays which last no more than five or six weeks. In other words the availability or extent of the occupation ground that the claimant was not available for work. This fu may well have been correct with reference to 1st November, 1950 varies ' in ' not ' with ' the summer

which is the only day to which the Local Insurance Officer's decision relates, for the claimant was only available for that one day of holiday. But the only information in the case papers relating to the question of the claimant's availability throughout the longer

"Although this conclusion is enough to dispose of the present appeal we think that in order to give guidance in other cases we ought to deal with the other question, which was fully argued at the hearing, namely whether the claimant ' is normally employed periods of holiday is a statement by the Local Insurance Officer on Form L.T.2(Rev.) that no employer would engage a worker for the very short periods the claimant is unemployed even if she were willing to consider other employment and the finding by the Local for part or parts only of the year' in the occupation of school meals attendant. In Decision R(U) 5/51 it was held that having Tribunal that the claimant is not prepared to jeopardise her employment by the Council by taking anything but casual and regard to the context the expression ' part of the year' in this definition meant a period of three months or thereabouts and that very temporary employment during the holidays. therefore a period of three months of thereabolits and that therefore a period of three months of thereabolits and that therefore a period of the was employed for some days in every quarter of the year was not ' employed for a part or parts only of a year ' within the meaning of Regulation 2(2)(a). It is clear that the present claimant was employed for a considerable number of days in every quarter and that if the view adopted in Decision R(U) 5/51 is correct she would not be a seasonal worker within Permission 2(2)(a). It was however contanded for the Inversion "While therefore I cannot disturb the Local Tribunal's finding regarding 1st November, I do not think I should be justified in giving a decision now on the question whether the claimant should be regarded as available for work during any of the longer school holidays. The question must be dealt with on the information available when any further claim is made. On this appeal my decision is that the claimant is not a seasonal worker but that she was not available for employment on 1st November, 1950. Her claim for unemployment benefit in respect of that day is therefore disallowed. I must therefore formally dismiss the appeal of the Regulation 2(2)(a). It was however contended for the Insurance Officer now concerned that in this respect Decision R(U) 5/51 was wrongly decided. Our attention was specially directed to the definition of 'off-season' in Regulation 2(2)(b) which is as follows : Off-season means, in relation to a seasonal worker, that part, or, claimant's association ' if more than one part, those parts, of the year during which he is not normally employed '.

#### Decision No. R(U) 7/51 (7th May)

Regulation 2(2)(a) of S.I. 1950 No. 1220 : Whether claimant was seasons worker : Claimant had been school meals attendant since May, 1947 : she worke as such every weekday during school terms, which lasted between 40 and 42 weeks i year. A Tribunal consisting of Commissioner and two Deputy Commissioners decid that availability or extent of an occupation cannot be said to vary with season unler variation persists throughout season : They point out that variation in claimant case persists only during school holidays : Claimant is not, therefore, seasons worker : Upholding ruling that "part of the year" comprises about three month Tribunal go on to lay down three general principles applicable to claimants who ma be seasonal workers.

" Our decision is that the claimant was not a seasonal worker within the meaning of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220], on 16th October, 1950, he date to which this claim relates.

"The claimant is employed as assistant food supervisor or school meals attendant at a county school. She has been so employed since 5th May, 1947, and throughout her employment she has worked every weekday during the school terms which have lasted between 40 and 42 weeks in the year. It appears that until

"It was pointed out that the *singular* noun 'off-season' is said to mean ' that part, or, if more than one part, those *parts*, of the year during which he is not normally employed ' and it was said that the inference that it was intended that the relevant parts of the year should be aggregated into one off-season was confirmed by the inclusion of a definition of a 'year' in Regulation 2(2)(c), for why should an artificial year be named unless it were material to know to what year a particular ' part of a year' belonged? It was urged that conversely a claimant's *on-season*, which is dealt with in Regulation 2(2)(a), must mean the total of all the parts of the year for which he is normally employed in his seasonal occupa-tion. There was thus no ground for holding that the words 'part the interval of a year' in Regulation 2(2)(a) were in any way coloured by the expression' the season of the year' and no justification for the view that' part of the year' meant a period approximating in duration to a season of the year. It was submitted that the view adopted in Decision R(U) 5/51 that a person who was employed in every quarter of the year was not a seasonal worker was erroneous

"We agree that in the light of the considerations stated above

<sup>\*</sup> Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series : Series R (U)—decisions on unemployment benefit ; Series R (P)—decisions on retirement pensions ; Series R (S)—decisions on 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. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 265.

the 'parts' of the year as defined by Regulation 2(2)(c) during which the claimant is not normally employed have to be aggregated when determining his off-season. Even, however, if this construction is accepted it does not follow that the interpretation of the expression ' part or parts of the year' in Decision R(U) 5/51 was incorrect, for the fact that the worker's off-season comprises all those parts of the year during which he is not normally employed does not provide a measure of the period intended to be designated by each part. Literally speaking, every day is a ' part of the year ' and a person who is not normally employed for every working day of the year is therefore ' normally employed for a part or parts only of the year '. This literal construction, however, was rejected on behalf of the Insurance Officer now concerned ; it was conceded

on behalf of the Insurance Officer now concerned ; it was conceded that a part of a year must mean a period which was not inconsider-able but it was suggested (as we understood) that in this connection a period of about a week would not be inconsiderable. "We can see no justification for stopping at a week : if it is once conceded that ' part of the year ' is not to be interpreted in the literal sense of any part, including a day, it seems to us much more reasonable to suppose that the word ' part ' was intended to refer to a period approximating in duration to a season of the year and was selected, instead of the word ' season', to meet the case where owing to the time of the year at which certain occupations might be followed the ' part of the year' for which the claimant is employed would overlap from one season to another. On the other hand, it seems to follow from the Insurance Officer's con-tention that every worker, whose normal employment is in an tention that every worker whose normal employment is in an occupation of the character described in Regulation 2(2)(a) is a occupation of the character described in Regulation (22)(d) is a 'seasonal worker' within that sub-paragraph if for any week in the year he is not normally employed in that occupation. Such an interpretation of the expression' seasonal worker' would bring within its ambit large numbers of employed persons who would not be regarded as 'seasonal workers' in the ordinary usage of that word and who cannot, we think, have been intended to be offected by the Baculations. In interpreting the Baculations it affected by the Regulations. In interpreting the Regulations it must be borne in mind that the mere fact that a claimant is not a must be borne in mind that the mere fact that a claimant is not a seasonal worker does not by itself prove a title to unemployment benefit : other safeguards have been provided against claims by persons who prefer or are compelled to limit their employment to particular periods. The case of the claimant who is on holiday or who does not ordinarily work on every day in a week is dealt with in Regulation 6(1)(e) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277]. Further, a claimant must prove that he is available for employment in an employed contributor's employment (see the National Insurance Act, 1946, Section 11(2)(a)(i)) and this provision means that he must prove that his availability is not so restricted that there is no reasonable prospect of his obtaining any such employ-ment. We adhere therefore to the view adopted in Decision R(U) 5/51 that a ' part of a year ' in Regulation 2(2)(a) means a period of three months or thereabouts. "Our conclusion is, therefore, as follows : 1. A person whose normal employment is in an occupation the availability or extent of which varies with the season of the year is a seasonal worker if

of which varies with the season of the year is a seasonal worker if during any three consecutive months (or thereabouts) of the year he normally has no employment or only an inconsiderable amount of employment in that occupation. By an inconsiderable amount of employment we mean employment for less than twelve days. 2. A person who normally restricts his employment to less than twelve days in the same, or substantially the same, period of three consecutive months (or thereabouts) in the year is a seasonal worker notwithstanding that the availability or extent of his occupation does not vary with the season of the year. 3. A person whose normal employment is in an occupation the availability or extent of which varies with the season of the year but who is normally employed in that occupation for at least twelve days in every period of three consecutive months (or thereabouts) in the year is not a seasonal worker. Our decision in this case is that the claimant was not a seasonal worker. The Local Insurance Officer did not disallow the present claim on the ground that the claimant was not available for work and we express no opinion on that question; it can be dealt with in the event of a further claim being made. The appeal of the Insurance Officer is not allowed."

## Legal Cases Affecting Labour

#### Factories Act, 1937-Safe Means of Access

The occupiers of a factory were prosecuted for a breach of Section 26(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, it being alleged that they as the occupiers of a factory had failed to provide safe means of access to the place of work. Section 26(1) of the Act provides : "There shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be provided and maintained safe means of access to every place at which any person has at any time to work." time to work

The facts were that the factory roof was under repair and workmen were stripping off certain metal sheets. They reached the roof by means of a ladder and then walked along some purlin bars the position of which was indicated by protruding bolts. One of the workmen removed a sheet and was standing on a purlin One of the workmen removed a sheet and was standing on a purlin bar to pass the sheet down when he stepped back with one foot on to another sheet through which he fell and was killed. The occupiers contended that the place where the accident happened was the place of work, that the workman had reached it, and that the fatal movement was taken in the course of his work. The Justices convicted, whereupon the occupiers appealed by way of Case Stated.

The Divisional Court of King's Bench (Lord Goddard, C.J., and Hilbery and Devlin, J.J.) allowed the appeal. Lord Goddard, C.J.,

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in the course of his judgment said that the question to be decided was whether there was a failure to provide a safe means of access-that being the offence with which the occupier had been charged as distinct from a failure to provide a safe place of work. In th present case the workman was engaged in stripping four sheets of corrugated iron from a roof and it was too artificial to say that each sheet was a separate branch of work and that the man was proceeding from one piece of work to another piece of work. The facts showed that the place of work, but not that the means of access to that place of work, was unsafe, and accordingly there was no breach of Section 26(1).—Dorman Long and Company Ltd. King's Bench Division, 18th January, 1951.

# Wages in the Catering Industry—Whether a Share of the Tronc can be reckoned as Remuneration

The respondents, who carry on a catering business, were charged under Section 9 of the Catering Wages Act, 1943, with failing to pay not less than the statutory minimum remuneration to four waiters employed by them at a restaurant. The learned Magistrate dismissed the informations and found as a fact that it was orally dismissed the informations and found as a fact that it was orally agreed between the waiters and the respondents that all amounts received as tips by the waiters should be paid by them to the respondents, who should each week pay the waiters by way of remuneration a certain wage and a proportion of the total amount of the tips. The tips were placed in a locked box provided by the respondents for that purpose. The wages paid, together with the share of the tips, which is known as a "tronc", brought the amounts maximum prescribed in the minimum sum prescribed in the received by the waiters above the minimum sum prescribed in the Orders. The learned Magistrate held that, provided the workers from one source or another got an amount not less than the statu-tory minimum remuneration, no offence had been committed. The Wages Inspector appealed by way of Case Stated. The Divisional Court (Lord Goddard, C.J., Humphreys, Hilbery,

The Divisional Court (Lotd Goudard, C.J., Humphreys, Hubery, Pritchard and Devlin, J.J.) allowed the appeal. The Court were of the opinion that the fact that tips have to be taken into account both for the purpose of calculating the earnings of a waiter for the purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Acts of a waiter for the purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Acts and for computing his profits or gains for assessment of income tax was really an irrelevant consideration, and further the amount of a man's earnings in an employment and the amount of remuneration paid to him by his employer are not necessarily the same thing. The structure of the Catering Wages Act, which sets up a Wages Commission, permits the establishment of Wages Boards and provides for Wages Regulation Orders, clearly indicates that it is with wages that the Act is intended to deal. The word " remunera-tion " used in Sections 9 and 10 and elsewhere in the Act was probably used because certain deductions were authorised under probably used because certain deductions were authorised under action 10, and accordingly "remuneration" is an apt word to indicate the net payment.

The Court were further of the opinion that when a customer The Court were further of the opinion that when a customer gives a tip to a waiter the money becomes the property of the latter, and where the tronc system obtains the money becomes the joint property of all those entitled to share in the pool. The Court held, therefore, that amounts received from the tronc by waiters cannot be taken into account in computing the amount paid to them as statutory remuneration.—*Wrottesley v. Regent Street Florida Restaurant Ltd.* Divisional Court, 13th February, 1951.

# STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-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 (3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. post free).

previous issues of the GAZETTE. The piles of each manner, etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free). The Fur Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holi-days) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 772; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 1st May; The Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 777; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 2nd May; The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 778; price 4d. net, 5¼d. post free), dated 2nd May; The Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 784; price 4d. net, 5¼d. post free), dated 3rd May; The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 820), dated 8th May; The Corset Wages Council Wages Regulation (Amend-ment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 821), dated 8th May; The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 834; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 9th May; The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 875), dated 16th May; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (Diff No. 891, price 6d net for the post free), dated 17th May. Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 881; price 4d. net,  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . post free), dated 17th May; The Lace Finishing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 884; price 6d. net,  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . post free), dated 18th May; The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 948; price 4d. net,  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . post free), dated 28th May; The Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment)

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 265.

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Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 949), dated 28th May; The Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 955; price 4d. net, 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. post free), dated 29th May. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945. -See pages 261 and 262.

The Wages Councils (Notices) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 954), made on 29th May by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945, as amended by the Wages Councils Act, 1948.—See page 233. Forestry.—Forestry as a Career. 4th Edition. Forestry Commission. Price 4d.  $(5\frac{1}{2}d.)$ .

The Factories (Miscellaneous Welfare Orders, etc., Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 926), made on 24th May by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Act, 1937, and the Transfer of Functions (Factories, etc., Acts) Order, 1946.— See page 233.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 833), dated 10th May; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Contributions during service in the Forces) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 889), dated 21st May; The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 918), dated 24th May. These Regulations were made by the Minister of National Insurance, or the Minister and the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority where appropriate, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 235.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Multi-lateral Agreement) (France and the Netherlands) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 972; price 4d. net, 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. post free), made on 31st May by His Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 235.

The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 754), made on 28th April by His Majesty in Council under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908.—See page 234.

The Coal Mines (Officials and Inspections) General Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 848; price 6d. net, 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. post free), made on 11th May by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, as amended by the Coal Industry Act, 1949.—See The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the April issue of this GAZETTE (page 177) and may be purchased at the prices shown.\* The prices in brackets include postage. page 234.

The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 775 (S. 46)), made on 30th April by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Fire Services Act, 1947. These Regulations provide for increases in the rate of pay of section leaders, leading firemen and firemen,—See page 255.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1951 No. 68), dated 28th March; The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 71; price 3d. net, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. post free), dated 16th April; The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 3) Order, 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 84; price 3d. net, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. post free), dated 1st May; The Readymade and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 85; price 6d. net, 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. post free), dated 25th April. These Regulations were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See the issues of this GAZETTE for April and May, pages 174 and 218 respectively. 174 and 218 respectively.

The Grammar School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Regulations, 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 74; price 5d. net, 6½d. post free), dated 3rd May; The Intermediate School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Regulations, 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 75; price 5d. net, 6½d. post free), dated 3rd May; The Primary Schools (Salaries and Allowances) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 76; price 5d. net, 6½d. post free), dated 3rd May; The Institutions of Further Education (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Regulations, 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 77; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 4th May. These Regulations were made by the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland under the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1947.—See page 231.

## **OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\***

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

Central African Territories.—(i) Report of Conference on Closer Association. London. March, 1951. Cmd. 8233. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.). (ii) Geographical, Historical and Economic Survey. Cmd. 8234. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.) (iii) Comparative Survey of Native Policy. Cmd. 8235. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.). Colonial Office and Commonwealth Relations Office.

Civil Service.—Staffs employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Depart-ments on 1st April, 1951. Cmd. 8250. Treasury. Price 2d.  $(3\frac{1}{2}d.)$ .

Coal Industry.—National Coal Board. Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1950. H.C. 188. Price 5s. 6d. (5s. 10d.).—See page 233.

\* See footnote \* in next column.

Colonial Territories.—*The Colonial Territories* (1950–51). Cmd. 243. Colonial Office. Price 4s, 6d. (4s, 9d.).

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Fire Services.—Report of His Majesty's Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland for 1950. Cmd. 8225. Scottish Home Department. Price 6d.  $(7\frac{1}{2}d.)$ .

Housing.—Housing Return for 31st March, 1951, for (i) England and Wales. Cmd. 8221. Ministry of Local Government and Planning. (ii) Scotland. Cmd. 8222. Department of Health for Scotland. Price 1s. each  $(1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.)$ .

National Insurance.—Selected Decisions given by the Commissioner on Claims for Unemployment Benefit during the Month of June, 1949. Pamphlet U/9 Supplement. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 2d. (31d.).

**Police.**—Police, Counties and Boroughs, England and Wales. Report of His Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary for the Year ended 30th September, 1950. H.C. 194. Price 1s. (1s. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.).

Safety.—Fumigation With Ethylene Oxide. Preca Measures. February, 1951. Home Office. Price 6d. (7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.). Precautionary

Salaries of Teachers.—Salaries of Teachers, 1951. Report of the Committee Appointed by the Minister of Education to Consider the Salaries of Teachers. Cmd. 290. Government of Northern Ireland. Price 3d.  $(4\frac{1}{2}d.)$ .—See page 231.

Scotland.—Industry and Employment in Scotland, 1950. Cmd. 8223. Scottish Home Department. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).— See page 234.

### FACTORY FORMS

No.	Title and Price				
37.	Night Work of Male Young Persons (Medical Examinations) Regulations, 1938.				
	Factories Act, 1937. Section 81 (4). Register of Certi-				

ates of Fitness of Male Young Persons over 16 years of age employed in shifts in certain Industries and Processes. December, 1950. Price 1s. 4d. (1s. 5½d.).

Employment of Women, Young Persons' and Children's Act, 1920. Register and Record of Hours of Employment of Young Persons under 18 years of age in certain occupa-tions. December, 1950. Price 2s. 7d. (2s. 10d). 38

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