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Married Women in Employment

THE article in the June issue of this GAZETTE on the "Age-analysis of employed persons" included a short summary of the information about married women in employment which had been obtained from the sample analysis on which the article was based. Fuller details about married women are now given in the following article.

It is estimated on the basis of the sample that the total number of married women in the employee class in Great Britain at end-May, 1951, was about 3,070,000, or about 43 per cent. of the total number of female employees. There are considerable differences between the proportions of married women in different age-groups, as the following Table shows :—

| Age-Group | Total number of female employees (000's) | Married Women (000's) | Per cent. of total number of female employees |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Under 20 | 1,209 | 30 | 2 |
| 20-24 | 1,137 | 320 | 28 |
| 25-29 | 778 | 410 | 53 |
| 30-34 | 632 | 390 | 62 |
| 35-39 | 673 | 440 | 65 |
| 40-44 | 729 | 480 | 66 |
| 45-49 | 679 | 420 | 62 |
| 50-54 | 554 | 310 | 56 |
| 55-59 | 411 | 180 | 44 |
| 60 and over | 283 | 90 | 32 |
| Total | 7,085 | 3,070 | 43 |

The Table shows that among women employees between 30 and 50 years of age well over 60 per cent. were married. On the other hand, among those between 20 and 25 years of age, the proportion who were married was only about 30 per cent. The difference between these proportions is attributable to several factors. In the first place large numbers of young women between 20 and 25 retire from employment on marriage (some figures in illustration of this statement were given in the article in the June issue of the GAZETTE referred to above), and many of them no doubt remain in "retirement" while their children are young. Later on, however, when the children reach school age, large numbers return into the employment field ; and the need, or the wish, to supplement the family income is no doubt a strong

incentive. It must also be borne in mind that many women are over 30 when they marry, and the ratio of married women aged 40, for example, to the total number of women of the same age is therefore higher than the corresponding ratio for those aged 25. After the age of 50 the proportion married among women employees steadily declines, one reason no doubt being the increasing physical difficulty of doing a day's work as well as running a home.

Compared with 1950, the total number of married women employees showed an increase of 200,000. As was suggested in the article in the June GAZETTE, this increase may have been due, to some extent, to the recorded information about marital status becoming more complete, but there can be no doubt that the increase in the total number of women in the employment field was largely due to an influx of married women. The increase of 200,000 was spread over practically every age-group and it is particularly noteworthy that there was an increase of as much as 80,000 in the age-group 40 to 50.

Regional Analysis

The following Table shows the numbers of married women employees in each Region at end-May, 1951, and the proportion that they represented of the total number of female employees in each case :—

| Married Women Employees | | Per cent. of total number of female employees | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---|----|
| Region | Number | | |
| London & South-Eastern | 852,000 | | 45 |
| Eastern | 151,000 | | 43 |
| Southern | 125,000 | | 41 |
| South-Western | 131,000 | | 38 |
| Midland | 344,000 | | 50 |
| North-Midland | 214,000 | | 47 |
| East & West Ridings | 286,000 | | 47 |
| North-Western | 533,000 | | 48 |
| Northern | 126,000 | | 36 |
| Scotland | 230,000 | | 32 |
| Wales | 78,000 | | 32 |
| Great Britain | 3,070,000 | | 43 |

The ratio of married women employees to the total number

of female employees was higher in the Midland Region (50 per cent.), than in any other part of the country, followed by the North-Western Region with 48 per cent. and the East and West Ridings and North-Midland Regions with 47 per cent. The ratio was lowest in Scotland and Wales (32 per cent.).

There are no marked differences between the age-distributions of the married women in the different Regions. In all Regions except the Northern Region and Scotland the proportion aged 45 and over varied between 31 and 35 per cent.; in the Northern Region it was 28 per cent. and in Scotland 29 per cent.

Between May, 1950, and May, 1951, there were increases in the numbers of married women employees in every Region, ranging from a little under 6 per cent. in the London and South-Eastern Region to about 14 per cent. in the Northern Region (the numbers are of course very much smaller in the latter Region than in the former, as will be seen from the foregoing Table).

Analysis by Industry

The Table below gives an age-analysis of the number of married women in each of the 24 "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification at May, 1951, and, within each order, separate figures are given for every industry in which the total number of married women is 20,000 or more. The last column but one shows the percentage that married women represented of the total number

of female employees in each case, and in the last column the total numbers in each Industry Order at May, 1950, are given for comparison.

The industrial group in which the number of married women represents the highest percentage of the total number of female employees is the group entitled "non-metalliferous mining products", with 56 per cent. This was largely due to the high proportion of 62 per cent. in the china and earthenware industry. The next highest percentage of married women was in the textile industries—51 per cent.; and in the engineering, vehicles and metal goods groups also the proportion was very nearly 50 per cent. On the other hand the proportion of married women was well below the average of 43 per cent. in insurance, banking and finance (31 per cent.) and the transport services (34 per cent.). In the distributive trades, 38 per cent. of the total of just over 1,000,000 female employees were married.

As regards age-analysis, the proportion of the married women who were under 30 years of age was well above the average of 25 per cent. in the engineering etc. industries (33 per cent.), the vehicle manufacturing and repairing industries (32 per cent.) and the metal goods industries and the clothing trades (30 per cent.). In public administration and miscellaneous services (which include catering and private domestic service) the average age of the married women was higher, and the proportion aged 50 or over was 26 per cent., compared with the average of 19 per cent.

Married Women Employees in Great Britain at May, 1951: Analysis by Industry and Age

| (Thousands) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|---|--------------------------------|
| Industry | Estimated numbers at May, 1951 | | | | | | | | Estimated numbers at May, 1950 |
| | Under 20 | 20 and under 30 | 30 and under 40 | 40 and under 50 | 50 and under 60 | 60 and over | Total | | |
| | | | | | | | Number | Per cent. of total number of females employed in the industry | |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing | — | 8 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 40 | 38 | 43 |
| Mining and Quarrying | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 6 | 33 | 5 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products | 1 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 48 | 56 | 45 |
| China and Earthenware | 1 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 3 | — | 28 | 62 | 26 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades | 1 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 7 | — | 52 | 37 | 50 |
| Metal Manufacture | 1 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 3 | — | 31 | 47 | 27 |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods | 2 | 62 | 57 | 50 | 20 | 3 | 194 | 48 | 175 |
| Other Non-Electrical Engineering (CDX)* | — | 18 | 16 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 53 | 47 | 51 |
| Electrical Machinery | — | 7 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 43 | 18 |
| Wireless Apparatus, Gramophones | — | 8 | 9 | 7 | 3 | — | 27 | 59 | 22 |
| Other Electrical Goods (GKZ)* | — | 8 | 9 | 8 | 4 | — | 29 | 51 | 24 |
| Vehicles | 1 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 9 | 2 | 68 | 47 | 55 |
| Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. | — | 8 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 50 | 19 |
| Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified | 1 | 30 | 30 | 25 | 15 | 2 | 103 | 49 | 93 |
| Other Metal Industries (GWZ)* | 1 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 46 | 53 | 41 |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. | — | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 40 | 20 |
| Textiles | 3 | 72 | 81 | 96 | 48 | 7 | 307 | 51 | 290 |
| Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. | 1 | 16 | 19 | 24 | 11 | 1 | 72 | 59 | 67 |
| Cotton Weaving, etc. | 1 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 53 | 58 | 53 |
| Woolen and Worsted | 1 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 9 | 1 | 56 | 47 | 57 |
| Hosiery and Other Knitted Goods | — | 13 | 11 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 42 | 46 | 38 |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur | — | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | — | 15 | 31 | 14 |
| Clothing | 4 | 57 | 53 | 52 | 30 | 5 | 201 | 42 | 190 |
| Tailoring | 1 | 27 | 22 | 20 | 13 | 2 | 85 | 41 | 82 |
| Dressmaking | — | 10 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 36 | 39 | 32 |
| Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. | 1 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 3 | — | 26 | 41 | 23 |
| Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc. | 1 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 35 | 56 | 33 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 2 | 41 | 46 | 47 | 23 | 3 | 162 | 47 | 138 |
| Bread and Flour Confectionery | 1 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 37 | 45 | 32 |
| Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. | — | 7 | 7 | 6 | 2 | — | 22 | 44 | 18 |
| Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables | — | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 56 | 20 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork | — | 8 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 30 | 50 | 23 |
| Paper and Printing | 1 | 21 | 18 | 20 | 10 | 1 | 71 | 36 | 64 |
| Other Printing, Publishing, etc. (TEZ)* | 1 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 5 | — | 33 | 34 | 30 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 1 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 59 | 50 | 48 |
| Building and Contracting | — | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 44 | 14 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Supply | — | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | — | 12 | 32 | 12 |
| Transport and Communication | 1 | 23 | 23 | 20 | 11 | 2 | 80 | 34 | 72 |
| Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication | — | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 30 | 29 | 27 |
| Distributive Trades | 5 | 117 | 107 | 108 | 52 | 8 | 397 | 38 | 373 |
| Food and Drink—Retail | 2 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 14 | 1 | 116 | 42 | 106 |
| Non-Food Goods—Wholesale | — | 12 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 36 | 36 | 33 |
| Non-Food Goods—Retail | 3 | 57 | 52 | 53 | 25 | 4 | 194 | 38 | 178 |
| Insurance, Banking and Finance | 1 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 51 | 31 | 46 |
| Public Administration and Defence | — | 30 | 41 | 53 | 35 | 7 | 166 | 43 | 167 |
| National Government Service | — | 17 | 14 | 21 | 15 | 4 | 71 | 38 | 68 |
| Local Government Service | — | 13 | 27 | 32 | 20 | 3 | 95 | 47 | 99 |
| Professional Services | 2 | 62 | 94 | 120 | 62 | 12 | 352 | 37 | 338 |
| Education | — | 21 | 45 | 64 | 33 | 7 | 170 | 44 | 164 |
| Medical and Dental Services | 1 | 28 | 41 | 46 | 24 | 4 | 144 | 34 | 137 |
| Miscellaneous Services | 3 | 88 | 156 | 189 | 123 | 29 | 588 | 49 | 568 |
| Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, etc. | — | 9 | 13 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 44 | 58 | 41 |
| Catering, Hotels, etc. | 1 | 38 | 79 | 97 | 59 | 13 | 287 | 58 | 270 |
| Laundries | 1 | 13 | 18 | 17 | 9 | 2 | 60 | 52 | 60 |
| Private Domestic Service (Resident) | — | 2 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 22 | 14 | 22 |
| Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) | — | 9 | 25 | 36 | 31 | 7 | 108 | 51 | 107 |
| Other Services (ZSX)* | — | 5 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 26 | 48 | 25 |
| Grand Total | 30 | 730 | 830 | 900 | 490 | 90 | 3,070 | 43 | 2,870 |

* The figures on this line relate only to the industry group 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 278 to 293.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during June by 11,000 (—20,000 males and +9,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,141,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 14,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 52,000, and other industries and services an increase of 27,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 47,000 from 23,483,000 to 23,436,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain fell from 440,054 to 393,464 between 16th June and 14th July. There was a fall of 13,144 in the case of males and 33,446 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 July at 129. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £73,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 324,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the general printing industry, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, and carpet manufacture.

Retail Prices

At 15th July, 1952, the retail prices index was 138 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 17th June, compared with 126 at 17th July, 1951.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during July in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was nearly 38,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 277,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 98, and, in addition, 27 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of workers employed in motor car manufacture at Dagenham.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS FOR INDUSTRY

Articles published in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1951 (page 352), 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 further information about schemes of this nature. A survey of the arrangements which have been made for the recruitment and training of young people in certain industries is now being undertaken through the Youth Employment Service to ascertain how effectively the agreements made by the national organisations are operating. The industries concerned are engineering, printing, motor vehicle retail and repairing, boot and shoe manufacture, rural blacksmithing and farriery, and iron and steel.

Fish Hook Making Industry

An apprenticeship scheme for training in the fish hook making industry has been agreed by the Joint Industrial Council on which the Association of Fish Hook Makers, the National Association of Brass and Metal Mechanics and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers are represented. The Joint Industrial Council have appointed a joint sub-committee to administer and supervise the scheme. The sub-committee will consult the Youth Employment Service on the industrial requirements of young workers, and the Education Authority about the provision of an approved part-time educational course. The age of entry into apprenticeship will be 16 years and the period of apprenticeship will be four years. Employers will permit apprentices up to the age of 18 years to attend an approved course of part-time education on one full day or two half-days each week without loss of pay. Apprentices will be encouraged to attend evening classes throughout the whole of their term of apprenticeship. Employers will also provide, on lines laid down by the Joint Industrial Council, systematic and progressive practical training covering a wide range of processes.

Hotel and Catering Industry—Cooks

The administration of an agreed apprenticeship scheme for cooks in the hotel and catering industry will be undertaken by the National Joint Apprenticeship Council which, through the Hotel and Catering Institute, represents employers, and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers and the National Union of Railwaymen. Where necessary, local joint apprenticeship committees will be established. The Council will be responsible for regulating the intake of apprentices under this scheme. The age of entry into apprenticeship will normally be school-leaving age, and the apprenticeship will be for a period of not less than three and not more than five years, terminating at the age of 21, although in certain cases the National Joint Apprenticeship Council will consider a reduction in the normal period of five years. The practical training given will be in accordance with agreed standards decided upon by the Council, and where desirable an apprentice may be allowed to transfer to another employer to broaden his training. During the period of apprenticeship employers will release apprentices without loss of pay for one day or two half-days each week, or for an equivalent continuous period each year, for technical training. Where no day-time courses

are available apprentices will attend suitable evening courses and employers will grant reasonable facilities for attendance at the classes. All apprentices will be required to undergo a medical examination, by a doctor appointed and paid by the employer, to establish their fitness to undertake the apprenticeship.

Radio (Manufacture)—Radio Technicians

The Radio Industry Council, which is representative of the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association, the British Radio Valve Manufacturers' Association, the Radio and Electronic Component Manufacturers' Federation, and the Radio Communication and Electronic Engineering Association, will administer a scheme of training for radio technicians. The scheme defines the scope of a radio technician's work and sets out conditions for acquiring the practical experience and attaining the standard of technical education which are necessary. Under the scheme, training will normally be commenced at age 16 (but candidates up to 17 years of age can be accepted) and will continue up to age 21. It will include progressive training through workshops, followed by a period in test departments and/or laboratories, and a final year to be spent in the laboratories or test room or on test equipment maintenance or prototype construction. Employers are to release trainees for one day or two half-days each week for attendance at the National Certificate Course in Electrical Engineering, the Internal Group Course of the City and Guilds of London Institute on Telecommunication Engineering, or such other course as may be determined by the Technical Training Committee of the Radio Industry Council in conjunction with the Ministry of Education.

Radio Servicing (England and Wales)

An approved apprenticeship scheme for the radio servicing trade will be controlled by the Joint Standing Committee for the Radio Servicing Trade, which represents the Radio and Television Retailers' Association Ltd., and the Guild of Radio Servicing Engineers. The arrangements provide for employers to notify the Joint Standing Committee of their intention to engage an apprentice, and specify the ratio of apprentices to skilled engineers. Normally, the age of entry into apprenticeship will be between 15 and 16 years, but older entrants up to the age of 18 can be considered. The apprenticeship will continue up to the 21st birthday. The provisions of the scheme include supervision of apprentices during their practical training by a radio servicing engineer approved for this purpose by the Joint Standing Committee. Employers will allow apprentices to attend an approved course at a Technical College for one day or two half-days each week, provided the apprentice also attends evening classes on two evenings each week. The scheme also provides for 12 days holiday with pay after 12 months' service and for payment for absence due to sickness or accident up to a maximum of 12 working days.

Sewing Needle Manufacture

A scheme for the apprenticeship of boys in the manufacture of sewing needles (hand and machine), which is concentrated in the Redditch, Worcestershire, area, has been approved by the Joint Industrial Council, on which the Needle Makers' Association, the Sewing Machine Needle Manufacturers' Association, the National Association of Brass and Metal Mechanics, and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers are represented. A joint sub-committee has been appointed by the Joint Industrial

Council to administer and supervise the scheme. The sub-committee will consult the Youth Employment Service on the industrial requirements of young workers and the Education Authority about the provision of an approved part-time educational course. Apprenticeship will commence at the age of 16 and will be for four years. Up to the age of 18 employers will allow apprentices to attend a course of part-time education at a Technical College on one full day or two half-days each week without loss of pay. Apprentices will be encouraged to attend evening classes throughout the whole term of their apprenticeship. Training, which will cover a wide range of processes, will be systematic and progressive and will conform to standards laid down by the Joint Industrial Council.

Surgical Needle Industry

A scheme of recruitment and training has been agreed by the employers in the surgical needle industry which is located in the Redditch, Worcestershire, area. The scheme is to be administered by a panel of four employers, which will co-operate with the Youth Employment Service. The Panel will be re-appointed annually. The age of entry into apprenticeship will be 15 to 18 years and the period of apprenticeship will be five years in all trades. Practical training will be given in five trades, viz., surgical needle toolmaker, bender, stamper, polisher and finisher, or grinder. In some cases the training given may comprise a combination of two trades, e.g., bender and grinder, grinder and polisher, or stamper and bender. Apprentices are required to attend suitable technical day classes for one full day or two half-days each week, and for this purpose employers agree to release the apprentices without loss of pay. The employers will also meet the cost of instruction at these classes and reasonable travelling expenses.

Slaughtering Industry (England and Wales)

A scheme of apprenticeship for training young workers in slaughtering in all its branches has been approved by the Joint Industrial Council for slaughterhouses in the meat trade. The Joint Industrial Council is representative of the Federation of Wholesale Fresh Meat Traders of Great Britain and Ireland, Home Killed Meat Association, Ltd., the Co-operative Union Ltd., the

National Federation of Meat Traders' Association, and the National Slaughtering Contractors' Association on the employers' side, and the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers and the Transport and General Workers Union on the workers' side. The scheme will be administered, developed, and operated throughout England and Wales by an Apprenticeship Council appointed by, and responsible to, the Joint Industrial Council. Area or local committees will be appointed by the Council and the Institute of Meat. The agreed arrangements provide that no apprentice shall be engaged without the approval of the Apprenticeship Council and that the ratio of apprentices shall be one to ten skilled slaughtermen. Entry will normally be at age 15, but no upper age limit has been set; the period of apprenticeship will be three years. During this period employers are to offer apprentices all reasonable facilities for training, and the trade unions undertake to pass on to apprentices who are their members the necessary knowledge and skill so as to enable them to carry out efficiently the full range of a slaughterman's duties, and to attain the recognised standard of craftsmanship. The arrangements also provide for the release of apprentices by employers without loss of pay for attendance at day or evening classes which are approved by the Apprenticeship Council in co-operation with the Institute of Meat. The Joint Industrial Council recommends that, where possible, a full-time personnel or welfare officer, or a suitable member of the existing staff with a knowledge of social work, should be appointed in each firm to undertake responsibility for the welfare of young persons.

Agriculture and Horticulture (Scotland)

The scheme of apprenticeship for dairy farming and horticulture in Scotland which was briefly described in an article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1950 (page 261), has been extended. Syllabuses of practical training for additional trades have now been agreed by the National Apprenticeship Council and apprenticeship may be served in agriculture, as a dairyman, stockman, shepherd, horseman, tractorman, pigman, or poultryman, and, in horticulture, in market gardening, the nursery trade, or commercial glass house. The length of the apprenticeship will be three years.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Over the past twelve months, the National Joint Advisory Council has held its normal four quarterly meetings and one special meeting. The Council has been principally concerned with the implications in the man-power field of the country's critical balance of payments position, the impact of the re-armament programme and the recession in the textiles industries. To facilitate consideration of these problems the Council is provided, for each of its regular meetings, with a Quarterly Bulletin. The Bulletins describe the country's general economic position, dealing with the balance of payments, current production trends, man-power changes, unemployment and short-time working in the main industries, the level of consumption and investment at home, and current trends in prices and earnings. At its meeting in July, 1952, the Council had the benefit of a report on the situation in the cotton industry by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, who had recently visited the areas affected.

On 15th May, 1952, a special meeting of the Council was addressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Chancellor discussed various problems of inflation and set out the Government's views on the need in present circumstances to restrain rises in personal incomes.

The wide range of subjects discussed by the Council during the period under review may be summarised as follows:—

Supply of Labour

At its meeting in January, 1952, the Council endorsed proposals by the Ministry that selected industries should be invited to review their recruitment and training arrangements and to consider whether:—(i) the scope of the training arrangements could be widened; (ii) the period of training could be shortened; (iii) the minimum age of entry into apprenticeship could be lowered;

(iv) the present upper age limits could be either removed or modified; (v) with intensive methods of training, workers could be trained for a wider range of employment.

The Council has since kept under review the progress being made in this matter.

Also at its meeting in January last, the Council discussed proposals which resulted in the making of the Notification of Vacancies Order (S.I. 1952 No. 136, see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 50). In July, the Council reviewed the working of the Order and agreed to an amendment regarding the advertisement of vacancies in the Press by employers. An amendment was subsequently made (see page 272).

Defence Services

The Council continued to give attention to the effects on industry of the arrangements for the refresher training of Class "Z" reservists.

The Secretary of State for War attended the January and July meetings to consult the Council on various problems arising from the making of the Home Guard Regulations, particularly the arrangements for mustering in the event of an emergency and the possibility of re-establishing special sub-units of the Home Guard in industrial undertakings.

In January, the Council recommended that employers generally should follow the Government's lead and grant, to employees who have a small allowance of annual leave, special leave when undergoing their week's hospital training as members of the National Hospital Reserve.

Statistics of Salaries

The Council further considered what action could or should be taken to compile indices of the movements in salary rates and earnings corresponding to the present indices of wage movements.

Industrial Health Services

At its meeting in July, the Council began consideration of what action might be taken following on the Report (Cmd. 8170) of the Dale Committee on Industrial Health Services (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1951, page 99).

Other Matters

Other subjects considered by the Council included (i) the operation of the Industrial Disputes Order (S.I. 1951 No. 1376); (ii) the imposition of a time-limit on the payment of lodging allowances to transferred workers. The Council agreed to this in January last; (iii) the relations between this country and the European Coal and Steel Community (Schuman Plan); (iv) spreading the industrial electricity load (Report of the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Joint Consultative Committee, dated July, 1952); (v) relaxation of the statutory regulations governing the hours of work of young persons, where the undertaking concerned was affected by electricity load-spreading schemes involving staggered hours; (vi) arrangements for, and assessment of the results of, the Conference on the Human Factor in Industry convened by the Ministry in March, 1952; (vii) extended provision in industry of facilities for education in fuel efficiency.

EARNINGS IN THE BRITISH TRANSPORT SERVICE

The Financial and Statistical Accounts for 1951 of the British Transport Commission* contain the following Statement of the average earnings of the principal groups of employees of British Railways in the week ended 21st April, 1951:—

| | Number on which Average is based | Average Earnings in Week ended 21st April, 1951 | s. d. |
|--|----------------------------------|---|-------|
| British Railways Staff | | | |
| <i>Male Adults—</i> | | | |
| Clerical | 47,964 | 160 | 9 |
| Technical | 3,119 | 186 | 9 |
| Headquarters, Divisional and District Inspectors | 1,917 | 200 | 0 |
| <i>Operating—</i> | | | |
| <i>Salaried:</i> | | | |
| Station Masters, Yardmasters, Goods Agents, etc. | 5,321 | 182 | 6 |
| Inspectors, Foremen and Supervisors | 8,323 | 187 | 0 |
| Traffic Control | 2,287 | 196 | 7 |
| <i>Conciliation:</i> | | | |
| <i>Locomotive—</i> | | | |
| Drivers | 41,079 | 185 | 6 |
| Motormen | 1,798 | 184 | 3 |
| Firemen and Assistant Motormen | 38,412 | 152 | 2 |
| Cleaners | 2,157 | 127 | 0 |
| <i>Traffic—</i> | | | |
| Guards | 23,895 | 157 | 4 |
| Signalmen | 25,695 | 162 | 4 |
| Shunters | 17,384 | 152 | 6 |
| Porters | 25,504 | 133 | 2 |
| Ticket Collectors | 3,506 | 146 | 9 |
| <i>Goods Handling—</i> | | | |
| Checkers | 10,903 | 149 | 3 |
| Porters | 20,834 | 133 | 9 |
| <i>Cartage—</i> | | | |
| Motor Drivers | 13,134 | 141 | 10 |
| Horse Drivers | 3,483 | 134 | 6 |
| <i>Locomotive Running Shed—</i> | | | |
| Boiler Washers | 1,237 | 153 | 11 |
| Coalmen | 1,807 | 160 | 10 |
| Firedroppers | 1,133 | 163 | 9 |
| Steamraisers | 1,566 | 164 | 5 |
| Shedmen | 8,041 | 141 | 0 |
| <i>Carriage and Wagon—</i> | | | |
| Service-men | 5,917 | 135 | 6 |
| Examiners | 5,020 | 157 | 1 |
| Wagon Oilers and Greasers | 1,070 | 140 | 10 |
| <i>Maintenance and Construction—</i> | | | |
| <i>Salaried:</i> | | | |
| Foremen, Inspectors and other Supervisors | 4,995 | 214 | 11 |
| <i>Conciliation:</i> | | | |
| Civil Engineering | 48,311 | 145 | 3 |
| Signal and Telecommunications | 9,260 | 163 | 0 |
| <i>Workshop:</i> | | | |
| Civil Engineering | 17,069 | 149 | 7 |
| Signal and Telecommunications | 942 | 150 | 8 |
| Locomotive | 33,781 | 169 | 1 |
| Carriage and Wagon | 35,952 | 169 | 2 |
| Locomotive Running Shed | 12,766 | 181 | 11 |
| Road Motor | 3,008 | 147 | 0 |
| Electrical | 3,120 | 160 | 11 |
| Police | 3,289 | 154 | 0 |
| <i>All Categories (exclusive of officers)</i> | | | |
| Male Adults | 517,854 | 158 | 6 |
| Male Juniors | 22,521 | 60 | 9 |
| Female Adults | 33,549 | 94 | 11 |
| Female Juniors | 2,528 | 49 | 8 |

The average earnings for principal groups of staff shown in the above statement include the total payments for work performed and cover payments for piecework, bonus schemes, overtime, Saturday afternoon, Sunday and night duty, etc. The particulars of average earnings are based on the payments made during the week ended 21st April, 1951, when the annual census of staff employed was taken.

The number of staff on which the average pay is based is an equated figure representing the number of employees paid salaries or wages in respect of the complete week. For this purpose the number of staff paid for less than the complete week is reduced appropriately to give a figure equivalent to the number of full-time employees. No adjustment, however, is made in respect of the number of part-time staff employed on jobs which are normally part-time, e.g., office cleaners. The number of staff includes all staff employed on the duties of the grade during the selected week. For example, wages staff relieving salaried supervisors on sick leave with pay are included in the supervisory group as well as the regular supervisors on sick leave.

Railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive are not included in the above figures.

The Report also contains similar Statements in respect of the principal groups of staff in the Ships and Marine Service, in Docks, Harbours and Wharves, in Inland Waterways and in the Hotels and Catering Service. For the purposes of calculating average earnings for hotels and catering staff the wage has been adjusted appropriately in those cases where the employee is supplied either with full board and lodging or with meals during the time the employee is on duty.

* Cmd. 8572. H.M. Stationery Office; price 7s. 6d. net (7s. 9d. post free).

Information relating to the Inland Waterways and to the Hotels and Catering Service is summarised below:—

| | Number on which Average is based | Average Earnings in Week ended 21st April, 1951 | s. d. |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-------|
| Inland Waterways Staff | | | |
| <i>All Categories (exclusive of officers)</i> | | | |
| Male Adults | 4,130 | 138 | 2 |
| Male Juniors | 169 | 75 | 5 |
| Female Adults | 215 | 89 | 11 |
| Female Juniors | 14 | 48 | 3 |
| Hotels and Catering Staff | | | |
| <i>All Categories (inclusive of officers)</i> | | | |
| Male Adults | 8,701 | 136 | 1 |
| Male Juniors | 1,030 | 67 | 5 |
| Female Adults | 7,300 | 87 | 8 |
| Female Juniors | 452 | 60 | 3 |

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON NIGHT BAKING

In a written answer to a question in the House of Commons on 24th July the Minister of Labour and National Service stated that the Government had given very full consideration to the recommendations made in their Report by the Committee appointed to consider the desirability of abolishing or limiting the practice of night baking in the bread baking and flour confectionery industry (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1951, page 391). The Government, he said, had decided to accept the recommendations in principle with certain modifications and would introduce legislation for the purpose at a convenient opportunity.

A fuller statement on the Government's attitude, which was circulated by the Minister in the Official Report, is reproduced below.

"The Government have given very full consideration to the recommendations of the Committee, and I should like to express their thanks to the Committee for making a most careful and valuable examination of the problem. In reaching a decision on this matter, the Government have also taken careful account of the comments which all sides of the baking industry have furnished on the Committee's proposals.

"The House will be aware that the abolition of night baking is a problem of a very long standing and has been the subject of two inquiries since 1919, neither of which led to a solution. While only a minority of baking operatives are engaged on night work and only 14,000–17,000 operatives work permanently at night, the Government recognise that these workers, particularly the latter, suffer certain hardship which if possible ought to be alleviated.

"The recommendations of the Rees Committee, which were unanimous, represent a compromise between the extremes of total abolition of night work and the continuance of the present system. They have the advantage of flexibility and take account of the differing needs of the various sections of the baking industry. The Government believe that the adoption of the recommendations would remove the worst hardships arising from continuous night work, and that given goodwill they could for the most part be made to work without detriment to this important industry or to the public which it serves.

"The Government therefore accept the recommendations in principle and, subject to the requirements of the legislative programme, will introduce legislation at a convenient opportunity to give effect to them with certain modifications.

"They propose that this legislation should apply to the whole of Great Britain. Where, however, an effective voluntary national agreement exists between the two sides of the baking industry, the terms of which, in the view of the Minister of Labour, eliminate the need for legislative restriction of night baking so far as the parties to that agreement are concerned, provision will be made to exempt those parties from the scope of the legislation. This will both render the application of the legislation unnecessary where there is effective agreement and will also, it is hoped, stimulate the conclusion of effective voluntary agreements where none now exists.

"The Government also think it essential to give the industry sufficient time to prepare for the changes which legislation will entail. The Committee proposed an interval of two years between the passing of legislation and its coming into force. The Government appreciate that this period may not be enough and the proposed legislation will therefore allow it to be extended to three years if necessary.

"In addition, the Government recognise that the recommendations may cause some difficulties for three-shift plant bakeries. They are therefore prepared to discuss with both sides of the industry the desirability of a modification of the recommendations which would meet the position of this type of bakery without derogating from the basic principle that no baker should work at night more than half his time. They will also be very ready to receive the views of the industry when they come to draft the detailed provisions of the proposed legislation.

"In addition to these exceptions, the Government will, of

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course, give effect to all the exemptions proposed by the Committee. This will mean, *inter alia*, that master bakers will be excluded from the scope of the legislation.

"The Government in taking this decision are making a sincere effort to dispose once and for all of a problem which has occupied this House on many occasions in the past, and which has done much to hinder the development of really satisfactory relationships in the baking industry. It is, therefore, their earnest hope that both sides of the industry will co-operate fully in the steps which they propose to take".

NOTIFICATION OF VACANCIES (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1952

On 28th July the Minister of Labour and National Service made the Notification of Vacancies (Amendment) Order, 1952, which came into operation on 11th August.

Under the Notification of Vacancies Order, 1952 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for February, page 50), employers are permitted to advertise for workers only if it is stated in the advertisement that applications must be made to a local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service or to a scheduled employment agency. This provision is altered by the present Order, which requires that any such advertisement must contain or be prefaced by a statement to the effect that the engagement must be made through a local office or a scheduled employment agency. Employers may now, therefore, advertise and interview applicants without prior reference to a local office, provided the actual engagement is made through a local office or scheduled employment agency.

Copies of the amending Order (S.I. 1952 No. 1402) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

WOMEN'S CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Minister of Labour and National Service has reappointed the Women's Consultative Committee and has given it new terms of reference. They are: "To advise the Minister of Labour and National Service on questions of employment policy relating to women".

The original Women's Consultative Committee was formed in March, 1941, to advise the Minister of Labour and National Service on questions affecting the recruiting and registration of women, and on the best methods of securing their services for the war effort. After the war this Committee was dissolved, but it was reappointed in October, 1945 (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1945, page 193), to advise the Minister on questions relating to the resettlement of women in civilian life.

Appointments to the new Committee have been made for a period of three years. The Committee will normally meet quarterly each year under the chairmanship of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The members of the Committee are: Miss Alice Bacon, M.P.; The Viscountess Davidson, D.B.E., M.P.; Miss B. Anne Godwin, O.B.E.; Miss F. G. Goodall, O.B.E.; Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E.; Dame Caroline Haslett, D.B.E., J.P.; Miss Margaret Herbinson, M.P.; Councillor Miss Joyce Marsh; Mrs. C. R. Morris; Miss Eirwen Owen, O.B.E.; Miss Mary Sutherland, C.B.E., J.P.; Miss Irene Ward, C.B.E., J.P., M.P. Miss Dorothy Elliot, C.B.E., J.P. (Chairman of the National Institute of Houseworkers) is also associated with the Committee.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES

On 30th July the Minister of Labour and National Service announced in the House of Commons that he had received the award of the Board of Arbitration which was set up under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine a difference between the Durham County Council and the Joint Emergency Committee of the Professions (*see* last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 236). The difference arose over the County Council's regulation that applications for extended sick pay must be made by or through a trade union or other appropriate organisation.

At the time the dispute was reported to the Minister of Labour and National Service notices had been handed in on behalf of 4,000 teachers. As a result of discussions initiated by the Minister after consultation with the Minister of Education, agreement was reached to refer the dispute to arbitration, and the notices were withdrawn. The parties bound themselves to accept the award of the Board of Arbitration. In the agreed terms of reference it was stated that the parties accepted that professional employees of the Council represented by the Joint Emergency Committee should not, as a condition of employment, be required to belong to a trade union or professional organisation; and the Board was asked to determine: "(1) whether the present regulations of the Council governing the making of applications for extended sick pay are in conflict with the principle of voluntary membership of a trade union or professional organisation and should therefore be withdrawn; or (2) whether the regulations are made in the proper exercise of the discretion vested in the Council in the granting of extended sick pay and are not in conflict with the principle of voluntary membership of a trade union or professional organisation."

The parties were heard in London on Tuesday, 15th July. The Board consisted of Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C. (Chairman),

Professor D. T. Jack, C.B.E., M.A., J.P., and Mr. J. W. Bowen, C.B.E., J.P. The Board awarded as follows:—"We have carefully considered the statements and submissions made on behalf of the parties and, upon the first question referred to us, we find and so award that insofar as the present Regulations governing the making of applications for extended sick pay require that such applications shall be made through a 'trade union or other appropriate organisation' they are in conflict with the principle of voluntary membership of a trade union or professional organisation and should be withdrawn. In view of our above award, the necessity for us to deal with the second and alternative question submitted to us does not arise."

REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 6th September. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st October, 1934, and 31st December, 1934, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they are apprentices or are training for professional qualifications or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men if born within the dates specified above must register on the prescribed date.

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

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

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

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

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

The last registration this year will be on 6th December, when men born between 1st January and 31st March, 1935, will register.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

At 31st March, 1951, there were 70 workshops for the blind approved by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the arrangements made with Local Authorities for the training and employment of blind persons (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1948, page 378). Of these workshops 21 were managed directly by Local Authorities and 49 by voluntary organisations acting on behalf of Local Authorities. During the year ended 31st March, 1951, Local Authorities expended the sum of approximately £595,000 on the provision of employment for some 3,983 workers. The amount of grant payable by the Ministry in respect of this expenditure was approximately £290,000.

The cost to the Ministry of Labour and National Service of providing training for 383 adult blind persons in workshops for the blind during the year ended 31st March, 1951, totalled about £107,000. An analysis of the accounts of workshops for the blind for the same year shows that the value of goods made by the blind workers totalled about £1,773,000, compared with £1,500,000 during the previous 12 months (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1951, page 271).

TRAINING FOR MANAGEMENT IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

The Building Apprenticeship and Training Council has submitted to the Minister of Works a Special Report entitled "Building: Training for Management", which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

The Report summarises and examines existing training facilities, including university degree courses, full-time National Diploma courses, part-time National Certificate courses, management courses, general foremanship courses, and other training schemes. Courses for a university degree in Building are provided at Manchester and, it is stated, these courses have proved successful and students readily find posts in the industry. Manchester is, however, the only university which has established a Department of Building and the output of graduates specially trained for the industry cannot increase materially in the near future. The number of students in National Diploma courses, which cover substantially the same ground as degree courses, has greatly increased since the end of the war. In March, 1951, there were courses of full-time study for the

Higher and/or Ordinary National Diploma at 16 technical colleges in England and Wales and two in Scotland. A total of 426 awards of the Higher National Diploma were made in the six post-war years 1945 to 1950, compared with only 79 in the nine years 1932 to 1940. Part-time courses for Ordinary and Higher National Certificates in Building are held at over 200 colleges. A number of courses in general foremanship have been established in recent years; classes or discussion groups for foremen in the building industry are now provided by nearly 50 technical colleges and general foremanship training is kept under review by a Standing Committee of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers set up in 1950. It is too early, the Report says, to say how effective these courses are. Schemes of training for management and courses for potential managers have not been successfully established, but the Licentiate Discussion Clubs of the Institute of Builders in London and a few other big cities are doing useful work.

The Report recommends: (1) That the widest publicity be given by all concerned to the present facilities for higher training in the industry, and to the value to employers of persons with recognised qualifications; (2) that employers encourage employees to pursue their technical training to the full extent of their capacity, and make it known that both technical and administrative training and practical experience are considered when making appointments to technical and administrative positions; (3) that employers' organisations should ensure the widest possible understanding among their members as to the best way in which students from University Degree and National Diploma Courses can enter the industry, and that recruitment from these courses should be actively encouraged; (4) that full support be given by the industry to the existing arrangements of Local Education Authorities for courses of training in general foremanship; (5) that the development of management studies should be pressed forward energetically by the industry as has been done for general foremanship studies; (6) that employers should encourage suitable employees who have carried their studies to Higher National Certificate or Diploma level to proceed to Licentiate and Associateship of the Institute of Builders, and should give due weight to this qualification when making appointments to the higher technical and administrative posts. Study for similar qualifications awarded by other examining bodies should be encouraged in appropriate cases.

The Report is followed by appendices which give a list of 18 Colleges providing courses for Ordinary and/or Higher National Diploma in England and Wales and comparable courses in Scotland, at 31st March, 1951; and Tables showing the numbers of students following part-time courses for Ordinary and Higher National Certificates in Building in the years 1948 to 1950, the type of preliminary education they had received, and their occupations on entering the final year of the course.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Factories (Cotton Shuttles) Special Regulations, 1952

On 8th August the Minister of Labour and National Service made Regulations under the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, entitled The Factories (Cotton Shuttles) Special Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1495), which come into force on 1st November, 1952.

These Regulations are based on an agreement between representatives of employers' and workers' organisations. They provide (1) that two years and six months after the making of the Regulations mouth suction shuttles which have not previously been used shall not be taken into use in cotton cloth factories, and (2) that six years after the making of the Regulations only non-suction shuttles shall be used. There are provisions for exemption on grounds of impracticability for certain kinds of cloth.

Copies of the Regulations may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

Report of Principal Electrical Inspector of Mines for 1950

The Report of H.M. Principal Electrical Inspector of Mines for the year 1950 has been presented to the Minister of Fuel and Power and published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net (1s. 7½d. post free).

During the year 1950, H.M. Electrical Inspectors made 1,367 inspections at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, of which 719 were surface inspections and 648 were underground. In addition, 25 inspections were made at metalliferous mines and 985 at quarries. The number of inspections at quarries included visits to opencast coal sites, of which 197 were made before 1st June, the date on which these places became subject to the requirements of the Quarries General Regulations (Electricity) 1938, and 95 were made after that date. At a number of these coal quarries, the Report states, the electrical installations were not in complete compliance with the requirements of certain of the Regulations and exemptions were granted to regularise the position.

At 30th June, 1950, the total horse-power of electric motors in use for all purposes at mines under the Coal Mines Act was 3,070,625. The total number of motors in use was 92,499.

Five persons received fatal injuries and 67 were seriously injured during the year as the result of accidents arising from the use of electricity at all mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. The comparable figures for the previous year were one and 68 respectively. In addition, 17 dangerous occurrences were reported during 1950. Of those persons fatally injured, four were working underground at the time of the accidents and one at the surface, and of those seriously injured 50 were working underground and

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17 at the surface. Most of the injuries were due to electric shock and/or burns. Included in the number of persons seriously injured were 31 electricians, the same number as in 1949.

In commenting generally on the causes of accidents and dangerous occurrences during the year, the Report draws attention to the considerable number of old type switchboards in use which afford no effective protection to the operator. Electricians and switchboard attendants may have to work near live parts and the remedy lies in the replacement of old boards by modern switchgear.

POPULATION CENSUS, 1951: ONE PER CENT. SAMPLE TABLES

A report entitled "Census 1951, Great Britain: One per cent. sample tables, Part I" has been laid before Parliament and published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 17s. 6d. net, 17s. 11d. post free). Preliminary Reports by the Registrars General giving provisional population figures, based on summaries supplied by the local census officers immediately after the taking of the census, were published in July, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1951, page 314).

The present report, together with Part II, which is to be issued in the course of the next few months, represents the results of the decision of the Registrars General of England and Wales and of Scotland to isolate and analyse a small sample of the total records collected throughout the respective countries at the Census of 8th April, 1951, and to issue the results in a joint publication well in advance of the time by which their own separate reports dealing with the full census returns would normally be available. The sample comprised one per cent. of all the schedules completed for private households and one per cent. of the entries for all persons enumerated

Reference is also made to the number of fires associated with the use of defective braking devices on conveyors, and to the great risk of shock arising from the use of unscreened flexible cables for coal-cutters and conveyors. Unscreened cables are, however, rapidly being replaced by screened cables and the number in use fell from 4,121 in 1943 to 230 in 1950.

The Report includes descriptions of a number of the fatal and non-fatal accidents which occurred in 1950, and analytical and comparative Tables for 1950 and earlier years.

in large institutions and other non-private households. Part I of the Sample Report now published contains sections giving figures of the distribution of the population by age and marital condition, occupations, industries, and of the housing of private households. Part II will contain sections relating to the heads of private households, the composition of private households, the population enumerated in institutions, hotels, etc., education, birthplace and nationality, fertility, Welsh and Gaelic languages, and a supplementary section giving some of the more important information for sub-divisions of the seven "conurbations" recognised for purposes of statistical analysis (Greater London, South-East Lancashire, West Midlands, West Yorkshire, Merseyside, Tyneside, and Central Clydeside).

The introduction to the report indicates the limits of accuracy which could be attained on the basis of the sample taken. National, rather than local, information is given. For figures in respect of areas with comparatively small populations, it is stated, the main census reports, which are in course of preparation, must be awaited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Review of Provisions for Crediting Contributions during Courses of Full-Time Training

The Minister of National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee "to review the conditions under which a person who enters on a course of full-time training after a period of employment or self-employment is excused from liability to pay National Insurance contributions for the period of that course and is awarded credits for that period".

Under the National Insurance (Contributions) Regulations, 1948, persons taking courses of training of a technical or vocational nature are, if the course is approved by the Minister of National Insurance for the purpose, granted credits for the duration of the course provided that in general at least 104 contributions for employment had been paid or credited in the three years preceding the commencement of the course. The Minister of National Insurance now wishes the Committee to consider how these provisions for credits are working in practice, and whether any alterations in the conditions should be made.

The Committee will take into consideration representations from interested organisations and persons. Representations should be in writing and should be sent to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 30 Euston Square, London, N.W.1. before Wednesday, 29th October.

Review of Benefit Payable to Hospital In-Patients

In May the Minister of National Insurance asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to review, in the light of changes in the cost of living and other relevant circumstances, the amounts specified in Part II of the National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Regulations, 1949, by which the benefits of persons in receipt of free in-patient treatment in hospital or similar institution are to be reduced at the end of the first eight weeks and of the first fifty-two weeks of that treatment (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 167). The Committee's Report has now been presented to Parliament by the Minister of National Insurance and has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8600), price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

In their Report the Committee summarise briefly the main principles recommended in their earlier Report and incorporated in the Hospital In-Patients Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1949, page 270). They reaffirm the principle that there should not be double provision under the public social services for the same contingency. Since a patient while in hospital receives free maintenance in addition to treatment, it is right, the Report states, that national insurance benefits, which also include provision for maintenance, should be reduced. The Committee therefore recommend that the reduction for hospital maintenance should be increased broadly in proportion to the increases in benefit which came into operation on 24th July, or will come into operation after 29th September. The Minister of National Insurance has accepted the Committee's recommendations and a preliminary draft of regulations, entitled the National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Regulations, 1952, which would give effect to the recommendations, has been submitted to the Committee for consideration.

On 4th July, the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made, on account of urgency, the National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1290), which are in

the terms of the preliminary draft and came into operation on 10th July. These Regulations provide that after eight weeks in hospital the reduction in benefit for patients without dependants shall be increased from 10s. to 12s. 6d. weekly, and for patients with dependants from 5s. to 6s. 6d. weekly. They also provide that after a period of 12 months in hospital the weekly amount of pocket money allowed to ordinary patients, with or without dependants, shall be increased from 5s. to 6s. 6d., and to patients suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from 10s. to 11s. 6d. Provision is also made for the weekly instalment by which resettlement benefit is paid to be increased from £2 to £2 10s.

Copies of the Preliminary Draft Regulations and of the Provisional Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free) and 3d. net (4½d. post free), respectively.

Proposed Further Changes in Benefits for Hospital In-Patients

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1952.

The Regulations now proposed amend the National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Regulations, 1949, and provide that any time spent in hospital as a serving member of H.M. Forces is to be disregarded in calculating the periods after which the National Insurance benefits of hospital patients are reduced. In addition, it is proposed that benefit shall not be reduced because the patient's husband or wife is absent from Great Britain specifically for the treatment of an illness which began before he or she left the country. The draft Regulations also set out in more detail the types of accommodation, residence in which may affect the rate of benefit payable during a subsequent period in hospital, and limit the amount of "resettlement" benefit which may accumulate against discharge after a second period in hospital.

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

Determination of Claims and Questions

On 9th July the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1952. The preliminary draft of these Regulations was submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 128) and was approved by them in their Report, which has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 237.

The Regulations now made, which came into operation on 16th July, reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft and revoke and replace the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Provisional Amendment Regulations, 1952. They provide that any increase on account of unemployment, of an allowance awarded under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951, shall be taken into account under regulation 21 of the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1948, in the same manner as benefit awarded under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, is, on any review or appeal, at present taken into account under that regulation.

Copies of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee, and of the Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 1310) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (4½d. post free).

Amendment to the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952

On 8th July the Minister of National Insurance, with the consent of the Treasury, made the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit (Amendment) Scheme, 1952. This Scheme amends the provisions of the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 93), relating to the amount of the increase of an allowance in respect of a wife. In accordance with the provisions of the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951, under which the Scheme is made, this increase is required to be an amount equal to the increase which "would be payable under Section 18" of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. The existing Scheme specifies the figure of 16s. which is that mentioned in the 1946 Act. The present amendment brings the wording of the Scheme into line with that of the 1951 Act, and ensures that the required relationship will be maintained even if the Industrial Injuries rate is changed by future legislation.

Copies of the Scheme (S.I. 1952 No. 1301) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

Credits of Contributions for Weeks of Unemployment which include Customary Holidays

On 23rd July the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1393). The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 204), and was approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paper No. 255.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Fourth Session of the Metal Trades Committee

The Fourth Session of the Metal Trades Committee was held in Geneva from 21st April to 2nd May (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 169). Nineteen countries were represented at the session. The United Nations and the World Health Organisation sent representatives, and observers attended from a number of interested non-governmental organisations. In accordance with normal practice in the International Labour Organisation, the session was attended by representatives of Governments, employers and workers.

The agenda of the session comprised:—

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

(2) Human relations in metal working plants.

(3) Factors affecting productivity in the metal trades.

The Committee set up three Sub-Committees for the separate discussion of particular questions. One Sub-Committee dealt with human relations, a second with productivity in the metal trades, and a third considered the effect given to the conclusions adopted by previous sessions.

The Sub-Committee dealing with human relations first held a general discussion covering the broad aspects of the subject. It then considered general principles upon which human relations in the metal working trades should be based. A Resolution was adopted, stressing the desirability of seeking all methods of bringing about a high standard of human relations and inviting employers' and workers' organisations to take account of a number of recommendations and suggestions on the subject. After further discussion, a list of detailed points for the guidance of employers and workers was drawn up. These points were adopted by the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee also passed a Resolution inviting the Governing Body to consider proposing the subject of human relations in industry generally for discussion at an early session of the International Labour Conference.

The Sub-Committee on productivity, while recognising the often predominant influence on productivity of other factors, restricted its discussion, for practical reasons, to points concerning labour and its utilisation and to factors affecting attitudes of employers and workers towards higher productivity. The conclusions of the Sub-Committee were embodied in a comprehensive Resolution on productivity in the metal trades. The Resolution invited the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to draw the attention of Governments and employers and workers to the desirability of increasing productivity in the metal industries. Particular attention is drawn to a number of measures set forth under the three headings:—"Co-operation between employers and workers", "Protection of the interests of displaced workers", and "Measures to promote the most productive utilisation of labour".

The Sub-Committee dealing with action taken on the conclusions of previous sessions discussed the information provided by the various countries on the Resolutions of previous sessions. A Resolution was adopted inviting the Governing Body to draw the attention of Governments to the need for action to expedite and make more effective the procedure for dealing with the Resolutions of the Committee.

The reports and conclusions put forward by the three Sub-Committees were adopted by the Metal Trades Committee.

The Committee also adopted a number of other Resolutions, most of which dealt with proposals for the Fifth Session of the Metal Trades Committee. One Resolution was concerned with the date

The new Regulations reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft and revoke and replace the National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1952. They amend the principal regulations so as to provide that certain days of recognised or customary holiday shall be days of unemployment for the purpose of the provisions relating to exception from liability to pay, and the crediting of, contributions under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

Copies of the Report and of the Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (4½d. post free).

Payment of Maternity Benefit to Certain Persons Resident Abroad

On 25th July the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1952. The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 204) and was approved by them in their Report, which has been published as House of Commons Paper No. 278.

The new Regulations, which came into operation on 1st August, reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft and amend the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Regulations, 1948, by providing new conditions under which a woman confined outside Great Britain, the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands, may be paid maternity grant and attendance allowance. They revoke and replace the National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1952.

Copies of the Report and of the Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 1407) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each (4½d. post free).

Fourth Session of the Iron and Steel Committee

The Fourth Session of the Iron and Steel Committee was held in Geneva from 5th to 27th May (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 169). Fifteen countries were represented at the Session. The United Nations and the World Health Organisation sent representatives, and observers attended from a number of interested non-governmental organisations. In accordance with the normal practice of the International Labour Organisation, the Session was attended by representatives of Governments, employers and workers.

The conclusions of the Committee will come before the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which will decide what action should be taken on them.

Fourth Session of the Iron and Steel Committee

The Fourth Session of the Iron and Steel Committee was held in Geneva from 5th to 27th May (see the issue of this GAZETTE for May, page 169). Fifteen countries were represented at the Session. The United Nations and the World Health Organisation sent representatives, and observers attended from a number of interested non-governmental organisations. In accordance with the normal practice of the International Labour Organisation, the Session was attended by representatives of Governments, employers and workers.

The agenda of the Session comprised:—

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

2. Vocational training and promotion in the iron and steel industry.

3. Welfare services in the iron and steel industry.

The Committee set up three Sub-Committees for the separate discussion of particular questions. One Sub-Committee dealt with vocational training and promotion, a second with welfare, and a third considered the effect given to the conclusions adopted by previous sessions; a Working Party was also set up on statistics.

The Sub-Committee dealing with vocational training and promotion considered successively two working documents submitted by the employers' members and workers' members as a basis for discussion. On the question of vocational training, the conclusions of the Sub-Committee were embodied in a Resolution. This Resolution noted the general principles which should govern vocational training and gave, in broad outlines, methods which should be adopted in the training of young persons, and also in training adults. It further asked the International Labour Office to continue the collection and publication of information on vocational training in the iron and steel industry, and asked for information about the methods of up-grading practised in different countries. On the question of advancement to more responsible and highly paid positions in a team of workers in a steel works and promotion to posts involving supervision of other workers, an agreed view was not possible, and the Sub-Committee confined itself to recording the views exchanged between the employers and workers.

The Sub-Committee on welfare engaged in a general discussion on the subject, which resulted in the adoption of two Resolutions. The first, a general resolution covering welfare, invited the Governing Body to draw the attention of Governments to a number of points dealing with the provision of welfare facilities. The second Resolution suggested inclusion of the question of pensions on the agenda of the Fifth Session of the Iron and Steel Committee.

The Sub-Committee dealing with action taken on the conclusions adopted at previous sessions discussed the information provided by the various countries on the Resolutions of previous sessions

A Resolution was adopted inviting the Governing Body to draw the attention of Governments to the need for action to expedite and make more effective the procedure for dealing with the Resolutions of the Committee.

The Working Party on statistics examined a report prepared by the International Labour Office as a supplementary report to item 1(b) on the agenda. Among other things, the Working Party adopted the standard definition of the iron and steel industries as given in the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities. It also decided upon the tables to be used for the collection of international statistics on the iron and steel industry and the frequency at which information should be made available.

The Reports and conclusions adopted by the three Sub-Committees and by the Working Party on statistics were adopted, with certain minor amendments, by the Iron and Steel Committee.

The Committee also adopted a number of other Resolutions

dealing with such matters as the appointment of delegates to the Committee in sufficient time to allow for adequate preparation; the circulation of the conclusions of the Committee to under-developed countries in Asia and the Far East, and in Latin America, and the preparation of a preliminary study of the conditions of employment of workers in the iron and steel industry in these countries, with a view to placing conditions of employment in the economically under-developed countries on the agenda of a future session; the study of measures to maintain a high level of employment in the iron and steel industry; co-operation with the European Coal and Steel Community and the examination of its repercussions on the employment and living standards of the workers concerned; and the inclusion of the question of human relations in the agenda of the next session of the Committee.

The conclusions of the Committee will come before the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, which will decide what action should be taken on them.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada in 1951

An article published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the April issue of *The Labour Gazette* contains preliminary statistics of fatal industrial accidents in Canada reported in 1951. The accidents recorded are those which involved persons gainfully employed and which occurred during the course of, or arose out of, their employment. The statistics, which also include deaths from industrial diseases, are compiled annually from reports received from the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other official sources, supplemented by press reports. For those industries not covered by workmen's compensation legislation, e.g., agriculture, fishing and trapping and certain service groups, for which press reports only were available, the information may be less complete than for the remainder.

The total number of deaths from industrial accidents and industrial diseases recorded during 1951 was 1,403, compared with 1,277 (revised figure) in the previous year. Seventeen of the accidents in 1951 caused the death of three or more persons in each case. The total number of both fatal and non-fatal accidents reported by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards increased from 415,170 (revised figure) in 1950 to 454,690 in 1951.

Of the total number of deaths, 513 were caused by accidents involving moving trains, vehicles, etc., and, of these, 279 occurred in connection with automobiles and other power vehicles and implements. Industrial diseases, strain, etc., were responsible for 153 deaths. Falls of persons accounted for 164 fatalities and falling objects for 203, of which 77 occurred in the logging industry. Dangerous substances caused 157 deaths, including 60 resulting from electrocution.

The industry groups in which the largest number of fatal accidents occurred were transportation (including storage and communications) and manufacturing, which accounted for 17.2 and 16.5 per cent. respectively of the total number of fatalities. Compared with 1950, most industries showed an increase in the numbers of fatal accidents, but in manufacturing there was a decrease from 247 in 1950 to 231 in 1951.

Most of the fatal industrial accidents occurred in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. In Ontario, 478 fatalities were recorded, of which 101 occurred in manufacturing, 81 in transportation and 63 in the construction industry. In Quebec, there were 309 fatalities, including 58 in each of the manufacturing and construction industries and 51 in transportation. In British Columbia the number of deaths reported was 290, of which 76 occurred in the logging industry.

Work Injuries in the United States in 1951

Preliminary estimates of the number of work injuries in the United States of America during 1951 were published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in an article in the March issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. The estimates relate to "disabling work injuries" which are defined so as to include temporary as well as permanent incapacity for work if the incapacity lasts for at least one working day after the day of injury.

The Bureau estimate that the number of disabling work injuries during 1951 was 2.1 million, an increase of nine per cent. above the estimated figure for 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1951, page 392). This increase is attributed partly to higher employment and more hours of exposure to industrial hazards; but a greater rise in work injuries than in employment indicated, it is stated, that there was an increase in the actual rate of injury.

Of the total number of disabling work injuries, about 16,000 resulted in death and 91,000 caused a permanent disability. Included among the permanently disabled were about 1,600 persons who were completely incapacitated for any further gainful occupation. The great majority (about 95 per cent.) of total estimated injuries were temporary injuries from which the workers recovered without any permanent ill effects.

It is estimated that at least 42 million man-days, or the equivalent of one year's full-time employment for 140,000 workers, were lost in consequence of work injuries in 1951. If allowance is made for the future effects of the deaths and permanent disabilities, the total economic loss amounted to over 219 million man-days, or the equivalent of one year's full-time employment for 730,000 workers.

In manufacturing industries, increased employment, longer working hours, and higher injury rates combined to bring about an increase of 20 per cent. in the number of work injuries during the year. The total number of hours worked by all employees in manufacturing rose by about eight per cent. above the figure for 1950. The upward trend in injury rates which was observed in 1950 continued into 1951, but the rate of increase was not as great as in 1950. A substantial rise in the number of injuries was also shown in the estimates for the trade and construction industry groups, and the total for both these groups combined was 14 per cent. above the estimate for 1950. In the mining and quarrying industries there was an increase of four per cent. in the total number of injuries compared with 1950; the number of fatalities increased by 20 per cent. There was an increase of about five per cent. in the number of injuries in the transportation group of industries and the injury rate was somewhat higher. Allowing for a higher level of employment in 1951 than in 1950, the net rise in the injury rate among railway employees was estimated at about four per cent. The article states that the public utilities group alone showed marked improvement in its safety record for the year. In the telephone and electric and gas utilities industries a decrease of 12 per cent. was shown in the number of work injuries, despite a slight increase in employment. A small rise, of about four per cent., occurred in the service, government, and miscellaneous group of industries.

Earnings in Non-ferrous Foundries in the United States, August, 1951

The United States Department of Labor have published in the April issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* an article summarising the results of a survey of earnings in non-ferrous foundries in August, 1951. The survey was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and covered foundries employing eight or more workers, producing principally non-ferrous castings. Foundries using chiefly die-casting methods and foundries of establishments whose primary manufactures were products other than castings were excluded. The establishments surveyed employed approximately 42,500 workers, and produced mainly aluminium, magnesium, or brass and bronze castings for the aircraft, machine tools, electronics or transportation industries. For the purpose of the survey, each foundry was classified according to the type of metal or alloy which formed the major part of its output. In more than half of the foundries this was found to be brass or bronze castings. The data of earnings exclude extra payments for overtime and night work.

Average hourly earnings in August, 1951, were 1.58 dollars, compared with 1.03 dollars in January, 1945, when the last survey in the industry was made. During the period between the two surveys, the level of wages in non-ferrous foundries remained, the article states, slightly above the level in manufacturing industries as a whole. About one-fifth of the workers in the industry were paid incentive rates and, where comparisons could be made, these workers generally averaged considerably higher weekly earnings than those employed on a time-rate basis.

The majority of production workers were employed on a 40-hour week, but as a result of expansion in defence production establishments employing about one-quarter of the workers in the industry were working a week of more than 40 hours. Late shifts were worked by about one out of seven foundry employees, and a premium rate was paid to most of these workers. Holidays for production workers were usually granted on the basis of one week's annual paid holiday after one year's service and two weeks after five years' service, and in addition six paid public holidays a year. Insurance or pension plans, financed at least partially by the

employers, were in operation in establishments employing two-thirds of the production workers. These plans included life insurance, hospital assistance and health insurance.

The Table below gives the average hourly earnings in August, 1951, for certain selected occupations and regions.

| Occupation | United States* | New England | Middle Atlantic | Great Lakes | Middle West | Pacific |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Chippers and Grinders | \$ 1.42 | \$ 1.26 | \$ 1.37 | \$ 1.49 | \$ 1.28 | \$ 1.49 |
| Coremakers, hand | 1.80 | 1.68 | 1.73 | 1.87 | 1.65 | 1.83 |
| machine | 1.73 | 1.67 | 1.70 | 1.77 | 1.58 | 1.82 |
| Moulders, floor | 1.91 | 1.82 | 1.87 | 1.97 | 1.70 | 1.95 |
| hand, bench | 1.77 | 1.72 | 1.79 | 1.78 | 1.57 | 1.93 |
| machine | 1.84 | 1.78 | 1.70 | 1.89 | 1.69 | 1.93 |
| Patternmakers, metal | 2.43 | 1.87 | 1.77 | 2.51 | — | 2.54 |
| wood | 2.40 | 2.09 | 1.97 | 2.45 | 2.01 | 2.50 |
| Shake-out men | 1.33 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.39 | 1.26 | 1.39 |
| Truckers, hand | 1.42 | — | 1.16 | 1.46 | — | 1.45 |
| power | 1.54 | — | 1.42 | 1.60 | 1.28 | 1.46 |

Earnings and Working Hours in the United States Furniture Industry, August, 1951

The results of an enquiry, made in August, 1951, into earnings in the wood furniture industry in the United States have been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the March issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*. The enquiry covered establishments employing 21 or more workers engaged in the manufacture of wooden cabinets for radio and television receivers and sewing machines, and wooden office furniture. Approximately 39,000 workers were employed in the establishments included in the survey in the ten areas studied.

The next Table shows the average hourly earnings of all production workers and of those in certain occupations in the wood furniture manufacturing industry in August, 1951. Extra payments for overtime and night work were excluded from the enquiry.

In eight of the ten areas studied, hourly earnings increased by, on an average, from 3 to 12 cents between October, 1950, and August, 1951. Average hourly earnings of individual jobs varied widely from one area to another; the earnings of furniture packers, for example, ranged from 92 cents to 1.51 dollars. The highest averages

* Includes data for regions not shown separately.

shown were, in the Southern areas and in Los Angeles, for maintenance men and hand shapers who set up their machines and in the Great Lakes areas and in Jamestown, New York, for assemblers and sprayers.

| Occupation | Chicago, Ill. | Grand Rapids, Mich. | Jamestown, N.Y. | Los Angeles, Cal. | Winston-Salem, High Point, N.C. |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| All Workers | \$ 1.37 | \$ 1.37 | \$ 1.34 | \$ 1.54 | \$ 0.99 |
| Men | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.39 | 1.55 | 1.00 |
| Women | 1.09 | 1.14 | 1.05 | 1.43 | 0.94 |
| Assemblers, case goods | 1.50 | 1.53 | 1.74 | 1.57 | 1.06 |
| Assemblers, chairs | 1.76 | 1.65 | 1.42 | 1.56 | 0.96 |
| Cut-off saw operators | 1.45 | 1.48 | 1.31 | 1.65 | 1.08 |
| Glue, rough stock | 1.35 | 1.27 | 1.31 | 1.50 | 0.96 |
| Maintenance men | 1.60 | 1.53 | 1.33 | 1.88 | 1.23 |
| general utility | 1.13 | 1.04 | 1.10 | 1.30 | 0.89 |
| Off-bearers, machine | — | 1.01 | 1.11 | — | 0.89 |
| Off-bearers, machine (women) | 1.37 | 1.36 | 1.31 | — | 0.93 |
| Packers, furniture | 1.43 | 1.51 | 1.69 | 1.49 | 0.93 |
| Rubbers, hand | 1.47 | 1.50 | 1.51 | 1.64 | 1.04 |
| Sanders, belt | 1.35 | 1.43 | 1.62 | 1.40 | 0.90 |
| Sanders, hand (women) | 1.07 | 1.05 | 1.09 | 1.39 | 0.93 |
| Shaper operators | 1.56 | 1.52 | 1.37 | 1.84 | 1.12 |
| Sprayers | 1.58 | 1.53 | 1.76 | 1.76 | 1.03 |

The Bureau also obtained information as to hours of work and related practices. The working week generally ranged from 40 to 45 hours; in five of the ten areas the majority of the employees worked a 40-hour week. It was customary in all areas to give one week's paid holiday after one year's service and two weeks was commonly given in six of the areas after five years' service. Over one-half of the workers in seven areas were employed in establishments which paid for public holidays; the number of these holidays varied considerably. Insurance schemes, financed partly by employers and relating to life insurance, health insurance, and hospital expenses, covered generally most of the production workers in eight of the areas studied. Retirement pension schemes, however, were reported in only two areas and applied to less than one-tenth of the workers in these areas.

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

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st October, 1951

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Act, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In these tables, particulars are given of the minimum or standard rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in June

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* declined by nearly 50,000 during June.

The strength of the Forces rose by 1,000 during the month to a total of 872,000, excluding Reservists recalled for short-period training. It is estimated that about 8,000 ex-Service men and women were on release leave at the end of June and had not entered employment.

The total number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th July was 393,500 (of whom 101,100 were temporarily stopped), a decrease of 46,600 since 16th June. Of the total, 132,300 had been unemployed for more than eight weeks. The numbers of persons registered as unemployed in textiles decreased by 41,500. Some part of this decline is due to unemployed workers not registering owing to the customary holidays in certain towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The July unemployment figure represented 1.9 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, compared with 2.1 per cent. in June and 0.9 per cent. in July, 1951.

The total number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) showed a small decline during June.

Employment in the basic industries increased by 14,000 during the month, mainly due to an estimated seasonal rise of 10,000 in agriculture and fishing. The number of wage-earners on colliery books increased by 1,700.

Employment in the manufacturing industries decreased by 52,000 during June. The largest declines were 28,000 in textiles and clothing, 18,000 in engineering, metal goods and precision instruments, and 20,000 in the "other manufactures" group—mainly in china and glass, timber and furniture and the paper and printing industries. The increase of 18,000 in food, drink and tobacco was principally due to a seasonal rise in employment in fruit preserving.

It is estimated that there was no change in employment in building and contracting during the month.

There was little change in employment in the distributive trades during the month, but in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group, there was an increase of 25,000 reflecting the seasonal rise in hotels, catering, etc. Employment in National Government service declined by over 3,000.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

| | End-1951 | End-April, 1952 | End-May, 1952 | End-June, 1952 | Change during June, 1952 |
|---|----------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Total Working Population* .. | 23,426 | 23,480 | 23,483† | 23,436 | - 47 |
| Men | 16,007 | 16,051 | 16,055† | 16,023 | - 32 |
| Women | 7,419 | 7,429 | 7,428† | 7,413 | - 15 |
| H.M. Forces and Women's Services | 852 | 868 | 871 | 872 | + 1 |
| Men | 829 | 845 | 847 | 848 | + 1 |
| Women | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | .. |
| Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment .. | 3 | 10 | 10 | 8 | - 2 |
| Registered unemployed† .. | 350 | 468 | 450 | 415 | - 35 |
| Total in Civil Employment .. | 22,221 | 22,134 | 22,152† | 22,141 | - 11 |
| Men | 14,975 | 14,958 | 14,970† | 14,950 | - 20 |
| Women | 7,246 | 7,176 | 7,182† | 7,191 | + 9 |

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

ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

| Industry or Service | End-1951 | End-April, 1952 | End-May, 1952 | End-June, 1952 | Change during June, 1952 |
|---|----------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Thousands | | | | | |
| Basic Industries | 852 | 869 | 871 | 873 | + 2 |
| Mining and Quarrying .. | (698) | (715) | (717) | (719) | (+ 2) |
| (Wage-earners on Colliery Books) | 369 | 369 | 369 | 368 | - 1 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water .. | 1,751 | 1,756 | 1,759 | 1,762 | + 3 |
| Transport and Communication .. | 1,102 | 1,117 | 1,132 | 1,142 | + 10 |
| Agriculture and Fishing .. | 4,074 | 4,111 | 4,131 | 4,145 | + 14 |
| Total, Basic Industries .. | 4,074 | 4,111 | 4,131 | 4,145 | + 14 |
| Manufacturing Industries | 494 | 489 | 484 | 481 | - 3 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades .. | 555 | 557 | 557 | 556 | - 1 |
| Metal Manufacture | 1,069 | 1,078 | 1,080 | 1,080 | .. |
| Vehicles | 2,586 | 2,595 | 2,588 | 2,570 | - 18 |
| Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments .. | 997 | 925 | 903 | 883* | - 20 |
| Textiles | 686 | 678 | 675 | 667 | - 8 |
| Clothing | 852 | 837 | 843 | 861 | + 18 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco .. | 1,547 | 1,509 | 1,493 | 1,473 | - 20 |
| Other Manufactures | 8,786 | 8,668 | 8,623 | 8,571 | - 52 |
| Total, Manufacturing Industries .. | 1,422 | 1,427 | 1,447† | 1,447 | .. |
| Building and Contracting .. | 2,645 | 2,621 | 2,624 | 2,628 | + 4 |
| Distributive Trades | 3,921 | 3,939 | 3,960 | 3,985 | + 25 |
| Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services .. | 627 | 621 | 619† | 616 | - 3 |
| Public Administration—National Government Service .. | 746 | 747 | 748 | 749 | + 1 |
| Local Government Service .. | 22,221 | 22,134 | 22,152† | 22,141 | - 11 |

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

* Cotton—269,000. Wool—189,000. Other textiles—425,000.
† Revised figures.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

| Industry | Males | | | | Females | | | | Total | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | End-1951 | End-April, 1952 | End-May, 1952 | End-June, 1952 | End-1951 | End-April, 1952 | End-May, 1952 | End-June, 1952 | End-1951 | End-April, 1952 | End-May, 1952 | End-June, 1952 |
| Mining, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal Mining | 758.2 | 775.1 | 776.9 | 778.6 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 771.0 | 787.9 | 789.7 | 791.4 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products | 255.9 | 253.9 | 252.4 | 250.6 | 88.8 | 86.6 | 85.5 | 83.6 | 344.7 | 340.5 | 337.9 | 334.2 |
| Bricks and Fireclay Goods | 74.2 | 74.8 | 75.0 | 75.4 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 82.6 | 83.4 | 83.7 | 84.1 |
| China and Earthenware | 36.7 | 35.8 | 35.3 | 34.7 | 47.0 | 46.0 | 45.4 | 44.6 | 83.7 | 81.8 | 80.7 | 79.3 |
| Glass (other than containers) .. | 34.1 | 32.6 | 31.6 | 30.7 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 47.5 | 45.0 | 43.8 | 42.4 |
| Glass Containers | 21.3 | 21.1 | 20.7 | 20.4 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 27.4 | 27.0 | 26.3 | 25.9 |
| Cement | 13.8 | 13.8 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 15.1 |
| Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures .. | 75.8 | 75.8 | 75.9 | 75.4 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 88.4 | 88.4 | 88.4 | 87.4 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades .. | 350.4 | 348.0 | 344.7 | 342.3 | 138.9 | 136.5 | 135.2 | 134.4 | 489.3 | 484.5 | 479.9 | 476.7 |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works .. | 17.2 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 18.1 |
| Chemicals and Dyes | 173.5 | 172.1 | 169.2 | 167.0 | 50.5 | 49.2 | 48.2 | 47.9 | 224.0 | 221.3 | 217.4 | 214.9 |
| Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. | 20.0 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 27.3 | 25.6 | 25.3 | 24.9 | 47.3 | 45.0 | 44.6 | 43.9 |
| Explosives and Fireworks | 29.3 | 30.8 | 31.0 | 31.2 | 17.1 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 46.4 | 49.2 | 49.7 | 50.2 |
| Paint and Varnish | 28.5 | 28.2 | 28.1 | 28.0 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 40.2 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.3 |
| Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. | 30.2 | 29.4 | 29.2 | 29.0 | 19.7 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 49.9 | 48.5 | 48.0 | 47.5 |
| Mineral Oil Refining | 25.4 | 24.7 | 24.9 | 25.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 30.1 | 29.4 | 29.6 | 29.8 |
| Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. .. | 26.3 | 25.9 | 25.5 | 25.4 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 33.8 | 33.5 | 33.1 | 33.1 |
| Metal Manufacture | 486.4 | 488.0 | 487.6 | 487.6 | 67.0 | 67.1 | 66.8 | 66.5 | 553.4 | 555.1 | 554.4 | 554.1 |
| Blast Furnaces | 18.7 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 19.7 |
| Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. .. | 193.2 | 193.5 | 193.7 | 194.4 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 211.8 | 212.4 | 212.6 | 213.4 |
| Iron Foundries | 111.6 | 112.3 | 111.8 | 111.0 | 18.2 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 129.8 | 130.6 | 130.0 | 129.0 |
| Tinplate Manufacture | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 18.6 |
| Steel Sheet Manufacture | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 18.1 | 18.1 |
| Iron and Steel Tubes | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 46.9 | 46.7 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. .. | 90.6 | 91.1 | 91.0 | 91.0 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.6 | 108.8 | 109.0 | 108.8 | 108.6 |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods .. | 1,479.4 | 1,493.6 | 1,492.2 | 1,487.9 | 418.3 | 419.0 | 417.0 | 410.6 | 1,897.7 | 1,912.6 | 1,909.2 | 1,898.5 |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. | 194.3 | 196.0 | 195.7 | 196.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 202.7 | 204.4 | 204.2 | 204.7 |
| Marine Engineering | 68.5 | 68.9 | 68.9 | 68.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 72.6 | 73.2 | 73.2 | 73.1 |
| Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) | 38.1 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 38.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 43.1 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 43.4 |
| Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant .. | 26.4 | 26.3 | 26.2 | 26.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 28.7 | 28.6 |
| Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools .. | 75.8 | 77.7 | 78.1 | 78.1 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 93.4 | 95.5 | 96.3 | 96.3 |
| Stationary Engines | 23.8 | 24.8 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 27.5 | 28.6 | 28.2 | 27.6 |
| Textile Machinery and Accessories .. | 63.2 | 63.2 | 62.5 | 61.4 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 74.7 | 74.6 | 73.7 | 72.3 |
| Ordinance and Small Arms | 34.7 | 37.7 | 37.9 | 38.2 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 45.2 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 50.6 |
| Constructional Engineering .. | 72.3 | 71.8 | 71.6 | 71.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 78.7 | 78.2 | 78.0 | 77.5 |
| Other Non-Electrical Engineering .. | 521.3 | 524.0 | 523.4 | 521.9 | 117.7 | 117.7 | 117.2 | 116.1 | 639.0 | 641.7 | 640.6 | 638.0 |
| Electrical Machinery | 134.1 | 137.0 | 137.4 | 137.1 | 48.2 | 49.5 | 49.4 | 48.4 | 182.3 | 186.5 | 186.8 | 185.5 |
| Electrical Wires and Cables | 38.3 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 23.4 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 23.7 | 61.7 | 63.2 | 63.4 | 63.3 |
| Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus .. | 30.0 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 20.7 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 50.7 | 52.2 | 52.5 | 52.6 |
| Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones .. | 52.1 | 52.0 | 52.2 | 51.9 | 46.7 | 44.8 | 44.4 | 42.8 | 98.8 | 96.8 | 96.6 | 94.7 |
| Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps .. | 18.4 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 24.8 | 24.7 | 24.3 | 23.8 | 43.2 | 43.5 | 43.1 | 42.7 |
| Batteries and Accumulators | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 8.6 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 20.2 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 18.8 |
| Other Electrical Goods | 76.5 | 75.6 | 75.0 | 74.2 | 58.5 | 57.4 | 56.3 | 54.6 | 135.0 | 133.0 | 131.3 | 128.8 |
| Vehicles | 879.8 | 886.3 | 888.5 | 888.7 | 151.7 | 154.3 | 154.7 | 154.3 | 1,031.5 | 1,040.6 | 1,043.2 | 1,043.0 |
| Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles .. | 256.3 | 252.7 | 252.6 | 251.1 | 46.5 | 46.1 | 45.9 | 45.2 | 302.8 | 298.8 | 298.5 | 296.3 |
| Motor Repairs and Garages | 222.7 | 224.0 | 223.6 | 223.3 | 31.5 | 32.2 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 254.2 | 256.2 | 256.0 | 255.8 |
| Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft .. | 149.6 | 159.8 | 162.2 | 164.5 | 27.4 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 30.2 | 177.0 | 189.1 | 192.0 | 194.7 |
| Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft .. | 89.0 | 90.3 | 90.5 | 90.7 | 34.8 | 35.6 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 123.8 | 125.9 | 126.0 | 126.1 |
| Railway Locomotive Shops | 56.5 | 56.2 | 56.2 | 56.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 59.0 | 58.7 | 58.7 | 58.6 |
| Other Locomotive Manufacture | 22.7 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 25.0 | 25.1 | 25.2 | 25.3 |
| Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams .. | 77.2 | 75.1 | 75.1 | 74.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 80.8 | 78.6 | 78.6 | 78.2 |
| Carts, Perambulators, etc. | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.0 |
| Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified .. | 319.7 | 320.0 | 318.9 | 316.8 | 190.4 | 187.4 | 185.0 | 181.1 | 510.1 | 507.4 | 503.9 | 497.9 |
| Tools and Cutlery | 33.2 | 32.5 | 32.0 | 31.5 | 22.6 | 21.6 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 55.8 | 54.1 | 53.0 | 51.9 |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. .. | 22.5 | 22.8 | 22.8 | 22.8 | 18.7 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 41.2 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 42.1 |
| Iron and Steel Forgings | 33.7 | 33.9 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 39.4 | 39.4 |
| Wire and Wire Manufactures | 27.7 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.1 |
| Hollow-ware | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.3 | 26.1 | 32.1 | 31.5 | 31.2 | 30.5 | 58.6 | 57.2 | 57.0 | 56.6 |
| Brass Manufactures | 31.0 | 31.0 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.3 | 48.4 | 49.1 | 49.0 | 48.4 |
| Metal Industries not elsewhere specified .. | 145.2 | 145.1 | 144.5 | 143.3 | 83.7 | 81.6 | 80.1 | 78.1 | 228.9 | 226.7 | 224.6 | 221.4 |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. .. | 84.4 | 83.0 | 82.7 | 82.1 | 48.7 | 47.2 | 46.9 | 46.0 | 133.1 | 130.2 | 129.6 | 128.1 |
| Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments | 53.4 | 53.1 | 53.1 | 53.0 | 28.9 | 28.0 | 27.9 | 27.6 | 82.3 | 81.1 | 81.0 | 80.6 |
| Watches and Clocks | 8.6 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 15.4 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.3 |
| Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals | 15.5 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 26.7 | 25.9 | 25.6 | 25.2 |
| Musical Instruments | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.0 |
| Textiles | 419.1 | 389.2 | 380.5 | 371.8 | 570.2 | 528.0 | 514.4 | 502.6 | 989.3 | 917.2 | 894.9 | 874.4 |
| Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. .. | 65.6 | 57.4 | 54.7 | 52.9 | 121.1 | 105.6 | 101.6 | 98.9 | 186.7 | 163.0 | 156.3 | 151.8 |
| Cotton Weaving, etc. | 44.6 | 41.9 | 40.7 | 39.6 | 88.7 | 82.5 | 79.2 | 76.5 | 133.3 | 124.1 | 119.9 | 116.1 |
| Woolen and Worsted | 88.6 | 85.1 | 84.2 | 83.7 | 108.3 | 104.1 | 102.9 | 101.8 | 196.9 | 189.2 | 187.1 | 185.5 |
| Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production .. | 31.3 | 25.8 | 25.0 | 22.7 | 11.4 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 42.7 | 34.7 | 33.5 | 30.5 |
| Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk .. | 22.9 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 34.9 | 30.5 | 28.8 | 28.0 | 57.8 | 50.6 | 48.2 | 46.9 |
| Linen and Soft Hemp | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 13.7 |
| Yarn | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.1 | 18.7 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 16.0 |
| Rope, Twine and Net | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 14.8 | 14.6 |
| Hosiery and other Knitted Goods .. | 33.8 | 32.3 | 31.8 | 31.3 | 83.1 | 79.5 | 78.2 | 77.3 | 116.9 | 111.8 | 110.0 | 108.6 |
| Lace | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.3 |
| Carpets | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.1 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 27.1 | 26.4 | 26.2 | 25.6 |
| Narrow Fabrics | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 21.0 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 19.1 |
| Made-up Textiles | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 24.8 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 24.8 |
| Textile Finishing, etc. | 63.0 | 59.3 | 58.0 | 57.0 | 29.2 | 27.5 | 26.9 | 26.3 | 92.2 | 86.8 | 84.9 | 83.3 |
| Other Textile Industries | 17.5 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 16.7 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 29.3 | 28.7 | 28.3 | 27.7 |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. | 45.0 | 41.8 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 27.8 | 27.0 | 26.8 | 26.6 | 72.8 | 68.8 | 67.9 | 67.4 |
| Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery .. | 30.2 | 27.7 | 27.1 | 26.9 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 37.9 | 34.9 | 34.2 | 34.0 |
| Leather Goods | 10.1 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 25.7 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.1 |
| Fur | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| Clothing | 183.9 | 179.5 | 177.7 | 175.1 | 428.8 | 425.0 | 424.0 | 419.2 | 612.7 | 604.5 | 601.7 | 594.3 |
| Tailoring | 71.9 | 71.6 | 70.6 | 69.1 | 188.5 | 187.5 | 186.8 | 182.6 | 260.4 | 259.1 | 257.4 | 251.7 |
| Dressmaking | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 80.0 | 81.8 | 82.4 | 82.7 | 90.3 | 92.0 | 92.5 | 92.7 |
| Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. .. | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 55.4 | 55.0 | 55.3 | 55.3 | 63.4 | 62.8 | 63.1 | 63.1 |
| Hats, Caps and Millinery | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.0 |
| Dress Industries not elsewhere specified .. | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 28.4 | 27.6 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 37.0 | 36.0 | 35.6 | 35.4 |
| Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. .. | 60.0 | 56.5 | 56.0 | 55.2 | 60.7 | 56.8 | 55.8 | 55.1 | 120.7 | 113.3 | 111.8 | 110.3 |
| Repair of Boots and Shoes | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 21.1 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 473.1 | 469.2 | 472.1 | 474.9 | 348.5 | 337.1 | 340.2 | 355.7 | 821.6 | 806.3 | 812.3 | 830.6 |
| Grain Milling | 33.0 | 32.9 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 41.3 |
| Bread and Flour Confectionery | 114.7 | 114.5 | 115.5 | 116.2 | 81.9 | 80.9 | 80.0 | 81.1 | 196.6 | 195.4 | 195.9 | 197.3 |
| Biscuits | 16.4 | 16.2 | 16 | | | | | | | | | |

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

| Industry | Males | | | | Females | | | | Total | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | End-1951 | End-April, 1952 | End-May, 1952 | End-June, 1952 | End-1951 | End-April, 1952 | End-May, 1952 | End-June, 1952 | End-1951 | End-April, 1952 | End-May, 1952 | End-June, 1952 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork | 232.1 | 227.9 | 224.7 | 220.7 | 57.5 | 56.3 | 55.9 | 55.1 | 289.6 | 284.2 | 280.6 | 275.8 |
| Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) | 84.3 | 82.1 | 81.7 | 81.0 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 96.8 | 93.9 | 93.4 | 92.5 |
| Furniture and Upholstery | 95.8 | 95.7 | 94.2 | 91.7 | 29.8 | 30.3 | 30.1 | 29.7 | 125.6 | 126.0 | 124.3 | 121.4 |
| Shop and Office Fitting | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 15.4 |
| Wooden Containers and Baskets | 22.3 | 21.0 | 20.5 | 20.2 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 29.3 | 27.5 | 27.1 | 26.7 |
| Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | 16.1 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 21.8 | 20.8 | 20.2 | 19.8 |
| Paper and Printing | 329.0 | 326.4 | 324.9 | 322.2 | 199.0 | 189.8 | 187.5 | 183.6 | 528.0 | 516.2 | 512.4 | 505.8 |
| Paper and Board | 63.0 | 63.2 | 62.3 | 60.9 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 18.1 | 82.9 | 81.1 | 81.9 | 80.0 |
| Wallpaper | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.1 |
| Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. | 18.6 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 30.1 | 26.9 | 26.1 | 25.2 | 48.7 | 44.6 | 43.5 | 42.1 |
| Other Manufactures of Paper and Board | 17.7 | 17.0 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 27.9 | 25.8 | 25.1 | 24.2 | 45.6 | 42.8 | 41.8 | 40.6 |
| Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc. | 83.0 | 83.4 | 83.4 | 83.8 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 102.7 | 102.6 | 103.0 | 103.4 |
| Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc. | 142.2 | 141.8 | 141.4 | 140.6 | 98.8 | 96.0 | 95.5 | 94.0 | 241.0 | 237.8 | 236.9 | 234.6 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 155.9 | 150.5 | 147.5 | 145.4 | 111.3 | 103.9 | 101.8 | 99.5 | 267.2 | 254.4 | 249.3 | 244.9 |
| Rubber | 74.3 | 70.9 | 69.7 | 68.9 | 38.3 | 35.1 | 34.6 | 33.7 | 112.6 | 106.0 | 104.3 | 102.6 |
| Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. | 12.3 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 15.2 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 13.0 |
| Brushes and Brooms | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 17.3 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 15.3 |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites | 11.1 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 28.4 | 26.8 | 26.4 | 26.1 |
| Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 8.8 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 12.4 |
| Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.5 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | 36.9 | 36.2 | 35.5 | 34.9 | 33.3 | 32.2 | 31.6 | 31.1 | 70.2 | 68.4 | 67.1 | 66.0 |
| Total, All Manufacturing Industries | 5,694.1 | 5,657.3 | 5,635.5 | 5,606.9 | 2,846.9 | 2,765.2 | 2,741.7 | 2,718.8 | 8,541.0 | 8,422.5 | 8,377.2 | 8,325.7 |
| Building and Contracting | 1,233.4 | 1,238.6 | 1,258.0 | 1,258.4 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 1,272.9 | 1,278.3 | 1,297.7 | 1,298.1 |
| Building and Civil Engineering Contracting | 1,173.4 | 1,180.4 | 1,200.4 | 1,201.4 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 1,205.6 | 1,212.6 | 1,232.6 | 1,233.6 |
| Electric Wiring and Contracting | 60.0 | 58.2 | 57.6 | 57.0 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 67.3 | 65.7 | 65.1 | 64.5 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water | 330.7 | 330.5 | 330.3 | 329.7 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 38.3 | 38.4 | 368.7 | 368.8 | 368.6 | 368.1 |
| Electricity | 136.1 | 136.1 | 135.7 | 135.1 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 149.4 | 149.7 | 149.3 | 148.7 |
| Water | 163.5 | 163.2 | 163.2 | 163.1 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 23.2 | 186.6 | 186.3 | 186.3 | 186.3 |
| Transport and Communication | 230.7 | 231.4 | 232.0 | 233.1 | 49.3 | 50.4 | 51.1 | 51.8 | 280.0 | 281.8 | 283.1 | 284.9 |
| Tramway and Omnibus Service | 22.3 | 23.1 | 24.3 | 25.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 24.4 | 25.5 | 26.8 | 28.5 |
| Other Road Passenger Transport | 169.8 | 164.5 | 163.1 | 161.6 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 185.5 | 180.4 | 178.8 | 177.1 |
| Goods Transport by Road | 1,094.3 | 1,085.0 | 1,081.9 | 1,079.7 | 1,040.4 | 1,025.9 | 1,032.0 | 1,037.9 | 2,134.7 | 2,110.9 | 2,113.9 | 2,117.6 |
| Distributive Trades | 113.0 | 112.2 | 111.1 | 110.0 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 142.3 | 142.0 | 141.0 | 139.9 |
| Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) | 72.1 | 71.7 | 70.9 | 71.0 | 27.7 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 27.5 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 98.6 | 98.5 |
| Other Industrial Materials and Machinery | 115.4 | 115.7 | 116.0 | 116.4 | 54.8 | 55.6 | 55.7 | 55.5 | 170.2 | 171.3 | 171.7 | 171.9 |
| Food and Drink, Wholesale | 304.2 | 302.4 | 302.7 | 301.8 | 276.7 | 276.9 | 279.0 | 280.8 | 580.9 | 579.3 | 581.7 | 582.6 |
| Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail | 164.8 | 163.4 | 163.2 | 162.7 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 264.0 | 262.9 | 262.5 | 261.8 |
| Non-Food Goods, Wholesale | 306.4 | 301.0 | 299.3 | 299.2 | 519.5 | 502.5 | 505.6 | 509.8 | 825.9 | 803.5 | 804.9 | 809.0 |
| Non-Food Goods, Retail | 18.4 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 33.2 | 33.7 | 34.8 | 35.3 | 51.6 | 52.3 | 53.5 | 53.9 |
| Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers | 62.8 | 60.6 | 60.8 | 60.5 | 75.5 | 75.7 | 75.7 | 75.8 | 138.3 | 136.3 | 136.5 | 136.3 |
| Miscellaneous Services | 40.6 | 40.7 | 42.8 | 43.5 | 37.0 | 35.9 | 36.6 | 37.0 | 77.6 | 76.6 | 79.4 | 80.5 |
| Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. | 172.6 | 171.5 | 174.2 | 179.4 | 458.0 | 464.9 | 464.6 | 464.6 | 922.6 | 922.6 | 922.6 | 922.6 |
| Sport, Other Recreations and Betting | 30.9 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 30.9 | 111.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 142.2 | 142.2 | 143.0 | 143.2 |
| Catering, Hotels, etc. | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 30.3 | 32.3 | 32.8 | 32.5 | 41.5 | 43.8 | 44.3 | 43.9 |
| Laundries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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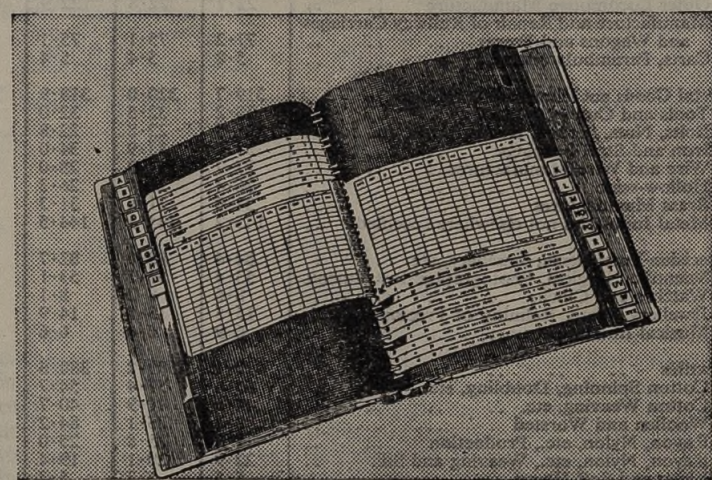
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Unemployment at 14th July, 1952

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th June and 14th July, 1952, were as follows:—

| | Men 18 and over | Boys under 18 | Women 18 and over | Girls under 18 | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| 16th June | 216,362 | 6,720 | 203,563 | 13,409 | 440,054 |
| 14th July | 202,085 | 7,853 | 170,868 | 12,658 | 393,464 |

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 14th July represented 1.9 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 16th June was 2.1.

An analysis of the figures for 14th July according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

| | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) | | | | Temporarily Stopped | Total |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks | Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks | Unemployed for more than 8 weeks | Total | | |
| Men 18 and over | 44,306 | 40,926 | 79,862 | 165,094 | 36,991 | 202,085 |
| Boys under 18 | 4,475 | 1,688 | 718 | 6,881 | 972 | 7,853 |
| Women 18 and over | 29,224 | 32,045 | 50,526 | 111,795 | 59,073 | 170,868 |
| Girls under 18 | 5,037 | 2,361 | 1,219 | 8,617 | 4,041 | 12,658 |
| Total | 83,042 | 77,020 | 132,325 | 292,387 | 101,077 | 393,464 |

The total of 393,464 includes 86,216 married women.

The changes between 16th June and 14th July in each administrative Region were as follows:—

| Region | | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) | | | | Temporarily Stopped | Total |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | | Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks | Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks | Unemployed for more than 8 weeks | Total | | |
| London & South-Eastern | 16th June | 20,680 | 15,899 | 16,749 | 53,328 | 7,068 | 60,396 |
| | 14th July | 19,404 | 14,639 | 17,448 | 51,491 | 6,492 | 57,983 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | -1,276 | -1,260 | + 699 | -1,837 | - 576 | -2,413 |
| Eastern .. | 16th June | 3,584 | 2,956 | 3,971 | 10,511 | 984 | 11,495 |
| | 14th July | 3,450 | 2,658 | 3,610 | 9,718 | 994 | 10,712 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | - 134 | - 298 | - 361 | - 793 | + 10 | - 783 |
| Southern | 16th June | 3,657 | 3,001 | 3,885 | 10,543 | 556 | 11,099 |
| | 14th July | 3,368 | 2,480 | 3,863 | 9,711 | 526 | 10,237 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | - 289 | - 521 | - 22 | - 832 | - 30 | - 862 |
| South-Western | 16th June | 3,795 | 3,091 | 5,311 | 12,197 | 784 | 12,981 |
| | 14th July | 3,720 | 2,859 | 5,093 | 11,672 | 757 | 12,429 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | - 75 | - 232 | - 218 | - 525 | - 27 | - 552 |
| Midland | 16th June | 8,122 | 4,089 | 2,931 | 15,142 | 4,607 | 19,749 |
| | 14th July | 7,157 | 4,066 | 3,430 | 14,653 | 3,660 | 18,313 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | - 965 | - 23 | + 499 | - 489 | - 947 | -1,436 |
| North-Midland | 16th June | 2,858 | 2,818 | 3,909 | 9,585 | 6,175 | 15,760 |
| | 14th July | 2,651 | 2,301 | 4,254 | 9,206 | 5,232 | 14,438 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | - 207 | - 517 | + 345 | - 379 | - 943 | -1,322 |
| East and West Ridings | 16th June | 5,876 | 6,290 | 8,557 | 20,723 | 20,676 | 41,399 |
| | 14th July | 5,373 | 5,672 | 9,656 | 20,701 | 13,453 | 34,354 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | - 503 | - 618 | + 1,099 | + 178 | - 7,223 | -7,045 |
| North-Western | 16th June | 16,445 | 19,822 | 23,466 | 59,733 | 85,426 | 145,159 |
| | 14th July | 15,601 | 17,781 | 27,671 | 61,053 | 56,178 | 117,231 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | - 844 | - 2,041 | + 4,205 | + 1,320 | -29,248 | -27,928 |
| Northern | 16th June | 5,722 | 6,760 | 14,417 | 26,899 | 2,201 | 29,100 |
| | 14th July | 5,424 | 5,897 | 14,201 | 25,522 | 2,007 | 27,529 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | - 298 | - 863 | - 216 | -1,377 | - 194 | -1,571 |
| Scotland | 16th June | 11,745 | 14,529 | 29,071 | 55,345 | 13,166 | 68,511 |
| | 14th July | 12,163 | 14,011 | 30,451 | 56,625 | 10,084 | 66,709 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | + 418 | - 518 | + 1,380 | + 1,280 | - 3,082 | -1,802 |
| Wales .. | 16th June | 4,602 | 4,839 | 12,749 | 22,190 | 2,215 | 24,405 |
| | 14th July | 4,531 | 4,656 | 12,648 | 21,835 | 1,694 | 23,529 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | - 71 | - 183 | - 101 | - 355 | - 521 | - 876 |
| Great Britain | 16th June | 87,086 | 84,094 | 125,016 | 296,196 | 143,858 | 440,054 |
| | 14th July | 83,042 | 77,020 | 132,325 | 292,387 | 101,077 | 393,464 |
| | Inc. or Dec. | - 4,044 | - 7,074 | + 7,309 | - 3,809 | - 42,781 | -46,590 |

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 14th July, 1952, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

| Region | Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 14th July, 1952 | | | Percentage rate of unemployment* | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total |
| London and South-Eastern | 38,936 | 19,047 | 57,983 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Eastern | 6,707 | 4,005 | 10,712 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Southern | 5,887 | 4,350 | 10,237 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| South-Western | 7,321 | 5,108 | 12,429 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Midland | 9,177 | 9,136 | 18,313 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| North-Midland | 5,959 | 8,479 | 14,438 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| East and West Ridings | 16,154 | 18,200 | 34,354 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 1.9 |
| North-Western | 50,782 | 66,449 | 117,231 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 3.9 |
| Northern | 15,705 | 11,824 | 27,529 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 2.2 |
| Scotland | 38,286 | 28,423 | 66,709 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| Wales | 15,024 | 8,505 | 23,529 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 2.6 |
| Great Britain | 209,938 | 183,526 | 393,464 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 |

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 of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 14th July, 1952, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 16th June, 1952.

| Regions and Principal Towns | Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th July, 1952 | | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 16th June, 1952 |
|--|--|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---|
| | Men 18 and over | Women 18 and over | Young Persons under 18 years | Total | |
| London and South-Eastern | 37,797 | 18,070 | 2,116 | 57,983 | - 2,413 |
| London (Administrative County) | 19,697 | 7,633 | 592 | 27,922 | - 1,608 |
| Acton | 135 | 46 | 16 | 197 | - 7 |
| Brentford and Chiswick | 205 | 82 | 7 | 294 | - 3 |
| Brighton and Hove | 1,459 | 647 | 67 | 2,173 | - 4 |
| Chatham | 332 | 328 | 46 | 706 | - 39 |
| Croydon | 728 | 370 | 27 | 1,125 | - 35 |
| Dagenham | 646 | 410 | 64 | 1,120 | + 175 |
| Ealing | 335 | 173 | 22 | 530 | + 6 |
| East Ham | 431 | 186 | 30 | 647 | + 70 |
| Enfield | 401 | 212 | 24 | 637 | + 45 |
| Harrow and Wembley | 644 | 478 | 40 | 1,162 | + 13 |
| Hayes and Harlington | 71 | 99 | 28 | 198 | + 9 |
| Hendon | 699 | 232 | 53 | 984 | - 13 |
| Ilford | 575 | 225 | 38 | 838 | + 40 |
| Leyton and Walthamstow | 1,056 | 522 | 54 | 1,632 | - 116 |
| Tottenham | 895 | 668 | 60 | 1,623 | - 63 |
| West Ham | 816 | 614 | 48 | 1,478 | - 112 |
| Willesden | 545 | 183 | 34 | 762 | - 44 |
| Eastern | 6,489 | 3,703 | 520 | 10,712 | - 783 |
| Bedford | 72 | 74 | 7 | 153 | - 39 |
| Cambridge | 130 | 159 | 5 | 294 | - 1 |
| Ipswich | 290 | 149 | 41 | 480 | - 141 |
| Luton | 117 | 118 | 53 | 288 | + 132 |
| Norwich | 1,076 | 354 | 16 | 1,446 | - 132 |
| Southeast-on-Sea | 632 | 221 | 26 | 879 | - 22 |
| Watford | 181 | 279 | 29 | 489 | - 48 |
| Southern | 5,734 | 4,065 | 438 | 10,237 | - 862 |
| Bournemouth | 552 | 280 | 15 | 847 | - 103 |
| Oxford | 327 | 214 | 20 | 561 | + 216 |
| Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) | 1,193 | 1,532 | 66 | 2,791 | - 307 |
| Reading | 316 | 185 | 20 | 491 | - 3 |
| Slough | 133 | 76 | 6 | 215 | - 39 |
| Southampton | 783 | 432 | 28 | 1,243 | - 350 |
| South-Western | 7,163 | 4,794 | 472 | 12,429 | - 552 |
| Bristol (inc. Kingswood) | 2,111 | 1,086 | 115 | 3,312 | - 236 |
| Exeter | 248 | 362 | 14 | 624 | + 73 |
| Gloucester | 57 | 99 | 12 | 168 | - 1 |
| Plymouth | 956 | 1,108 | 78 | 2,142 | - 22 |
| Swindon | 74 | 127 | 30 | 231 | - 5 |
| Midland | 8,964 | 8,692 | 657 | 18,313 | - 1,436 |
| Birmingham | 3,582 | 2,053 | 180 | 5,815 | - 345 |
| Burton-on-Trent | 62 | 87 | 25 | 149 | + 21 |
| Coventry | 471 | 297 | 25 | 793 | - 22 |
| Oldbury | 67 | 45 | 17 | 129 | + 22 |
| Smethwick | 131 | 161 | 12 | 304 | + 11 |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 1,003 | 1,398 | 88 | 2,489 | - 336 |
| Walsall | 284 | 387 | 24 | 695 | - 50 |
| West Bromwich | 89 | 87 | 12 | 188 | + 22 |
| Wolverhampton | 402 | 320 | 23 | 745 | - 49 |
| Worcester | 132 | 74 | 7 | 213 | - 38 |
| North-Midland | 5,772 | 7,762 | 904 | 14,438 | - 1,322 |
| Chesterfield | 93 | 168 | 7 | 268 | - 10 |
| Derby | 280 | 291 | 12 | 583 | - 24 |
| Grimsby | 672 | 189 | 47 | 908 | - 145 |
| Leicester | 577 | 1,248 | 32 | 1,857 | - 459 |
| Lincoln | 80 | 21 | 7 | 108 | - 11 |
| Mansfield | 146 | 387 | 75 | 608 | - 35 |
| Northampton | 251 | 503 | 12 | 766 | - 48 |
| Nottingham | 1,278 | 1,072 | 84 | 2,434 | + 30 |
| Peterborough | 79 | 158 | 4 | 241 | + 36 |
| Scunthorpe | 37 | 72 | 21 | 130 | - 77 |
| East and West Ridings | 15,740 | 16,719 | 1,895 | 34,354 | - 7,045 |
| Barnsley | 352 | 355 | 36 | 743 | + 43 |
| Bradford | 2,881 | 3,199 | 153 | 6,233 | - 1,156 |
| Dewsbury | 256 | 256 | 9 | 521 | - 139 |
| Doncaster | 317 | 304 | 23 | 644 | + 102 |
| Halifax | 247 | 135 | — | 382 | - 905 |
| Huddersfield | 636 | 1,052 | 144 | 1,832 | - 303 |
| Hull | 2,803 | 1,305 | 113 | 4,221 | - 290 |
| Leeds | 2,956 | 3,129 | 164 | 6,249 | + 86 |
| Rotherham | 96 | 281 | 14 | 391 | - 46 |
| Sheffield | 1,025 | 1,076 | 85 | 2,186 | - 36 |
| Wakefield | 123 | 221 | 62 | 406 | - 18 |
| York | 287 | 78 | 56 | 421 | + 79 |
| North-Western | 48,651 | 63,196 | 5,384 | 117,231 | - 27,928 |
| Accrington | 308 | 1,176 | 69 | 1,553 | - 1,385 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | 613 | 1,079 | 66 | 1,758 | + 109 |
| Barrow | 293 | 493 | 29 | 815 | - 58 |
| Birkenhead | 653 | 573 | 26 | 1,252 | - 200 |
| Blackburn | 937 | 3,262 | 110 | 4,309 | - 167 |
| Blackpool | 921 | 1,133 | 17 | 2,071 | - 376 |
| Bolton | 3,791 | 5,816 | 83 | 9,690 | + 218 |
| Burnley | 804 | 1,068 | 59 | 1,931 | + 4,135 |
| Bury | 250 | 287 | 6 | 543 | - 1,621 |
| Crews | 187 | 163 | 37 | 387 | + 21 |
| Liverpool (inc. Bootle) | 10,456 | 5,802 | 1,617 | 17,875 | - 128 |
| Manchester (inc. Stretford) | 4,574 | 4,240 | 393 | 9,207 | - 206 |
| Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton) | 4,637 | 6,276 | 346 | 11,259 | + 37 |
| Preston | 906 | 1,893 | 150 | 2,949 | - 791 |
| Rochdale | 1,340 | 3,073 | 179 | 4,592 | - 2,123 |
| St. Helens | 711 | 1,068 | 116 | 1,895 | + 27 |
| Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury) | 1,910 | 2,288 | 115 | 4,313 | + 1,275 |
| Stockport | 1,112 | 2,106 | 83 | 3,301 | - 70 |
| Wallasey | 510 | 414 | 60 | 984 | - 71 |
| Warrington | 249 | 585 | 47 | 881 | - 71 |
| Wigan | 794 | 1,394 | 276 | 2,464 | - 2,641 |

| Regions and Principal Towns | Numbers of Persons on Registers at 14th July, 1952 | | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Totals as compared with 16th June, 1952 |
|---|--|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---|
| | Men 18 and over | Women 18 and over | Young Persons under 18 years | Total | |
| Northern | 15,317 | 10,823 | 1,389 | 27,529 | - 1,571 |
| Carlisle | 217 | 512 | 54 | 783 | + 31 |
| Darlington | 196 | 181 | 10 | 387 | - 85 |
| Gateshead | 958 | 618 | 54 | 1,630 | - 180 |
| Hartlepool | 492 | 578 | 47 | 1,117 | - 98 |
| Jarrow and Hebburn | 453 | 660 | 42 | 1,155 | - 60 |
| Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank) | 663 | 803 | 106 | 1,572 | - 232 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne | 2,633 | 1,308 | 86 | 4,027 | - 48 |
| South Shields | 1,291 | 595 | 61 | 1,947 | - 104 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 436 | 629 | 75 | 1,140 | - 141 |
| Sunderland | 1,985 | 1,259 | 138 | 3,382 | - 44 |
| Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay) | 254 | 224 | 9 | 487 | - 1,802 |
| Scotland | 35,981 | 25,581 | 5,147 | 66,709 | - 1,802 |
| Aberdeen | 1,364 | 510 | 39 | 1,913 | - 333 |
| Clydebank | 314 | 149 | 35 | 498 | + 52 |
| Dundee | 3,467 | 3,859 | 376 | 7,702 | - 1,444 |
| Edinburgh | 2,857 | 3,885 | 277 | 7,019 | - 331 |
| Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) | 12,405 | 6,566 | 1,086 | 20,057 | + 792 |
| Greenock | 1,297 | 1,315 | 223 | 2,835 | + 154 |
| Motherwell and Wishaw | 946 | 947 | 464 | 2,357 | + 274 |
| Paisley | 798 | 660 | 134 | 1,592 | - 122 |
| Wales | 14,477 | 7,463 | 1,589 | 23,529 | - 876 |
| Cardiff | 1,517 | 433 | 60 | 2,010 | - 331 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 1,317 | 452 | 53 | 1,822 | + 376 |
| Newport | 381 | 224 | 28 | 633 | - 109 |
| Rhondda | 1,376 | 625 | 127 | 2,128 | - 164 |
| Swansea | 814 | 545 | 51 | 1,410 | - 109 |
| Northern Ireland | 25,131 | 26,980 | 8,242 | 60,353 | + 10,784 |
| Belfast | 9,161 | 15,929 | 4,211 | 29,301 | + 10,569 |
| Londonderry | 2,688 | 1,415 | 663 | 4,766 | + 259 |

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : 1939 to 1952

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

| — | Great Britain | | | | | United Kingdom Total |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) | | Temporarily Stopped | | Total | |
| | | | Males | Females | | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | | |
| 1939 | 934,332 | 258,088 | 137,192 | 78,347 | 1,407,959 | 1,480,324 |
| 1940 | 468,777 | 222,373 | 100,389 | 58,549 | 850,088 | 918,054 |
| 1941 | 105,973 | 97,701 | 29,275 | 27,476 | 260,425 | 299,273 |
| 1942 | 62,019 | 31,859 | 3,196 | 2,691 | 99,765 | 119,117 |
| 1943 | 47,191 | 20,574 | 795 | 733 | 69,293 | 85,538 |
| 1944 | 45,062 | 17,634 | 394 | 518 | 63,608 | 77,929 |
| 1945 | 86,273 | 53,004 | 549 | 584 | 140,410 | 159,977 |
| 1946 | 251,914 | 107,840 | 2,097 | 1,218 | 363,069 | 394,164 |
| 1947* | 234,895 | 78,756 | 102,738 | 51,960 | 468,349 | 498,323 |
| 1948 | 225,566 | 70,567 | 4,289 | 3,148 | 303,570 | 331,323 |
| 1949 | 223,219 | 76,913 | 4,752 | 3,081 | 307,965 | 337,997 |
| 1950 | 214,943 | 90,595 | 5,147 | 3,486 | 314,171 | 341,093 |
| 1951 | 153,403 | 83,610 | 8,070 | 7,812 | 252,895 | 281,361 |
| 1952 — | | | | | | |
| 14th Jan. | 192,372 | 122,670 | 24,007 | 39,692 | 378,741 | 425,906 |
| 11th Feb. | 199,497 | 126,555 | 25,397 | 42,031 | 393,480 | 446,634 |
| 17th March | 193,155 | 135,425 | 36,819 | 67,575 | 432,974 | 479,804 |
| 21st April | 190,635 | 134,437 | 51,933 | 90,866 | 467,871 | 517,621 |
| 12th May | 181,420 | 138,936 | 53,747 | 93,342 | 467,445 | 518,610 |
| 16th June | 169,878 | 126,318 | 53,204 | 90,654 | 440,054 | 489,623 |
| 14th July | 171,975 | 120,412 | 37,963 | 63,114 | 393,464 | 453,817 |

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 21st July, 1952, was 880,243, compared with 883,352 at 21st April, 1952. The figures for July included 784,705 men, 87,886 women, and 7,652 young persons.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 21st July, 1952, was 52,387, of whom 45,602 were males and 6,785 were females. The total included 25,015 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 27,372 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

| | Males | Females | Total |
|--|--------|---------|--------|
| Suitable for ordinary employment : | | | |
| Ex-Service | 22,013 | 187 | 22,200 |
| Others | 17,086 | 5,997 | 23,083 |
| Total | 39,099 | 6,184 | 45,283 |
| Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions :† | | | |
| Ex-Service | 2,802 | 13 | 2,815 |
| Others | 3,701 | 588 | 4,289 |
| Total | 6,503 | 601 | 7,104 |
| Grand Total | 45,602 | 6,785 | 52,387 |

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

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

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 14th July, 1952, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their

former employment).

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

| Industry | Great Britain | | | | | | United Kingdom (all classes) | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| | Wholly unemployed (including casuals) | | Temporarily stopped | | Total | | Total | | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing | 5,905 | 1,258 | 466 | 116 | 6,371 | 1,374 | 7,745 | 9,348 | |

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

| Industry | Great Britain | | | | | | | United Kingdom (all classes) | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Wholly unemployed (including casuals) | | Temporarily stopped | | Total | | | Males | Females | Total |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Total | | | |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur | 611 | 539 | 738 | 225 | 1,349 | 764 | 2,113 | 1,401 | 791 | 2,192 |
| Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery .. | 318 | 168 | 682 | 121 | 1,000 | 289 | 1,289 | 1,034 | 301 | 1,335 |
| Leather Goods | 152 | 276 | 31 | 64 | 183 | 340 | 523 | 194 | 355 | 549 |
| Fur | 141 | 95 | 25 | 40 | 166 | 135 | 301 | 173 | 135 | 308 |
| Clothing | 4,604 | 6,731 | 2,488 | 5,311 | 7,092 | 12,042 | 19,134 | 7,447 | 16,645 | 24,092 |
| Tailoring | 3,060 | 3,276 | 1,891 | 3,607 | 4,951 | 6,883 | 11,834 | 5,070 | 7,473 | 12,543 |
| Dressmaking | 188 | 893 | 57 | 337 | 245 | 1,230 | 1,475 | 260 | 1,563 | 1,823 |
| Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. | 45 | 695 | 4 | 439 | 49 | 1,134 | 1,183 | 126 | 3,731 | 3,857 |
| Hats, Caps and Millinery | 87 | 154 | 263 | 221 | 350 | 375 | 725 | 357 | 376 | 733 |
| Dress Industries not elsewhere specified | 74 | 403 | 19 | 130 | 93 | 533 | 626 | 127 | 1,583 | 1,710 |
| Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) | 760 | 1,278 | 241 | 567 | 1,001 | 1,845 | 2,846 | 1,023 | 1,876 | 2,899 |
| Repair of Boots and Shoes | 390 | 32 | 13 | 10 | 403 | 42 | 445 | 484 | 43 | 527 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 5,244 | 7,555 | 77 | 455 | 5,321 | 8,010 | 13,331 | 5,912 | 9,196 | 15,108 |
| Grain Milling | 222 | 114 | 3 | 1 | 225 | 115 | 340 | 271 | 118 | 389 |
| Bread and Flour Confectionery | 1,609 | 1,583 | 17 | 42 | 1,626 | 1,625 | 3,251 | 1,781 | 1,802 | 3,583 |
| Biscuits | 232 | 613 | 13 | 8 | 245 | 866 | 1,111 | 251 | 654 | 905 |
| Meat and Meat Products | 171 | 310 | 14 | 33 | 185 | 328 | 513 | 226 | 349 | 575 |
| Milk Products | 426 | 296 | 5 | 12 | 431 | 308 | 739 | 498 | 361 | 859 |
| Sugar and Glucose | 226 | 156 | 1 | — | 227 | 156 | 383 | 232 | 160 | 392 |
| Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery | 239 | 950 | 1 | 48 | 240 | 998 | 1,238 | 247 | 1,015 | 1,262 |
| Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables | 275 | 1,492 | 1 | 200 | 276 | 1,692 | 1,968 | 400 | 2,306 | 2,706 |
| Food Industries not elsewhere specified | 553 | 710 | 11 | 78 | 564 | 788 | 1,352 | 594 | 801 | 1,395 |
| Brewing and Malting | 510 | 343 | 9 | 5 | 519 | 348 | 867 | 531 | 348 | 879 |
| Wholesale Bottling | 145 | 343 | — | 8 | 145 | 343 | 488 | 167 | 244 | 411 |
| Other Drink Industries | 356 | 368 | — | 12 | 356 | 380 | 736 | 396 | 392 | 788 |
| Tobacco | 280 | 386 | 2 | 8 | 282 | 394 | 676 | 318 | 646 | 964 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork | 4,700 | 1,327 | 2,794 | 463 | 7,494 | 1,790 | 9,284 | 7,976 | 1,827 | 9,803 |
| Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) | 1,159 | 262 | 32 | 27 | 1,191 | 289 | 1,480 | 1,405 | 297 | 1,702 |
| Furniture and Upholstery | 2,731 | 672 | 2,605 | 331 | 5,336 | 1,003 | 6,339 | 5,530 | 1,027 | 6,557 |
| Shop and Office Fitting | 199 | 32 | 5 | — | 204 | 33 | 237 | 213 | 34 | 247 |
| Wooden Containers and Baskets | 393 | 217 | 107 | 72 | 500 | 289 | 789 | 554 | 290 | 844 |
| Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | 218 | 144 | 45 | 32 | 263 | 176 | 439 | 274 | 179 | 453 |
| Paper and Printing | 1,917 | 2,893 | 673 | 1,376 | 2,590 | 4,269 | 6,859 | 2,851 | 4,523 | 7,374 |
| Paper and Board | 513 | 398 | 404 | 203 | 917 | 601 | 1,518 | 1,081 | 619 | 1,700 |
| Wallpaper | 35 | 77 | 1 | 3 | 36 | 80 | 116 | 37 | 81 | 118 |
| Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases | 186 | 698 | 23 | 499 | 209 | 1,197 | 1,406 | 229 | 1,375 | 1,604 |
| Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified | 146 | 551 | 183 | 585 | 329 | 1,136 | 1,465 | 331 | 1,161 | 1,492 |
| Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals | 299 | 100 | 10 | 3 | 309 | 103 | 412 | 339 | 106 | 445 |
| Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc. | 738 | 1,069 | 52 | 83 | 790 | 1,152 | 1,942 | 834 | 1,181 | 2,015 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 2,185 | 2,854 | 961 | 660 | 3,146 | 3,514 | 6,660 | 3,332 | 3,568 | 6,900 |
| Rubber | 817 | 984 | 426 | 152 | 1,243 | 1,136 | 2,379 | 1,303 | 1,149 | 2,452 |
| Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. | 249 | 104 | 335 | 58 | 584 | 162 | 746 | 396 | 163 | 559 |
| Brushes and Brooms | 117 | 188 | 102 | 165 | 290 | 455 | 745 | 181 | 294 | 475 |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites | 181 | 572 | 36 | 57 | 217 | 629 | 846 | 228 | 656 | 884 |
| Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods | 87 | 261 | 40 | 78 | 127 | 339 | 466 | 130 | 340 | 470 |
| Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films | 118 | 27 | 1 | — | 119 | 27 | 146 | 121 | 27 | 148 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | 616 | 718 | 75 | 213 | 691 | 931 | 1,622 | 773 | 939 | 1,712 |
| Building and Contracting | 28,848 | 294 | 181 | 9 | 29,029 | 303 | 29,332 | 33,586 | 324 | 33,910 |
| Building | 19,265 | 208 | 95 | 2 | 19,360 | 210 | 19,570 | 22,718 | 223 | 22,941 |
| Electric Wiring and Contracting | 1,018 | 41 | 43 | 2 | 1,061 | 43 | 1,104 | 1,220 | 49 | 1,269 |
| Civil Engineering Contracting | 8,565 | 45 | 43 | 5 | 8,608 | 50 | 8,658 | 9,648 | 52 | 9,700 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water Supply | 2,053 | 140 | 36 | 13 | 2,089 | 153 | 2,242 | 2,359 | 160 | 2,519 |
| Gas | 1,028 | 56 | 12 | — | 1,040 | 56 | 1,096 | 1,101 | 56 | 1,157 |
| Electricity | 784 | 80 | 13 | — | 797 | 80 | 877 | 972 | 87 | 1,059 |
| Water | 241 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 252 | 17 | 269 | 286 | 17 | 303 |
| Transport and Communication | 17,038 | 2,011 | 268 | 15 | 17,306 | 2,026 | 19,332 | 19,834 | 2,088 | 21,922 |
| Railways | 2,610 | 267 | 11 | 1 | 2,621 | 268 | 2,889 | 2,897 | 277 | 3,174 |
| Tramway and Omnibus Service | 1,061 | 839 | 6 | 1 | 1,067 | 840 | 1,907 | 1,193 | 857 | 2,050 |
| Other Road Passenger Transport | 363 | 18 | 4 | — | 367 | 18 | 385 | 427 | 21 | 448 |
| Goods Transport by Road | 1,784 | 64 | 41 | 1 | 1,825 | 65 | 1,890 | 2,089 | 66 | 2,155 |
| Sea Transport | 6,035 | 102 | 157 | 4 | 6,192 | 106 | 6,298 | 6,635 | 112 | 6,747 |
| Port, River and Canal Transport | 1,563 | 21 | 25 | 3 | 1,588 | 24 | 1,612 | 2,739 | 27 | 2,766 |
| Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service | 625 | 15 | 6 | — | 631 | 15 | 646 | 660 | 17 | 677 |
| Air Transport | 103 | 39 | 1 | — | 104 | 39 | 143 | 111 | 39 | 150 |
| Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication | 2,010 | 525 | 6 | 4 | 2,016 | 529 | 2,545 | 2,169 | 544 | 2,713 |
| Other Transport and Communication | 284 | 38 | 6 | 1 | 290 | 39 | 329 | 300 | 44 | 344 |
| Storage | 600 | 83 | 5 | — | 605 | 83 | 688 | 614 | 84 | 698 |
| Distributive Trades | 13,073 | 12,978 | 242 | 295 | 13,315 | 13,273 | 26,588 | 15,087 | 14,311 | 29,398 |
| Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) | 1,828 | 242 | 42 | 8 | 1,870 | 250 | 2,120 | 2,150 | 265 | 2,415 |
| Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery | 1,565 | 419 | 36 | 37 | 1,601 | 456 | 2,057 | 1,790 | 528 | 2,318 |
| Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink | 1,224 | 591 | 12 | 18 | 1,236 | 609 | 1,845 | 1,507 | 724 | 2,231 |
| Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) | 2,997 | 4,182 | 32 | 83 | 3,029 | 4,265 | 7,294 | 3,526 | 4,574 | 8,100 |
| Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods | 1,579 | 824 | 78 | 27 | 1,657 | 851 | 2,508 | 1,783 | 880 | 2,663 |
| Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods | 3,611 | 6,283 | 41 | 118 | 3,652 | 6,401 | 10,053 | 4,017 | 6,837 | 10,854 |
| Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers | 269 | 437 | 1 | 4 | 270 | 441 | 711 | 314 | 503 | 817 |
| Insurance, Banking and Finance | 1,176 | 637 | 14 | 10 | 1,190 | 647 | 1,837 | 1,299 | 672 | 1,971 |
| Public Administration | 13,264 | 4,360 | 137 | 62 | 13,401 | 4,422 | 17,823 | 16,285 | 4,728 | 21,013 |
| National Government Service | 6,057 | 2,873 | 15 | 19 | 6,072 | 2,892 | 8,964 | 6,634 | 3,128 | 9,762 |
| Local Government Service | 7,207 | 1,487 | 122 | 43 | 7,329 | 1,530 | 8,859 | 9,651 | 1,600 | 11,251 |
| Professional Services | 3,542 | 6,433 | 34 | 207 | 3,576 | 6,640 | 10,216 | 3,856 | 7,239 | 11,095 |
| Accountancy | 116 | 86 | 2 | — | 118 | 86 | 204 | 127 | 86 | 213 |
| Education | 872 | 1,537 | 4 | 182 | 876 | 1,719 | 2,595 | 967 | 1,960 | 2,927 |
| Law | 104 | 141 | — | — | 104 | 141 | 245 | 113 | 157 | 270 |
| Medical and Dental Services | 1,227 | 4,280 | 17 | 19 | 1,244 | 4,299 | 5,543 | 1,351 | 4,614 | 5,965 |
| Religion | 114 | 49 | 1 | 1 | 115 | 50 | 165 | 134 | 57 | 191 |
| Other Professional and Business Services | 1,109 | 340 | 10 | 5 | 1,119 | 345 | 1,464 | 1,164 | 365 | 1,529 |
| Miscellaneous Services | 12,865 | 25,257 | 93 | 1,206 | 12,958 | 26,463 | 39,421 | 13,851 | 28,124 | 41,975 |
| Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. | 2,199 | 1,694 | 14 | 60 | 2,213 | 1,754 | 3,967 | 2,320 | 1,794 | 4,114 |
| Sport, Other Recreations and Betting | 1,612 | 765 | 13 | 26 | 1,625 | 791 | 2,416 | 1,775 | 818 | 2,593 |
| Catering, Hotels, etc. | 6,357 | 14,328 | 43 | 937 | 6,400 | 15,265 | 21,665 | 6,830 | 15,840 | 22,670 |
| Laundries | 454 | 1,965 | 5 | 41 | 459 | 2,006 | 2,465 | 490 | 2,252 | 2,742 |
| Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. | 205 | 478 | — | 11 | 205 | 489 | 694 | 230 | 512 | 732 |
| Hairstressing and Manicure | 170 | 234 | 3 | 173 | 240 | 413 | 196 | 259 | 455 | 714 |
| Private Domestic Service (Resident) | 169 | 1,989 | 1 | 7 | 170 | 1,996 | 2,166 | 178 | 2,317 | 2,495 |
| Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) | 569 | 3,284 | 7 | 93 | 576 | 3,377 | 3,953 | 624 | 3,749 | 4,373 |
| Other Services | 1,130 | 520 | 7 | 25 | 1,137 | 545 | 1,682 | 1,218 | 583 | 1,801 |
| Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry | 3,048 | 290 | — | — | 3,048 | 290 | 3,338 | 3,240 | 308 | 3,548 |
| Other Persons not Classified by Industry | 8,852 | 10,166 | — | — | 8,852 | 10,166 | 19,018 | 9,627 | 10,960 | 20,587 |
| GRAND TOTAL* | 171,975 | 120,412 | 37,963 | 63,114 | 209,938 | 183,526 | 393,464 | 238,073 | 215,744 | 453,817 |

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,629 males and 270 females in Great Britain and 3,973 males and 275 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 4th June and 2nd July, 1952, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

| | Four weeks ended 4th June, 1952 | | Four weeks ended 2nd July, 1952 | | Total Number of Placings, 20th Dec., 1951, to 2nd July, 1952 (28 weeks) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | Placings | Vacancies Unfilled | Placings | Vacancies Unfilled | |
| Men aged 18 and over | 169,499 | 146,979 | 167,097 | 141,130 | 1,017,832 |
| Boys under 18 | 11,776 | 46,994 | 9,888 | 50,332 | 119,905 |
| Women aged 18 and over | 75,431 | 77,678 | 77,608 | 77,618 | 469,077 |
| Girls under 18 | 13,523 | 33,416 | 11,824 | 39,610 | 129,280 |
| Total | 270,229 | 305,067 | 266,417 | 308,690 | 1,736,094 |

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

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

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 2nd July, 1952, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with the number of vacancies remaining unfilled at 2nd July, 1952.

| Industry Group | Placings during four weeks ended 2nd July, 1952 |
|----------------|---|
|----------------|---|

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 24th May, 1952, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll (a) at the date of the return and also (b) at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows (c) the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in item (c) are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

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

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries : 4 weeks ended 24th May, 1952

| Industry | Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period | | | Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period | | |
|--|---|------|-----|---|-----|-----|
| | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | T. |
| | | | | | | |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| Bricks and Fireclay Goods | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles) | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Glass (other than Containers) | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 |
| Glass Containers | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 4.9 |
| Cement | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 2.7 |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 1.5 |
| Chemicals and Dyes | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.1 |
| Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| Explosives and Fireworks | 2.4 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Paint and Varnish | 1.6 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. | 1.4 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 3.1 |
| Mineral Oil Refining | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. | 1.6 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| Metal Manufacture | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| Blast Furnaces | 2.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Iron Foundries | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.1 |
| Tinplate Manufacture | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Steel Sheet Manufacture | 1.1 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| Iron and Steel Tubes | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 2.3 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals, Smelting, etc. | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Engineering and Electrical Goods | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Marine Engineering | 2.7 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 2.6 |
| Agricultural Machinery | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| Stationary Engines | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 3.4 |
| Textile Machinery and Accessories | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 2.7 |
| Ordnance and Small Arms | 1.6 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Constructional Engineering | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 |
| Other Non-Electrical Engineering | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| Electrical Machinery | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.2 |
| Electrical Wires and Cables | 2.3 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 2.4 |
| Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus | 1.7 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| Wireless Apparatus | 3.1 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 3.9 |
| Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 3.4 |
| Batteries and Accumulators | 1.6 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| Other Electrical Goods | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 3.8 |
| Vehicles | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 2.2 |
| Motor Repairs and Garages | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.1 |
| Railway Locomotive Shops | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 0.8 |
| Other Locomotive Manufacture | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 1.7 |
| Railway Carriages and Wagons | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| Carts, Perambulators, etc. | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| Metal Goods not elsewhere specified | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 3.4 |
| Tools and Cutlery | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc. | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Iron and Steel Forgings | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Wire and Wire Manufactures | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| Hollow-ware | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Brass Manufactures | 2.4 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 3.2 |
| Other Metal Industries | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.9 |
| Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Watches and Clocks | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 3.5 |
| Jewellery, Plate, etc. | 1.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| Musical Instruments | 4.9 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 5.1 |
| Textiles | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| Cotton Weaving, etc. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| Woollen and Worsted | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 4.2 |
| Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 5.5 |
| Linen and Soft Hemp | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| Jute | 4.2 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 5.7 |
| Rope, Twine and Net | 1.9 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Hosiery | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Lace | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| Carpets | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| Narrow Fabrics | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| Made-up Textiles | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 5.9 | 5.1 |
| Textile Finishing, etc. | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Other Textile Industries | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur | 1.3 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 3.6 |
| Leather Tanning and Dressing | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.5 |
| Leather Goods | 2.0 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| Fur | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 3.7 |
| Clothing | 2.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| Tailoring | 2.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Dressmaking | 2.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. | 1.8 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Hats, Caps and Millinery | 2.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Other Dress Industries | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Manufacture of Boots and Shoes | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| Repair of Boots and Shoes | 2.8 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 3.1 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.2 |
| Grain Milling | 2.1 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Bread and Flour Confectionery | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 5.1 | 3.9 |
| Biscuits | 4.0 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Meat and Meat Products | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 2.9 |
| Milk Products | 6.1 | 9.8 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 3.6 |
| Sugar and Glucose | 1.9 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. | 2.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables | 3.0 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 5.8 | 4.7 |
| Other Food Industries | 3.0 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Brewing and Malting | 2.2 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| Wholesale Bottling | 3.1 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Other Drink Industries | 4.5 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 3.3 |
| Tobacco | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 3.2 |
| Furniture and Upholstery | 2.2 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Shop and Office Fitting | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 5.7 |
| Wooden Containers and Baskets | 2.5 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 4.1 |
| Paper and Printing | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| Paper and Board | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| Wallpaper | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 4.0 |
| Cardboard Boxes, etc. | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 4.1 |
| Other Manufactures of Paper | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.5 |
| Printing of Newspapers, etc. | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| Other Printing, etc. | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 4.1 |
| Rubber | 1.6 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 4.5 |
| Brushes and Brooms | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 3.9 |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 8.5 | 6.5 |
| Production of Cinematograph Films | 2.5 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| All the above Industries | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 3.0 |

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 15th July and 17th June, 1952, with the corresponding figures for 17th July and 19th June, 1951. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively.

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

| Region | Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Sickness | | | | Industrial Injury | | | |
| | 15th July, 1952 | 17th June, 1952 | 17th July, 1951 | 19th June, 1951 | 15th July, 1952 | 17th June, 1952 | 17th July, 1951 | 19th June, 1951 |
| London and South-Eastern | 79.9 | 81.8 | 79.3 | 84.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| London and Middlesex | 63.8 | 64.8 | 62.9 | 65.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Eastern | 36.0 | 36.6 | 36.1 | 37.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Southern | 30.5 | 30.8 | 29.8 | 31.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| South-Western | 43.4 | 43.1 | 43.7 | 45.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Midland | 66.0 | 67.7 | 68.6 | 71.5 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| North-Midland | 47.0 | 48.1 | 48.7 | 51.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| East and West Ridings | 69.0 | 70.6 | 72.3 | 75.6 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| North-Western | 120.0 | 122.9 | 129.1 | 133.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| Northern | 54.8 | 55.6 | 55.3 | 58.3 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 |
| Scotland | 92.4 | 94.9 | 90.4 | 97.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| Wales | 51.9 | 52.1 | 52.4 | 53.8 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| Total, Great Britain | 754.5 | 769.1 | 768.7 | 805.9 | 53.2 | 52.5 | 57.5 | 57.9 |

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 14th July, 1952, was 5,505*; this figure included 4,200 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,305 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 17th June and 14th July (4 weeks) are shown below.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|-------|
| Vacancies outstanding at 17th June | .. | .. | .. | 4,651 |
| .. notified during period | .. | .. | .. | 454 |
| .. filled during period | .. | .. | .. | 123 |
| .. cancelled or withdrawn | .. | .. | .. | 368 |
| .. outstanding at 14th July | .. | .. | .. | 4,614 |

* This figure includes 707 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 150 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of persons having professional, administrative, managerial or senior executive experience or qualifications, and those having technical qualifications not appropriate to the Technical and Scientific Register. The registers are maintained at the London Appointments Office, which serves the South of England and the Midlands and South Wales; the Northern Appointments Office in Manchester, which serves the North of England broadly as far as the southern borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North Wales; and the Scottish Appointments Office in Glasgow, which covers the whole of Scotland. A number of Appointments Offices were recently closed (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 203).

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 14th July was 15,612*, consisting of 14,001 men and 1,611 women. Of these 1,834 men and six women were ex-Regular personnel. The number on the registers included 8,863 men and 906 women who were in employment, while 5,138 men and 705 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 14th July. Of those in employment 784 men and 2 women were ex-Regular personnel. The numbers of ex-Regular personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 1,050 men and 4 women.

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

| Appointments Office |
|---------------------|
|---------------------|

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in June

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in June 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 five weeks ended 5th July was 718,100, compared with 716,500 for the four weeks ended 31st May, and 701,900 for the five weeks ended 30th June, 1951.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 659,100 in June, 665,500 in May, and 641,600 in June, 1951; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in the five weeks ended 5th July, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with the four weeks ended 31st May, 1952, and the five weeks ended 30th June, 1951.

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

| District† | Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 5 weeks ended 5th July, 1952 | Increase (+) or decrease (—)* compared with the average for | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| | | 4 weeks ended 31st May, 1952 | 5 weeks ended 30th June, 1951 |
| Northumberland | 44,100 | — | + 400 |
| Cumberland | 6,000 | — | + 200 |
| Durham | 107,300 | — | + 100 |
| South and West Yorkshire .. | 140,500 | + 200 | + 3,900 |
| North Derbyshire | 38,600 | + 300 | + 1,400 |
| Nottinghamshire | 46,100 | — | + 1,200 |
| South Derbyshire and Leicestershire | 14,700 | — | + 100 |
| Lancashire and Cheshire .. | 51,800 | + 200 | + 2,200 |
| North Wales | 9,300 | + 100 | + 300 |
| North Staffordshire | 20,200 | + 200 | + 1,200 |
| Cannock Chase | 16,100 | + 100 | + 200 |
| South Staffordshire, Worcester-shire and Shropshire | 5,600 | — | + 200 |
| Warwickshire | 15,700 | + 100 | + 500 |
| South Wales and Monmouth-shire | 104,200 | + 100 | + 1,600 |
| Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset | 6,400 | — | + 200 |
| Kent | 6,400 | — | + 200 |
| England and Wales | 633,000 | + 1,100 | + 13,700 |
| West Fife | 14,600 | + 100 | + 300 |
| East Fife | 8,500 | + 100 | + 500 |
| The Lothians | 13,200 | + 100 | + 300 |
| Central West | 12,100 | — | + 300 |
| Central East | 13,400 | — | + 200 |
| West Ayr | 7,100 | — | + 100 |
| East Ayr | 9,300 | + 100 | + 500 |
| Alloa | 6,900 | + 100 | + 300 |
| Scotland | 85,100 | + 500 | + 2,500 |
| Great Britain | 718,100 | + 1,600 | + 16,200 |

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of June, about 4,890 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 2,950; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 1,940. During the four weeks of May there was a net increase of 1,610.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.75 in June, 4.91 in May, and 4.90 in June, 1951. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.12, 5.30 and 5.27.

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

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

| | June, 1952 | May, 1952 | June, 1951 |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Coal Face Workers: | | | |
| Voluntary | 7.23 | 6.26 | 6.23 |
| Involuntary | 6.44 | 6.45 | 7.09 |
| All Workers: | | | |
| Voluntary | 5.28 | 4.54 | 4.56 |
| Involuntary | 5.63 | 5.67 | 6.1 |

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.11 tons in June, compared with 3.15 tons in the previous month and 3.14 tons in June, 1951.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.17 tons in June; for May, 1952, and June, 1951, the figures were 1.18 tons and 1.19 tons, respectively.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in January, 1952, was 0.5 per cent. lower than in the previous month and 0.7 per cent. higher than in January, 1951.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st May in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.2 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month and 1.1 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 1951. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st May was 0.2 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month but 0.6 per cent. lower than at 1st May, 1951.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in May is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 46,234,000. This was slightly lower than the figure for the previous month and very slightly higher than for May, 1951. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 = 100) showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in May compared with the previous month and of 3.3 per cent. compared with May, 1951.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of May was about 1,602,000, compared with 1,612,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,609,000 at the middle of May, 1951.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of June was 120,541, of whom 37,912 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures at the beginning of the previous month were 127,395 and 39,456 and at the beginning of June, 1951, were 122,956 and 45,215.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of June was nearly 1,240,000, compared with 1,312,000 at the end of the previous month and 1,326,000 at the end of June, 1951. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 295,000, 290,000 and 286,000.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 26th July was 45,960, compared with 46,456 at 21st June and 35,312 at 28th July, 1951.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of May, 1952, was 2,073,984, of whom 1,245,524 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 2,106,043, including 1,277,690 wholly unemployed, and at the end of May, 1951, it was 1,920,474, including 1,204,970 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of June was 112,105, of whom 79,889 were wholly unemployed, 1,033 were temporarily stopped and 31,183 were relief workers. At the end of the previous month the number registered was 119,510 (86,643 wholly unemployed) and at the end of June, 1951, it was 61,332 (43,238 wholly unemployed).

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 7,484 at the end of May, compared with 13,168 in the previous month and 6,386 in May, 1951.

SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of 819,795 showed that 2.5 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of March, compared with 2.6 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 2.9 per cent. at the end of March, 1951.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in July

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 July resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £73,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 324,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the general printing industry, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, and carpet manufacture. Others receiving increases included workpeople employed in glass container manufacture, asbestos cement manufacture, chalk quarrying, and the manufacture of sports and games equipment.

In the general printing industry the cost-of-living bonus based on the index of retail prices was increased by 6s. and 4s. 6d. a week, respectively, for male and female workers 18 years and over. In textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing the cost-of-living addition was increased by 1s. 10d. a week for men and by 1s. 4d. for women. In carpet manufacture the cost-of-living bonus was increased from 32½ per cent. to 35 per cent. on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of the cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 for female workers; the bonus on earnings in excess of £6 and £4, respectively, continued unchanged at 32½ per cent.

In glass container manufacture there were increases in minimum rates of 1½d. an hour for men and of 1½d. for women. For workers employed in asbestos cement manufacture there were increases in minimum rates of 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over and of 1½d. for women 18 and over. In chalk quarrying there was an increase of 2d. an hour for men. For men and women employed in the manufacture of sports and games equipment there were increases of 2d. an hour for tennis makers and of 3d. for all other grades.

Of the total increase of £73,000, about £54,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £13,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £5,000 resulted from arbitration

awards; and the remainder resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Changes in January–July, 1952

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

| Industry Group | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increases† | Estimated Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages |
|--|---|--|
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing | 63,000 | £20,200 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 57,500 | 21,200 |
| Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal | 225,000 | 87,500 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades | 60,500 | 21,600 |
| Metal Manufacture | 179,000 | 27,600 |
| Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods | 409,000 | 181,800 |
| Vehicles | 143,000 | 65,000 |
| Metal Goods not elsewhere specified | 93,000 | 44,000 |
| Textiles | 246,500 | 77,900 |
| Leather, Leather Goods and Fur | 13,500 | 4,800 |
| Clothing | 113,000 | 39,600 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 265,000 | 78,800 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork | 184,000 | 66,600 |
| Paper and Printing | 209,000 | 97,300 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 86,000 | 32,800 |
| Building and Contracting | 1,185,000 | 607,500 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water | 40,500 | 15,900 |
| Transport and Communication | 508,500 | 278,100 |
| Distributive Trades | 440,000 | 133,700 |
| Public Administration | 387,000 | 113,200 |
| Miscellaneous Services | 128,500 | 35,800 |
| Total | 5,036,500 | 2,050,900 |

In the corresponding months of 1951 there was a net increase of £3,383,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 8,015,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY

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

| Industry | District (see also Note at beginning of Table) | Date from which Change took effect | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Mining and Quarrying | Cumberland (7) | 28 July | Iron-ore miners | Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 3d. a shift (6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1½d. (3s. 1½d. to 3s. 3d.) for boys under 18.‡ |
| | West Cumberland (8) | do. | Limestone quarrymen | Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 3d. a shift (6s. 4d. to 6s. 7d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1½d. (3s. 2d. to 3s. 3½d.) for boys.‡ |
| | Various districts in England (9) | Beginning first full pay period in July | Workpeople employed in chalk quarrying (other than the manufacture of cement) and the production of lime and whiting from chalk | Increases of 2d. an hour for men, and of 1½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for able-bodied men: London area (within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 10d. an hour, areas other than London 2s. 8d. |
| Glass Container Manufacture | Great Britain (29) | Commencement of first full pay period following 1 July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries | Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for male workers 21 years and over, of 1½d. for female workers 21 and over, and of 1d. for all other workers. Minimum hourly rates after change for day workers: London district—the rates paid in other districts, plus 1½d. an hour for males 18 years and over, 1½d. for females 18 years and over, and 1d. for workers under 18 years; other districts—men 21 years and over, foundries, gasmakers and furnacemen 2s. 9d. or 2s. 10d., according to melting capacity of furnace, boilermakers or stokers and batch mixers 2s. 9½d., sorters 2s. 9d., Lister or similar truck drivers 2s. 8½d., general labourers 2s. 8d., youths and boys 1s. 2½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 2½d. at 20 and under 21; women and girls 1s. 1½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 9½d. at 21 and over. |
| Asbestos Cement Manufacture | Great Britain (32) | 20 July | Men, women and juveniles | Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for men, of 1½d. for women, and of proportionate amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—Group I 2s. 11d. an hour, Group II 2s. 10d., Group III 2s. 9d.; women 18 years and over 2s. 0½d., 2s., 1s. 1½d. |

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

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

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

§ Wages are subject to further *ad hoc* additions of 2s. 6d. a shift for men and of 1s. 3d. a shift for youths and boys.

|| War bonus, previously granted, of 5s. 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 2s. 6½d. for boys, remains unchanged.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

| Industry | District (see also Note at beginning of Table) | Date from which Change took effect | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Gelatine and Glue Manufacture | Great Britain .. | First pay day after 30 June | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for shiftworkers 21 years and over, of 1½d. for day labourers, of 1d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men—day labourers 2s. 8½d. an hour, shiftworkers, 3-shift system 2s. 11½d., 2-shift system 2s. 10½d.; women on men's work, for first month 1s. 11½d., thereafter 2s. 1½d., or, if carrying out men's work in full without assistance or supervision, the full adult male rates; women on women's work 21 years and over 1s. 11½d.; youths and boys 1s. 1½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 5d. at 20; girls 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 9½d. Rates for London area (within a 15-mile radius from Charing Cross) fixed at 1d. an hour higher for adult male workers, and at ½d. an hour higher for all other workers. |
| Iron and Steel Manufacture | Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (41) | Sunday preceding first pay day in Aug. | Workpeople employed at iron puddling 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* by 3-9d. a shift (10s. 0-9d. to 10s. 4-8d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2-925d. (7s. 6-675d. to 7s. 9-6d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1-95d. (5s. 0-45d. to 5s. 2-4d.) for those under 18. |
| | West of Scotland.. (41) | Pay period beginning 28 July | Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills | Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 4-2d. a shift (10s. 3-2d. to 10s. 7-4d.) for men, by 3-15d. (7s. 8-4d. to 7s. 11-55d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 2-1d. (5s. 1-6d. to 5s. 3-7d.) for boys under 18. |
| Bobbin Making | England and Wales (62) | Third pay day in July | Men, apprentices, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases* of 1s. a week for adult workers, and of 6d. for apprentices, youths, boys and girls. Minimum rates after change: men—higher skilled 134s. a week, lesser skilled 125s. 6d., labourers 118s. 6d.; apprentices, youths and boys 48s. at 15 years, rising to 97s. 6d. at 20; women 18 years and over 92s., girls 48s. at 15, 55s. at 16, and 68s. at 17. |
| Textile Machinery Manufacture | Lancashire, York- shire (including Spen Valley) and Somerset | Beginning of first full pay week in Jan.† | Card setting machine tenters employed in wire and card clothing trades | Increase of 10s. a week in basic rates (164s. 8d. to 174s. 8d.). |
| Gold, Silver and Allied Trades | London .. | First pay day following 7 June | Men, male apprentices and women (except silver spinners) | Increase of 3d. an hour for men 21 years and over and women 19 years and over employed on burnishing, sawpiercing and hand colouring, with proportionate increases for apprentices: minimum rate for adult male workers increased from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d. an hour (apprentices on completion of their indenture to receive 3s. 4d. an hour for the first six months, 3s. 5d. for the second 6 months, thereafter 3s. 6d.). Minimum rates after change for a 44-hour week include: men 21 years and over 3s. 6d. an hour; skilled women employed on burnishing, sawpiercing and hand colouring 1s. 10d. at 21 years and over, 1s. 8½d. at 20 and under 21, and 1s. 7d. at 19 and under 20, other women, after 5 years' training (4 years for polishers) or at the age of 21, whichever is later, 3s. 6d. an hour. |
| Lace Furnishings Manufacture | Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgow | End of first complete pay week in July | Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers | Increase* of 2 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (24 to 26 per cent. on basic rates). |
| Carpet Manufacture | Great Britain (93) | First pay day in July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Cost-of-living bonus increased† from 32½ per cent. to 35 per cent. on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers, and on the first £4 for female workers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 129s. 7d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 143s. 1d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 129s. 7d., 136s. 4d. or 143s. 1d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 121s. 6d.; female workers—card cutters with 18 months' experience and 18 years of age 72s. 11d., 19 years 82s. 5d., 20 years 93s. 2d., other female workers 18 years 68s. 10d., 19 years 74s. 3d., 20 years 81s. |
| Textile Making-up and Packing | Manchester (94) | Pay day in week ending 5 July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases* of 2s. a week (33s. to 35s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 years and over, of 1s. 4d. (22s. to 23s. 4d.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts to younger workers. |
| Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing | Yorkshire, Lanca- shire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (90) | Second Friday or equivalent pay day in July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases* of 1s. 10d. a week (15s. 7d. to 17s. 5d.) in cost-of-living addition for adult male workers, of 1s. 4d. (11s. 4d. to 12s. 8d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living additions and special payments to time-workers or percentage additions for pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—adult males 117s. 5d. a week, adult females 81s. 2d.; pieceworkers—adult males 129s. 11d., adult females 88s. 11d. |
| | Scotland .. | do. | do. | do. |
| | Macclesfield .. | do. | Workpeople employed in silk dyeing, printing and finishing | do. |
| Asbestos Textile Manufacture | Great Britain (94) | 21 July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over 2s. 9½d. an hour, women 18 and over, textile 2s. 2d., non-textile 2s. 1½d. |
| Felt Hat Manufacture | Lancashire, Ches- hire and Carlisle | First pay day in July | Men and women .. | Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 80 to 85 per cent. on average earnings. Average hourly rates of earnings on normal piecework to yield 2s. 3d. an hour for journeymen and 1s. 2½d. for journeywomen, plus cost-of-living bonus. |
| Flour Milling | Great Britain (107) | 2 June§ | Mechanics .. | Increases of 11s. a week for Class A and Class B mills, and of 10s. for Class C. Rates after change: Class A mills 157s. 6d. a week, Class B 149s. 6d., Class C 144s. 10d. |
| Fence Manufacturing and Erecting | Great Britain .. | First full pay week in July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases in minimum rates of 3d. an hour for male workers 21 years and over and female workers 18 and over, of 2d. for youths 18 and under 21, and of 1½d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over, fence erecting—skilled fencers 3s. 7d. an hour, fence fixers 3s. 5½d., fencers' labourers 3s. 0½d.; fence manufacturing—London area (20 miles radius from Charing Cross), sawyers, carpenters and machinists 3s. 5½d., labourers 2s. 10½d., Provincial area, sawyers, carpenters and machinists 3s. 3½d., cleavers 2s. 11d., labourers 2s. 9d.; women 18 years and over 2s. 4d. |
| Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling | Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Beginning of first full pay week in July | Men and women .. | Increases* in cost-of-living bonus of 1d. an hour (6d. to 7d.) for adult workers and of proportional amounts for apprentices. |

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

† This increase was the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal dated 8th July, 1952, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ This change took effect under a revised cost-of-living bonus agreement, which provides for increases in bonus to apply only to the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) in the case of male workers and to the first £4 in the case of female workers. The bonus on earnings in excess of £6 and £4, respectively, is to continue at 32½ per cent.

§ These increases were agreed on 4th July and were made retrospective to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during July—continued

| Industry | District (see also Note at beginning of Table) | Date from which Change took effect | Classes of Workpeople | Particulars of Change |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Printing | Great Britain (ex- cept London) (132-134) (137-139) | First full pay period in July | Workpeople employed in general printing, litho- graphic printing (except photogravure process work- ers), envelope and stationery manufacture, and periodical and newspaper production (excluding cer- tain national newspapers in England and Wales) | Increases* of 6s. a week (15s. to 21s.) in cost-of-living bonus for male workers 18 years and over, and of 4s. 6d. (11s. 3d. to 15s. 9d.) for female workers 18 and over. |
| | London (134-135) (139) | First pay day in July | do. | do. |
| | Great Britain .. | First full pay period in July | Lithographic tin printers and tin varnishers | do. |
| | United Kingdom | do. | Journeymen and apprentices employed in process en- graving and in process proofing departments of process engraving trade houses and certain publish- ing firms | Increases* of 6s. a week (15s. to 21s.) in cost-of-living bonus for journeymen, and of 3s. for apprentices between the ages of 18 and 21. |
| Sports and Games Equipment Manufacture | Great Britain .. | Beginning of first full pay period following 7 July | Men and women .. | Increases of 2d. an hour for tennis makers and finishers, and of 3d. for all other grades. Minimum rates after change include: wood and kindred workers—men, tennis makers and finishers 3s. 2d. an hour, general bench woodworkers, woodworking machinists and hand wood turners 3s., golf head makers, grinders and blacksmiths, hockey makers and cricket makers 2s. 11d., golf shafters and tennis gluers 2s. 9d., golf grippers, wood head paperers and iron and wood head finishers, tennis grippers and knobbers 2s. 7d., unskilled labour 2s. 5d.; leather—skilled workers 2s. 11d., semi-skilled 2s. 7d., unskilled 2s. 5d.; skilled cricket ball makers 2s. 11d., semi-skilled 2s. 7d., unskilled 2s. 5d.; women 6d. an hour less than the above rates in each case. |
| Cinematograph Film Production | Great Britain .. | Beginning of first full pay period following 16 July | Technicians and trainees em- ployed in the production of specialised films (including film strips) | Increases of 18s. 4d. a week in minimum salaries for technicians, and of 9s. 2d. for trainees and newcomers. |
| Drawing Office Material Manufacture | Great Britain .. | First pay day in July | Men, youths, boys, women and girls | Increases* of 6s. a week (9s. to 15s.) in cost-of-living bonus for male workers 18 years and over, of 4s. 6d. (6s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.) for female workers 18 and over, and of 3s. (4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.) for juveniles under 18. |
| Building | Isle of Man .. | 1 July | Building operatives .. | Cost-of-living bonus for craftsmen and labourers increased by 1s. 6d. a week (3s. to 4s. 6d.); new rates adopted for apprentices, expressed as percentages of the craftsmen's rate, as follows: 1st year 13½ per cent., 2nd year 20 per cent., 3rd year 33½ per cent., 4th year 45½ per cent., 5th year 60 per cent. |
| Road Roller Hire Service | Great Britain .. | First pay week in June | Road roller drivers employed by firms engaged in hire service, except those whose wages are regulated by other agreements | Increase of 3d. an hour (11s. for a 44-hour week). Rates after change: 132s. a week, inclusive of the bonus of 3d. an hour granted in July, 1951, and now consolidated in the weekly wage rate. |
| Wholesale Meat Distribution | London .. | 7 June† | Manual workers .. | Increase of 7s. 6d. a week (127s. 6d. to 135s.) in the basic minimum rate for shopmen and in the "new engagement" rate for new entrants to the trade. Minimum rates after change: shopmen 135s. a week, plus craft equalization payment of 15s., new entrants 135s., plus craft equalization payment of 10s. for the first six months of employment, thereafter the full rate of the skilled worker. |
| Newspapers and Periodicals Distribution | London .. | Beginning of first full pay period following 17 July | Workpeople employed by wholesale newsagents in handling, packing and dis- tribution | Increase in the basic rate of 15s. a week (154s. to 169s.). |

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

† This increase was agreed on 7th July, 1952, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN JULY

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in July, was 98. In addition, 27 stoppages which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during July in these 125 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 38,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned during July was about 277,000.

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

| Industry Group | Number of Stoppages in progress in Month | | | Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month | Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month |
|--|--|------------------|------------|--|---|
| | Started before beginning of Month | Started in Month | Total | | |
| Coal mining .. | 1 | 67 | 68 | 5,900 | 8,000 |
| Vehicles .. | 8 | 3 | 11 | 25,500 | 237,000 |
| All remaining industries and services .. | 18 | 28 | 46 | 6,400 | 32,000 |
| Total, July, 1952 .. | 27 | 98 | 125 | 37,800 | 277,000 |
| Total, June, 1952 .. | 21 | 160 | 181 | 63,400 | 205,000 |
| Total, July, 1951 .. | 9 | 103 | 112 | 17,200 | 42,000 |

Of the total of 277,000 days lost in July, 20,000 were lost by 11,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 10,000 were directly involved and 1,300 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 July also included 257,000 days lost by 26,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of stoppages

Of 100 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during July, 45, directly involving 5,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 23, directly involving 2,100 workers, lasted two days; 9, directly involving 1,000 workers, lasted three days; 8, directly involving 800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 15, directly involving 23,700 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of stoppages

Of the 98 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in July, 8, directly involving 800 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 35, directly involving 6,200 workers, on other wage questions; 12, directly involving 900 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 40, directly involving 1,800 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly involving 100 workers,

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JULY

| Industry, Occupations and Locality | Approximate Number of Workers involved | | Date when Stoppage | | Cause or Object | Result |
|--|--|-------------|--------------------|---------|---|---|
| | Directly | Indirectly† | Began | Ended | | |
| MOTOR VEHICLES:— | | | | | | |
| Workers employed in motor car manufacture—Dagenham (one firm) | 12,800 | — | 12 June‡ | 9 July | Rejection of a claim for an increase in wages of 9d. an hour; and subsequently, in protest against the suspension of several hundred workers rendered idle by a breakdown in the supply of bodies from a firm involved in another dispute | Work resumed on advice of trade union officials pending negotiations. |
| Workers employed in motor car manufacture—Walthamstow (one firm) | 300 | — | 30 June | 30 June | In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute | Work resumed. |
| Workers employed in motor car body manufacture—Dagenham (one firm) | 7,790 | — | 12 June | 15 July | Rejection of a claim for an increase in wages of 9d. an hour | Work resumed on advice of trade union officials to permit resumption of negotiations. |
| Workers employed in motor car body manufacture—Southampton, Romford and Croydon (one firm) | 1,250 | — | 12 June | 15 July | In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute | |
| AIRCRAFT:— | | | | | | |
| Workers employed in the manufacture and repair of aircraft—Heaton Chapel (one firm) | 1,160 | — | 23 June | — | The employment of non-union labour | No settlement reported. |
| Fitters and electricians employed in the manufacture and repair of aircraft—Ringway (one firm) | 150 | — | 14 July | — | In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute | No settlement reported. |

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

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1952 was approximately 95,000, and in the corresponding period in 1951 was approximately 65,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 210,000 and 220,000.

‡ Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
§ A stoppage of apprentices which began in March (*see* the issue of this GAZETTE for April, page 149) involved workers in several industries but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

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

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

on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 200 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1952 AND 1951

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

| Industry Group | January to July, 1952 | | | January to July, 1951 | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | Number of Stoppages beginning in period | Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress | Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress | Number of Stoppages beginning in period | Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress | Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing | 3 | 900 | 4,000 | — | — | — |
| Coal Mining | 686 | 112,000† | 267,000 | 620 | 77,100† | 231,000 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying | 5 | 400 | 2,000 | 4 | 100 | ‡ |
| Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products | 10 | 500 | 2,000 | 9 | 700 | 2,000 |
| Chemicals and Allied Trades | 6 | 1,900 | 6,000 | 3 | 400 | 2,000 |
| Metal Manufacture | 23 | 3,800 | 24,000 | 19 | 2,300 | 11,000 |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing | 39 | 10,200 | 73,000 | 52 | 4,200 | 26,000 |
| Engineering | 43 | 20,500 | 167,000 | 54 | 16,900 | 68,000 |
| Vehicles | 34 | 37,700 | 391,000 | 43 | 37,400 | 208,000 |
| Other Metal Industries | 8 | 2,000 | 16,000 | 17 | 1,700 | 8,000 |
| Textiles | 2 | 400 | ‡ | 8 | 2,100 | 8,000 |
| Leather, etc. | 1 | ‡ | ‡ | — | — | — |
| Clothing | 8 | 600 | 1,000 | 6 | 1,900 | 1,000 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco | 9 | 1,100 | 8,000 | 9 | 5,300 | 18,000 |
| Manufactures of Wood and Cork | 11 | 1,500 | 21,000 | 6 | 1,100 | 4,000 |
| Paper and Printing | 6 | 1,500 | 30,000 | 3 | 100 | ‡ |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 3 | 3,000 | 15,000 | 6 | 1,200 | 4,000 |
| Building and Contracting | 59 | 16,600 | 97,000 | 62 | 15,000 | 57,000 |
| Gas, Electricity and Water | 4 | 700 | 7,000 | 3 | 2,400 | 60,000 |
| Transport, etc. | 34 | 8,500 | 26,000 | 56 | 82,200 | 547,000 |
| Distributive Trades | 9 | 3,200 | 19,000 | 9 | 800 | 2,000 |
| Other Services | 6 | 1,100 | 4,000 | 20 | 2,400 | 6,000 |
| Total .. | 1,005§ | 228,100† | 1,180,000 | 1,009 | 255,300† | 1,263,000 |

The number of days lost in the period January to July, 1952 through stoppages which began in that period was 1,157,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 226,900. In addition, 23,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 1,200 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

ALL ITEMS INDEX, 15th JULY, 1952

At 15th July, 1952, the retail prices index was 138 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), the same figure as at 17th June, compared with 126 at 17th July, 1951.

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

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.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 15th JULY, 1952

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 15th July, 1952, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining these group indices into a single "all items" index. In accordance with the recommendation of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in their "Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices", indices are also given for various sub-groups comprised within the main expenditure groups. Similar sub-group indices will be published at quarterly intervals.

| GROUP AND SUB-GROUP | INDEX FIGURE FOR 15th JULY, 1952 (15th January, 1952 = 100) | GROUP WEIGHT |
|--|---|--------------|
| I. Food: | | |
| Bread, flour, biscuits, cakes, etc. .. | 113 | |
| Meat, bacon and ham, and fish .. | 109 | |
| Milk, cheese and eggs .. | 105 | |
| Butter, margarine and cooking fat .. | 100 | |
| Vegetables and fruit .. | 114 | |
| Tea and sugar, etc. .. | 111 | |
| Miscellaneous manufactured foods .. | 103 | |
| Total—Food .. | 108.5 | 399 |
| II. Rent and rates .. | 102.6 | 72 |
| III. Clothing: | | |
| Men's outer clothing .. | 99 | |
| Men's underclothing .. | 94 | |
| Women's outer clothing .. | 98 | |
| Women's underclothing .. | 95 | |
| Children's clothing .. | 99 | |
| Clothing materials .. | 95 | |
| Footwear .. | 96 | |
| Total—Clothing .. | 97.0 | 98 |
| IV. Fuel and light: | | |
| Coal and coke .. | 95 | |
| Other fuel and light .. | 106 | |
| Total—Fuel and light .. | 100.9 | 66 |
| V. Household durable goods: | | |
| Furniture .. | 100 | |
| Appliances, etc. .. | 103 | |
| Floor coverings, drapery and soft furnishings .. | 92 | |
| Hardware, pottery, glass, etc. .. | 103 | |
| Total—Household durable goods .. | 98.2 | 62 |
| VI. Miscellaneous goods: | | |
| Soap and other miscellaneous household goods, medicines and toilet requisites .. | 104 | |
| Newspapers, books, stationery and toys .. | 103 | |
| Total—Miscellaneous goods .. | 103.7 | 44 |
| VII. Services: | | |
| Travel .. | 107 | |
| Entertainment .. | 100 | |
| Other services .. | 102 | |
| Total—Services .. | 103.1 | 91 |
| VIII. Alcoholic drink .. | 101.2 | 78 |
| IX. Tobacco .. | 100.0 | 90 |
| All items .. | 103.8 | 1,000 |

Thus at 15th July, 1952, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 103.8. This figure has to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series in order to produce an "all items" figure for 15th July, 1952, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, *i.e.*, on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100) .. | 132.5 |
| All items index at 15th July, 1952 (15th January, 1952 = 100) .. | 103.8 |
| ∴ All items index at 15th July, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100) .. | 132.5 × 103.8 / 100 |

This calculation yields a figure slightly over 137.5 and accordingly the final index figure, to the nearest whole number, is 138.

In the case of the nine separate groups, this linking procedure cannot be used to calculate group indices, on the base 17th June, 1947 = 100, which when combined, by means of either the present or the earlier weights, would produce the "all items" index now published on the base 17th June, 1947 = 100. Accordingly the only group indices given in this article are those in the new series with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

Between 17th June and 15th July there was a slight fall in the index of food prices. This was mainly due to a substantial reduction in the prices of some vegetables, particularly tomatoes. There were also small reductions in the average prices of some kinds of fish. The effect of these reductions was largely offset by a rise in the average price of milk, which followed an increase of 3d. a pint, as from 1st July, in the maximum permitted prices, and by increases in the prices of oranges and cooking apples. The net effect of these changes was very small but sufficient to lower the index figure for the food group as a whole when rounded to the nearest whole number which, at 15th July, was 108, compared with 109 a month earlier.

Clothing

The average prices of almost all the items of clothing included in the index showed some reduction during the month under review, although in most cases the reductions were small. The largest reductions were those for men's underclothing, men's footwear and women's outer clothing. For the clothing group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 97 at 15th July, compared with 98 at 17th June.

Household Durable Goods

The principal change in the prices of the items included in the group covering household durable goods was a further fall, averaging about 3 per cent., in the level of prices of drapery and soft furnishings. For the household durable goods group as a whole the average level of prices fell by about one-half of 1 per cent. during the month and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 98 at 15th July, compared with 99 at 17th June.

Other Groups

In the six remaining groups, covering rent and rates, fuel and light, miscellaneous goods, services, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 103, 101, 104, 103, 101 and 100, respectively.

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-52

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

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

A revised edition of the publication "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation" has now been issued and copies are obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 300 of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to changes in retail prices in overseas countries is given on page 295.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in July was 145, compared with 122 (revised figure) in the previous month and 141 (revised figure) in July, 1951. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 11 fatal accidents were reported in July, compared with 10 in the previous month and 8 in July, 1951. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for July, 1952.

| Mines and Quarries* | Factories—continued |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Under Coal Mines Act: | Electrical Stations 1 |
| Underground 37 | Other Industries |
| Surface 6 | WORKS AND PLACES UNDER |
| Metalliferous Mines 5 | ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES |
| Quarries 8 | Act, 1937 |
| TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 56 | Docks, Wharves, Quays |
| | and Ships 2 |
| | Building Operations 20 |
| | Works of Engineering |
| | Construction 7 |
| | Warehouses 1 |
| | TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 65 |
| | |
| | Railway Service |
| Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot- 3 | Brakemen, Goods Guards |
| tery and Glass 1 | Engine Drivers, Motor- |
| Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. 2 | men 2 |
| Metal Extracting and 11 | Firemen 1 |
| Refining | Guards (Passenger) 2 |
| Metal Conversion and 5 | Labourers 8 |
| Founding (including | Mechanics 8 |
| Rolling Mills and Tube | Permanent Way Men 2 |
| Making) | Porters 2 |
| Engineering, Locomotive 2 | Shunters 2 |
| Building, Boilermaking, 3 | Other Grades 7 |
| etc. | Contractors' Servants |
| Railway and Tramway 1 | |
| Carriages, Motor and | TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 24 |
| Other Vehicles and Air- | |
| craft Manufacture 1 | TOTAL (excluding Seamen) 145 |
| Shipbuilding | |
| Other Metal Trades | |
| Cotton | |
| Wool, Worsted, Shoddy | |
| Other Textile Manufacture | |
| Textile Printing, Bleaching | |
| and Dyeing | |
| Tanning, Currying, etc. | |
| Food and Drink 1 | |
| General Woodwork and | |
| Furniture 2 | |
| Paper, Printing, etc. 1 | |
| Rubber Trades | |
| Gas Works 1 | |
| | |
| | Seamen |
| | Trading Vessels 10 |
| | Fishing Vessels 1 |
| | TOTAL, SEAMEN 11 |
| | TOTAL (including Seamen) 156 |

Industrial Diseases

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

| I. Cases | I. Cases—continued |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Lead Poisoning | Epitheliomatous Ulceration |
| Operatives engaged in: | (Skin Cancer) |
| Smelting of Metals 4 | Pitch and Tar 10 |
| Shipbreaking | Paraffin and Mineral Oil 2 |
| Other Contact with | TOTAL 12 |
| Molten Lead 2 | |
| Other Industries | |
| TOTAL 6 | |
| | Chromic Ulceration |
| Other Poisoning | Manuf. of Bichromates 10 |
| Mercurial | Chrome Tanning 1 |
| Aniline Poisoning | Chromium Plating 12 |
| TOTAL NIL | Other Industries |
| | TOTAL 23 |
| | TOTAL, Cases 41 |
| Anthrax | |
| Wool | |
| Other Industries | |
| TOTAL NIL | |
| | II. Deaths |
| | NIL |

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are obtained and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 2nd August, 1952.

Accidents in Coal Mining

A statement issued by the Ministry of Fuel and Power shows that the number of persons killed during the 13 weeks ended 28th June, 1952, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 100, compared with 110 in the 13 weeks ended 29th March, 1952, and 161 (revised figure) in the 13 weeks ended 30th June, 1951. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 507, 531 (revised figure) and 491 (revised figure). For the purpose of these statistics, serious injuries are injuries which, because of their nature or severity, are, under the terms of Section 80 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, required to be reported to H.M. Divisional Inspectors of Mines at the time of their occurrence.

An analysis of the figures, by nature of accident, is given below.

| Nature of Accident | Number of Persons Killed during 13 weeks ended | | | Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended | | |
|---|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 28th June, 1952 | 29th Mar., 1952 | 30th June, 1951 | 28th June, 1952 | 29th Mar., 1952 | 30th June, 1951 |
| Underground: | | | | | | |
| Explosion of fire-damp or coal dust | — | — | 85* | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Falls of ground | 51 | 46 | 40 | 207 | 207 | 196 |
| Haulage | 25 | 30 | 18 | 119 | 139 | 113 |
| Miscellaneous (including shaft accidents) | 13 | 24 | 11 | 127 | 145 | 130 |
| Total | 89 | 100 | 154 | 456 | 492 | 446 |
| Surface: | | | | | | |
| All causes | 11 | 10 | 7 | 51 | 39 | 45 |
| Total, underground and surface | 100 | 110 | 161 | 507 | 531 | 491 |

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 23rd June, 1952.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 791, and 4,751 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 4,089 males and 662 females; of the total 3,066 were disabled persons. During the period 398 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

| | Males | Females | Total |
|--|-------|---------|-------|
| Applicants admitted to training during period: | | | |
| Able-bodied | 275 | 31 | 306 |
| Disabled | 396 | 89 | 485 |
| Total | 671 | 120 | 791 |
| Number of persons in training at end of period at: | | | |
| Government Training Centres— | | | |
| Able-bodied | 1,490 | 68 | 1,558 |
| Disabled | 1,550 | 78 | 1,628 |
| Technical and Commercial Colleges— | | | |
| Able-bodied | 50 | 61 | 111 |
| Disabled | 440 | 370 | 810 |
| Employers' Establishments— | | | |
| Able-bodied | 16 | — | 16 |
| Disabled | 101 | 1 | 102 |
| Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations | 442 | 84 | 526 |
| Total | 4,089 | 662 | 4,751 |
| Trainees placed in employment during period: | | | |
| Able-bodied | 115 | 24 | 139 |
| Disabled | 199 | 60 | 259 |
| Total | 314 | 84 | 398 |

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 23rd June, 1952, the number of trainees placed in employment was 101,929, of whom 91,657 were males and 10,272 were females.

* Including 83 persons killed in the disaster at Easington Colliery, Durham, 29th May, 1951.

Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below relate to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 21st July.

| | Men | Women | Total |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Persons admitted to courses during period | 617 | 76 | 693 |
| Persons in attendance at courses at end of period | 1,169 | 143 | 1,312 |
| Persons who completed courses during period | 592 | 59 | 651 |

Since the Units were established by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 21st July, 1952, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 33,664.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

Information regarding the Acts relating to reinstatement in civil employment, viz., the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, the National Service Act, 1948, the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1951 (page 215).

During the quarter ended 30th June, 1952, 60 applications for reinstatement were determined by Reinstatement Committees in Great Britain. The decisions made are analysed in the table below, which also gives a similar analysis in respect of all cases decided by the Committees since 1st August, 1944, when the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, came into operation.

| | June Quarter, 1952 | Total Cases dealt with |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants | 10 | 1,656 |
| Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default | 8 | 797 |
| Orders for both reinstatement and compensation | 15 | 2,007 |
| Total of orders made | 33 | 4,460 |
| No orders made against the employers concerned | 27 | 4,398 |
| Total of cases decided | 60 | 8,858 |

Of the total of 8,858 cases decided to date, 8,628 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 220 under the National Service Act, 1948, eight under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and two under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. Of the 60 cases decided during the June, 1952, quarter, one was dealt with under the 1944 Act, 57 under the 1948 Act and two under the 1950 Act.

Appeals against ten determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter, and of these three were confirmed by him, two were varied, and five reversed.

One reinstatement case was determined by a Reinstatement Committee in Northern Ireland and one case by a Committee in the Isle of Man. The former case was decided in favour of the applicant and the latter in favour of the employer.

Other work of the Reinstatement Committees related to the statutory provisions of Section 51 of the National Service Act, 1948, and that Section as applied by Section 8 of the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951, prohibiting the dismissal of employees by reason of liability for part-time service under the 1948 Act and for short-term service under the 1951 Act. During the quarter one application for compensation under Section 51 of the 1948 Act, and one under that Section as applied by Section 8 of the 1951 Act, were determined by Reinstatement Committees. No orders for compensation were made. There were no appeals to the Umpire against the Committees' decisions in these cases.

Shipbuilding in Second Quarter of 1952

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 30th June, 1952, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of June was 343, with a gross tonnage of 2,076,241 tons, compared with 356 vessels of 2,270,621 tons gross at the end of March, a decrease of 194,380 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 627,388 at the end of June. This figure, which was 89,465 tons less than at the end of March, represented 30.2 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country and included 261,511 tons for Norway, 86,550 tons for Liberia, and 55,350 tons for Panama. The tonnage at the end of June intended for registration abroad included 22,522 tons on which construction had commenced during the quarter.

The total tonnage of steamers and motorships under construction in the world at the end of June amounted to 5,614,183 tons gross, of which 37.0 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern

Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of June was 3,537,942, an increase of 127,995 tons compared with the previous quarter. Steam and motor oil tankers of 1,000 tons gross and upwards under construction in the world amounted to 2,576,385 tons or 45.9 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 1,130,486 tons gross, a decrease of 154,574 tons compared with the previous quarter's record figure. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland, and China, for which countries no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the second quarter of 1952 were 17 steamers, of 60,718 tons, and 40 motorships, of 144,923 tons, a total of 57 vessels, of 205,641 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 14 steamers, of 72,006 tons, and 48 motorships, of 237,012 tons, a total of 62 vessels of 309,018 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 20 steamers, of 160,254 tons, and 48 motorships, of 245,346 tons, a total of 68 vessels, of 405,600 tons gross.

The figures in this article exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude non-propelled vessels (sail and barges).

Retail Prices Overseas

In the Table below a summary is given of the latest information relating to changes in retail prices in overseas 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 is given | Index Figure | Rise (+) or Fall (—) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with | |
|---|--|--------------|--|-------------|
| | | | Month before | Year before |
| European Countries | | | | |
| Germany (British and United States Zones) | 1938 = 100 | | | |
| All Items | June, 1952 | 170 | — 3 | + 3 |
| Food | | 190 | | + 10 |
| Italy (Large towns) | 1938 = 100 | | | |
| All Items | May, 1952 | 55.22 | + 0.21 | + 1.99 |
| Food | | 65.08 | + 0.37 | + 2.11 |
| Norway | 1949 = 100 | | | |
| All Items | April, 1952 (middle) | 130.3 | + 0.3 | + 10.8 |
| Food | | 141.4 | + 0.6 | + 14.3 |
| Sweden | 1935 = 100 | | | |
| All Items | March, 1952 | 223† | + 6† | + 26 |
| Food | | 235 | + 6† | + 25 |
| Switzerland | Aug., 1939 = 100 | | | |
| All Items | May, 1952 (end) | 170.8 | + 0.7 | + 4.7 |
| Food | | 182.9 | + 1.0 | + 3.6 |
| Other Countries | | | | |
| Canada | 1935-39 = 100 | | | |
| All Items | June, 1952 (beginning) | 187.3 | + 0.6 | + 3.2 |
| Food | | 237.0 | + 1.7 | + 2.8 |
| Ceylon (Colombo) | Nov., 1942 = 100 | | | |
| All Items | April, 1952 | 152 | Nil | — 3 |
| Food | | 148 | — 2 | — 8 |
| India (Bombay) | July, 1933 = 100 | | | |
| All Items | June, 1952 | 345 | + 32 | + 10 |
| Food | | 424 | + 66 | + 21 |
| Japan | 1948 = 100 | | | |
| All Items | March, 1952 | 165.1 | + 1.5 | + 18.1 |
| Food | | 149.8 | + 3.2 | + 11.2 |
| Rhodesia, Northern | Aug., 1939 = 100 | | | |
| All Items | April, 1952 | 170 | + 2 | + 11 |
| Food | | 204 | + 1 | + 18 |
| Rhodesia, Southern | Oct., 1949 = 100 | | | |
| All Items | May, 1952 | 125 | Nil | § |
| Food | | 146 | — 1 | § |
| South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) | 1938 = 100 | | | |
| All Items | March, 1952 | 182.1 | + 0.2 | + 14.6 |
| Food | | 207.7 | + 0.4 | + 29.1 |
| United States | 1935-39 = 100 | | | |
| All Items | May, 1952 (middle) | 189.0 | + 0.3 | + 3.6 |
| Food | | 230.8 | + 0.8 | + 3.4 |

* 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.

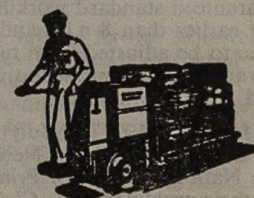
† Miscellaneous items include direct taxation. If direct taxation is excluded, the figure was 207, an increase of three points compared with the previous quarter, and of 19 points compared with March, 1951.

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

§ Revised series, base October, 1949 = 100, from January, 1952.

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ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During July the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued 26 awards, Nos. 189 to 214*. Twelve of the awards are summarised below ; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 192 (7th July).—Parties : Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Sports Goods Manufacturing Industry, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. **Claim :** For an increase of 6d. an hour on all existing rates. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded increases in wages of 2d. an hour for tennis makers and finishers and of 3d. an hour for other classes of workers.

Award No. 194 (8th July).—Parties : Members of the Employers' Federation of Card Clothing Manufacturers, and members of the Card-Setting Machine Tenters' Society in their employment. **Claim :** For an increase in wages of 16s. 2d. a week. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded an increase in wages of 10s. a week with effect from the beginning of the first full pay week in January, 1952.

Award No. 195 (14th July).—Parties : Local authorities represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services (England and Wales), and members of the trade unions represented on the Staff Side of the Council in their employment. **Claim :** For increases in the existing salary scales. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded, with effect as from 1st July, 1952, (a) that the salaries of male officers in the General Division should be on the following scale :—Age 16 £160, age 17 £175, age 18 £190, age 19 £210, age 20 £230, age 21 £260, age 22 £285, age 23 £305, age 24 £330, age 25 £355, age 26 £380, age 27 £400, age 28 £420, age 29 £435, age 30 £450 ; (b) that the salaries of officers in the Clerical Division, Higher Clerical Division and in all grades of the Administrative, Professional and Technical Division should be increased by £25 per annum ; (c) that the salaries of female officers should be adjusted on the basis of the proportion which their current salaries bear to the current salaries of comparable male officers ; and (d) that the salaries of other classes of employees within the scope of the National Joint Council should be increased by amounts, to be determined by negotiation between the two Sides of the Council, based upon the increases in salaries provided under (a), (b) and (c) above.

Award No. 197 (16th July).—Parties : Members of the Association of Specialised Film Producers, and members of the Association of Cinematograph and Allied Technicians in their employment. **Claim :** For an increase in salaries. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded an increase of 18s. 4d. a week in the minimum salaries of the technicians concerned (including film strip employees), except in the case of trainees and newcomers who were awarded an increase of 9s. 2d. a week. The Tribunal also awarded that consequential adjustments should be made in the provisions relating to overtime, insurance and location work, that is to say, the limiting salaries at present operative should be increased by 18s. 4d. in each case.

Award No. 198 (16th July).—Parties : Members of the Association of Specialised Film Producers, and members of the Association of Cinematograph and Allied Technicians in their employment. **Matter in dispute :** The dispute arose out of a proposal by the employers for the modification of certain of the conditions of employment contained in the agreement between the parties dated 22nd May, 1946, as subsequently amended. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded as follows :—(a) That the normal working week shall be 44 hours to be worked over 5 days, from Monday to Friday inclusive, by employees (including cutting room and sound department staff) working in a studio or other normal place of business, and over 5½ days, from Monday to Saturday morning inclusive, by employees working on location ; and (b) that so far as location work is concerned the existing provision governing the guaranteed day shall be amended to provide that for the calculation of overtime guaranteed standard working hours shall be deemed to commence not earlier than 8 a.m. and not later than 12 noon, such starting time to be adjusted from time to time between each company and the appropriate representative of the Association of Cinematograph and Allied Technicians.

Award No. 199 (17th July).—Parties : Members of the Federation of London Wholesale Newspaper Distributors, and members of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Workers in their employment. **Claim :** For an increase in wages on the

basis of parity with workers employed on similar work in the newspaper industry. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded that the wages of the workers concerned should be increased by 15s. a week.

Award No. 200 (18th July).—Parties : Midland Regional Employers of the British Jewellers' Association, and members of the National Union of Gold, Silver and Allied Trades in their employment. **Claim :** For an overall cost of living increase in wages for male and female workers, and for an additional week's annual holiday with pay to take effect this year. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded as regards wages that (i) the minimum day rates now in operation and (ii) the present wages of all workers employed on time work who are in receipt of wages in excess of the minimum day rates shall be increased by 10s. a week for adult male workers, by 5s. a week for women 19 years and over and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. The Tribunal also awarded an additional week's annual holiday with pay as from the beginning of the annual holiday period for 1953.

Award No. 205 (22nd July).—Parties : Employers represented by the Conference of Liverpool and District Road Transport Employers, and members of the Liverpool and District Carters' and Motormen's Section of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. **Matter in dispute :** The dispute arose out of a claim by the employers that the relevant clause in the wages agreement between the parties be amended so as to permit that the carrying of a secondman shall be optional for solo vehicles loading up to and including six tons. **Award :** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 206 (22nd July).—Parties : Employers who are engaged in the distribution of meat and are associated with the Conference of Liverpool and District Road Transport Employers, and members of the Liverpool and District Carters' and Motormen's Section of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. **Claim :** That workers engaged in the handling of meat should be paid a special payment of 8s. a week. **Award :** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 208 (28th July).—Parties : Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the Regional Joint Council for the Clay Industries, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. **Claim :** For a revision of the current working rule agreement to provide for payment at the rate of time-and-a-half to men required to work on Saturday mornings at those undertakings which operate a 5-day week. **Award :** The Tribunal found against the claim as set out in the reference to them but awarded that payment should be made at the rate of time-and-a-quarter for the first two hours and time-and-a-half thereafter.

Award No. 211 (28th July).—Parties : Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Standing Committee for the Glove Manufacturing Industry, and members of the trade unions constituting the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. **Claim :** For a substantial increase in pay. **Award :** The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 213 (31st July).—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 :** For an increase in wages of 12s. a week for men and 9s. a week for women. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded an increase of 6s. a week for men and 4s. 6d. a week for women.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Award No. 985 (30th June).—Parties : The member firms of the Northern Ireland Master Butchers' Association and certain members of the North of Ireland Operative Butchers' and Allied Workers' Association. **Claim :** For the restoration of the Belfast Butchers' annual holiday. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded as follows :—In the absence of an agreement covering the trade as a whole in the City of Belfast, as to the date upon which the annual trade holiday should be observed, the Tribunal found the claim as made not established and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 986 (1st July).—Parties : Messrs. James McAteer and Sons ; Messrs. Charles Ewen and Sons ; Mr. Joseph Niblock ; Mr. Thomas Campbell ; and Messrs. Byrne Bros., all of Newry, and certain members of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers. **Claim :** Refusal of the five named firms to comply with Rule 1 (in relation to increase in wages) of the Agree-

ment between the Newry and District Quarry Owners and Granite Merchants and the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers dated 1st May, 1949. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded that the named employers should give effect to the increase of 1½d. an hour awarded by the Joint Council for the Building and Civil Engineering Industry (Northern Ireland) in accordance with Rule 1 of the Agreement of 1st May, 1949.

Award No. 987 (7th July).—Parties : The Carnlough Lime Company Limited and certain members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. **Claim :** (1) That the rates of remuneration of all time workers be increased by 3d. an hour ; and (2) that a corresponding increase to that referred to above be granted to tonnage and piece workers. **Award :** The Tribunal awarded as follows in respect of the employees covered by the claim :—(1) That the wage rate of the workers, other than lorry drivers, should be increased by 1½d. an hour ; (2) that the present coal discharge rate of 2s. a ton should be increased to 2s. 1½d. a ton ; and (3) in all other respects the Tribunal found the claim not established. The award should have effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following the date of the award.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

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

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During July the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2394 to 2397, two of which are summarised below ; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 2394 (10th July).—Parties : Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport (Clerical and Clerical Administrative National Sectional Panel). **Claim :** To determine the correct interpretation of the agreed job descriptions in deciding the grading of cashiers employed by British Airways Corporation at Kensington Air Station. **Award :** The Court found that on the correct interpretation of the agreed job descriptions the claim that the persons concerned should be paid in accordance with Scale "A" had not been established. The Court awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2397 (29th July).—Parties : The Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation. **Claim :** That platers' helpers required to work at piece-work speed with piece-working platers paid piece-work prices or lieu rates should participate in piece-work earnings of plating squads or be paid a lieu bonus. **Award :** The Court pointed out that the concession of the first part of the claim, viz., that certain platers' helpers should participate in piece-work earnings of plating squads, would necessarily involve a reduction in the piece-working or lieu working platers' earnings. The platers concerned were not parties to this reference and in their absence the Court could make no award affecting them. On 13th December, 1950, an agreement was entered into between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions which provided, *inter alia*, that the inclusive national rates for adult platers' helpers required to work at piece-work speed with piece-working platers paid piece-work prices or lieu rates, including payments made from the piece-work earnings of the plating squad in which helpers are employed should be 115s. 6d. for new work and 118s. 6d. for repair work. Since the agreement was signed such platers' helpers have in common with other shipbuilding workers received an increase of 11s. a week which brings their present rates to 126s. 6d. for new work and 129s. 6d. for repair work. In the absence of any evidence of any other alteration of circumstances since the agreement was signed or of evidence which would justify a finding that the present enhanced rate, which yields 15s. 6d. a week over the platers' helpers' plain time rate, does not adequately recompense the helpers who are the subject of this claim for any additional effort required of them, the Court found that the claim set out in the terms of reference had not been established and awarded accordingly.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During July, three awards, one of which concerned a dispute reported under the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1376), were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Two awards related to individual undertakings. The third award is summarised below :—

Parties : The Workpeople's Side and members of the Motor Agents' Association Ltd., comprising the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade. **Matter in dispute :** Whether the basis of holiday-with-pay entitlement for periods of less than twelve months shall be one day's pay for each completed month's service or one twelfth of two weeks' normal wages (the full year's entitlement) for each completed month's service. **Award :** The Arbitrator awarded that the basis of holiday-with-pay entitlement for periods of less than twelve months shall be one-twelfth of two weeks normal wages for each completed month's service.

In addition an independent Chairman appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to preside at a conference of the Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales and trade

unions representing the Workers' Side of the industry to consider an application that a substantial increase be granted to all classes of workers concerned reported that the conference failed to reach agreement on any issue.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposal

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

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal D.B. (43), dated 8th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers.

Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal A.(46), dated 8th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Baking Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal B.K.S.(24), dated 15th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal R.B.S.(36), dated 15th July, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.U.(37), dated 25th July, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for 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 Order

During July the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order* giving effect to the proposal submitted to him by the Wages Council concerned :—

The Road Haulage Wages Council Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 : S.I. 1952 No. 1385 (R.H.(42)), dated 24th July and effective from 15th August. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposal

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

Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.S. (N.68), dated 4th July, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B. (N.50), dated 4th July, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.L. (N.45), dated 18th July, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers, and the piece work basis time rate for female workers.

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.B.B. (N.64), dated 18th July, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.44), dated 18th July, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and the piece work basis time rate for male workers.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.F. (N.40), dated 25th July, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.Bk. (N.156) and N.I.Bk. (N.157), dated 25th July, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates for female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During July no Wages Regulation Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notice of Proposal

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

Industrial and Staff Canteen Undertakings Wages Board :—Proposal I.S.C. (20), dated 8th July, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers and for amending the provisions relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

* See footnote * in first column on page 300.

* See footnote * in first column on page 300.

Legal Cases Affecting Labour

Factories Act, 1937, Sections 4(1) and 47(1).—Ventilation and Removal of Dust

The workman was employed as a coach-builder in the hand-finishing part of the factory and was working on a West African walnut wood called monsonia. He used a spokeshave on the wood and then polished with sand-paper, which operation caused a fine powder to settle on his face, hands and part of his clothing. Although he had been employed in the wood-working trade for many years he had never, prior to working on this particular wood, experienced any skin trouble, but some three weeks after he started to work on monsonia a disease of the skin appeared. The medical evidence showed that the skin trouble was due to the monsonia dust, and accordingly the workman claimed damages for breach of statutory duty and negligence.

Section 4(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, deals with ventilation and provides that: "Effective and suitable provision shall be made for securing and maintaining by the circulation of fresh air in each workroom the adequate ventilation of the room, and for rendering harmless, so far as practicable, all fumes, dust and other impurities that may be injurious to health generated in the course of any process or work carried on in the factory", and section 47(1) provides for the removal of dust or fumes. It provides that "in connection with any process carried on there is given off any dust or fume or other impurity of such a character and to such extent as to be likely to be injurious or offensive to the persons employed, or any substantial quantity of dust of any kind, all practicable measures shall be taken to protect the persons employed against inhalation of the dust or fume or other impurity and to prevent its accumulating in any workroom, and in particular, where the nature of the process makes it practicable, exhaust appliances shall be provided and maintained, as near as possible to the point of origin of the dust or fume or other impurity, so as to prevent it entering the air of any workroom." Mr. Justice McNair gave judgment for the defendants on both counts, whereupon the workman appealed.

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Singleton, Denning and Hodson) dismissed the appeal. In the course of his judgment Lord Justice Singleton said that the plaintiff's claim for breach of statutory duty was based on section 4(1) and section 47(1) of the Factories Act, 1937, and the action at common law was based on allegations that the employers had not provided a safe system of work and had failed or neglected to enquire whether the monsonia dust was injurious to health.

His Lordship thought that section 4(1) of the Act was directed to ventilation although the section did contain the words "and for rendering harmless, etc.", but apart from ventilation there was apparently no known way of rendering this dust harmless. He contrasted this section with section 47(1) which specifies measures to be taken in certain circumstances to prevent inhalation of dust and fumes. The section requires exhaust appliances to be provided where practicable, but these would be of no help where the dust was produced largely by sand-papering.

The Trial Judge had found that effective provision had been made for adequate ventilation, and his Lordship thought that this disposed of the claim under section 4(1) since there was no known way of rendering the dust harmless. It was to be noticed that section 47(1) was chiefly directed towards protecting persons against inhalation of dust of such a character and to such an extent as to be likely to be injurious. He agreed with the findings that there was neither dust of such a character or extent as to be likely to be injurious or any substantial quantity of dust, and accordingly the claim under section 47(1) failed. He was unable to find that there was any duty on the employers under either section to provide gloves or preventative ointment.

Since there was no knowledge at the time that exposure to the dust was dangerous the defendants could not reasonably be expected to anticipate such danger and had therefore not failed in their common law duty to the plaintiff.—*Ebbs v. James Whitson and Company, Ltd.* Court of Appeal, 5th May, 1952.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 19/52 (18th June)

A married woman left her employment to join her husband, a soldier, who had been posted to a new station where he expected to remain for some time and where he had found accommodation. Held that just cause for leaving voluntarily had been shown.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is not subject to disqualification for unemployment benefit for the period in question—from and including 5th February, 1952.

"The claimant, a young married woman, left her employment at B. in the north of England on 1st February, 1952, to join her husband at S. in Scotland. She made a claim there for unemployment benefit on 5th February but the local insurance officer on the ground—as stated—that the claimant had left her employment voluntarily without just cause imposed disqualification for benefit as from 5th February to 14th March. On appeal that decision was affirmed by the local tribunal.

"In connection with the present appeal somewhat fuller information as to the circumstances is available than the members of the local tribunal had before them, and on the evidence before me I am satisfied that the claimant acted reasonably in the actual circumstances in giving up her employment when she did and going to join her husband at S. I think it unnecessary to attempt to state any general principle applicable to cases of the kind,

* Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 300.

cases in which a man on National Service in the Navy, Army or Air Force is transferred to a station and, being likely to be there for some time, invites his wife to give up employment elsewhere and join him. In the present case the claimant did not attend the hearing before the local tribunal and they appear to have proceeded to a considerable extent on the terms of a referee's report which seemed to them to indicate that the claimant had left her employment 'to follow her husband from one station to another' and perhaps overlooked a statement signed by the claimant and her husband which does not support that view of the circumstances. On that view the tribunal state that 'there can never be any certainty as to the duration of postings and it would be unreasonable for a wife to claim unemployment benefit every time her husband is sent on a short course or any similar posting'. Claims by married women in cases of that kind may, I think, raise difficulties both for the statutory authorities and for the claimants themselves. For example, even when the circumstances show that it was not unreasonable for a claimant to join her husband the employment conditions of the district to which he has been transferred might make the claimant's prospects of employment remote, with the result that she might be held to be 'not available' for employment. (That was not the position in the present case as the claimant secured employment on 4th March.) In other cases as a matter directly relevant to the question of 'just cause' it might be maintained that, although it was quite reasonable and proper that the claimant should join her husband it was equally reasonable to expect her, if circumstances permitted, to make inquiry as to employment in the district before she did so and, if she had omitted to make inquiry, to postpone leaving her employment for a short time with that in view. Such problems of course are not confined to claims by the wives of men on service and in many cases they are apt to be complicated by the difficulty of securing accommodation. When it becomes available that may add force to the contention that the claimant had just cause for leaving her employment without delay. The weight of that factor was emphasised in Commissioner's decision C.W.U. 38/49 (unreported) in the following statement:—"When the husband had succeeded in finding accommodation for himself and his wife . . . the claimant was right in regarding the accommodation so found as the marital home where she should join her husband".

"In that case, as in the present case, the point was taken against the claimant that her husband as a soldier was liable to be transferred from place to place. The evidence, however, showed that 'his residence at his present station had in it a sufficient element and prospect of continuity to make it reasonable and right that the claimant should join her husband there', and the decision of the local tribunal recalling the disqualification for benefit for six weeks imposed by the local insurance officer was affirmed.

"Even if I had not been in a position to rely on Commissioner's Decision C.W.U. 38/49 as a precedent, I should have held that in the present appeal the circumstances constituted just cause for the claimant leaving her employment when she did. Her husband—as explained in the statement signed by him and by the claimant, to which I have referred—had completed his initial training and had been transferred to S. where it was expected that he would remain 'for the best part of two years'. He states that 'I took

the advantage of finding accommodation and bringing my wife to live here. Owing to this she was unable to continue her former employment".

"As I have indicated, the circumstances so stated might have suggested as a point for inquiry whether the claimant's husband was transferred to S. at such short notice that preliminary inquiry as to employment for her at S. was impracticable. But, apart from the fact that the distance between the two towns would make such inquiry difficult, I feel that on the broad facts of the situation the claimant has shown just cause for her decision to join her husband when she did. I allow the claimant's appeal."

Decision No. R(U) 22/52 (7th July)

A workman was discharged because of his persistent absence from work without leave. Held that he had lost his employment through "misconduct."

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit for six weeks from and including the first day of the benefit week immediately following that in which this decision is given.

"The question in this appeal is whether the claimant is disqualified by section 13(2) (a) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, for receiving unemployment benefit for such period not exceeding six weeks as may be determined on the ground that he lost his employment through his 'misconduct', that word being used in the sense of industrial misconduct.

"The claimant is an electrician. He was discharged by his employers, a company of aircraft manufacturers by whom he was employed on electrical work on aircraft, on 5th March, 1952, because of his regular absence from work. The claimant had been employed from 6th November, 1951, to 5th March, 1952, and during that period of 17 weeks the claimant had been absent from time to time for a total of 30 days. The employers stated that the claimant had been warned with regard to his absence. The claimant admits the absences. He states that during one absence of a week he was ill with influenza, but did not go to a doctor. During the Christmas week of 1951 he took a holiday. The other absences were deliberate and were due, as the claimant told the local tribunal, to the fact that he could spend his time a lot better away from work than standing about waiting in the factory and being paid for doing nothing. The local tribunal accepted that the claimant would have had to waste much of his time at the factory owing to lack of materials; they considered that if the materials had been available the claimant's attendance would have been regular; and they decided that his absences did not amount to industrial misconduct.

"It is disputable whether the claimant's absences are properly attributable to lack of materials. The employers put the boot on the other leg, and say that the foreman found it difficult to place the claimant on jobs taking any length of time owing to his unreliable attendance. But I will assume that there was a shortage of materials which made it inevitable that the claimant should stand about and wait, and which made it impossible for him to earn more than the basic rate of £5 16s. 3d. a week. Even if that were so, it would certainly not justify the claimant in absents himself without leave. If the terms of the employment did not suit him, his proper course was to give notice to terminate his contract of service and to leave; he would undoubtedly have had just cause for leaving if the conditions of employment did not permit him to earn a proper livelihood. In my judgment, however, it is altogether unreasonable to suggest that any employee is at liberty to absent himself from work on any day on which he considers that there is likely to be a shortage of materials. If he accepts employment, he must abide by the obligation to present himself for work on every working day unless he is told that his presence is not needed. If he will not abide by that obligation, his proper course is to leave the employment. He certainly has no legal right to take French leave. There is no doubt that persistent absence without leave amounts to industrial misconduct, and I think it is plain that the claimant in the present case has been guilty of industrial misconduct. In my judgment the local tribunal proceeded upon a wrong principle, and I must therefore allow the insurance officer's appeal."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Road Haulage Wages Council Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1385; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 24th July by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 297.

The Notification of Vacancies (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1402), made on 28th July by the Minister of Labour and National Service under Regulation 58A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and subsequent legislation.—See page 272.

The Factories (Cotton Shuttles) Special Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1495), made on 8th August by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Factories Acts.—See page 273.

(i) *The Remuneration of Teachers Amending Order, No. 2, 1952*

* See footnote * in first column on page 300.

(S.I. 1952 No. 1265); (ii) *The Remuneration of Teachers (Farm Institutes) Amending Order, No. 2, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1266)*. These Orders were made on 30th June by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. The amendments covered by these Orders provide for a special addition from 1st July, 1952, to salaries previously payable and in the case of (i) prescribe the rates of increment payable to teachers in Establishments for Further Education in respect of service in H.M. Reserve or Auxiliary Forces or the Women's Royal Naval Reserve.

The Teachers' Salaries (Scotland) (Amendment No. 2) Provisional Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1365 (S.67)), made on 21st July by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946. These Regulations increase the salaries of teachers employed by Education Authorities by £40 a year for men and by £32 a year for women.

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with France) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 461; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 10th March by Her Majesty in Council under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. This Order gives effect in England, Wales and Scotland to the supplementary reciprocal agreement on social security set out in the Schedule to the Order. The agreement was supplementary to that made on 11th June, 1948 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1948, page 230). The agreement was made on 7th February, 1952, between the Governments of the United Kingdom and France, and modifies the National Insurance Acts, 1946 to 1951, in their application to persons affected by that agreement.

The National Insurance (Hospital In-Patients) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1290; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 4th July by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 274.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit (Amendment) Scheme, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1301), made on 8th July by the Minister of National Insurance, with the consent of the Treasury, under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Act, 1951.—See page 275.

The National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1310; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 9th July; *The National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1393; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free)*, dated 23rd July; *The National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1407; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free)*, dated 25th July. These Regulations were made by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 274.

The Non-Contributory Old Age Pensions Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1383), made on 23rd July by the National Assistance Board and confirmed by the Minister of National Insurance, under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, as amended by the National Assistance Act, 1948. These Regulations amend the principal Regulations by increasing to 6s. 6d. the maximum weekly rate of pension of persons undergoing treatment free of charge as an in-patient in a hospital or similar institution.

The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Scotland) Amendment No. 2 Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 1382 (S.70)), made on 21st July by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the National Assistance Act, 1948. These Regulations provide for an increase in the amount which local authorities, in assessing the ability of persons to pay for accommodation provided for them under the National Assistance Act, 1948, are to assume such persons need for their personal requirements. The Regulations have effect from 29th September, the same date as the new retirement pension rates come into operation.

The Wholesale Mantle and Costume Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1952 No. 108; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 6th June; *The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 124; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free)*, dated 16th June. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945. See last month's GAZETTE, page 264.

The Grammar School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 104); The Intermediate School (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 105); The Institutions of Further Education (Salaries and Allowances of Teachers) Amending Regulations, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 106); The Primary Schools (Salaries and Allowances) Amending Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 107). These Regulations were made on 1st July by the Ministry of Education, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, under the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1947. They increase, with effect from 1st July, 1952, the salaries of full-time teachers both qualified and unqualified by £40 a year for men and £32 a year for women.

The National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 112; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 12th June; *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 117; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free)*, dated 12th June; *The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 118; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free)*, dated 8th July. These Regulations were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, or the

National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. They are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issues of this GAZETTE for June, page 205, and July, page 240).

The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Agreement with France) Order (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 103; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free). The National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Reciprocal Multilateral Agreement with Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) Order (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 111; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free). These Orders were made on 29th May by the Governor of Northern Ireland in Council under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. The Orders are similar in scope to the corresponding Orders made in Great Britain (see, respectively, S.I. 1952 No. 461 above, and the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1951, page 235).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Building.—*Training for Management. Special Report. Building Apprenticeship and Training Council.* Ministry of Works. Price 6d. (7½d.).—See page 272.

Census.—*Census 1951. Great Britain.* (i) *One per cent. Sample Tables. Part I, Ages and Marital Condition, Occupations, Industries, Housing of Private Individuals.* Price 17s. 6d. (17s. 11d.).—See page 274. (ii) *Classification of Industries.* General Register Office. Price 8s. 6d. (8s. 9d.).

Census of Production.—*Final Reports on the Census of Production for 1948.* (i) *Wholesale Slaughtering.* Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). (ii) *Milk Products.* Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.). (iii) *Coke Ovens and By-Products.* Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). (iv) *Canvas Goods and Sacks.* (v) *Constructional Engineering.* (vi) *Bacon Curing and Sausage.* (vii) *Fertiliser, Disinfectant, Insecticide and Allied Trades.* (viii) *Marine Engineering.* Price 3s. (3s. 1½d.) each. (ix) *Leather (Tanning and Dressing).* Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 7½d.). (x) *Woollen and Worsted.* Price 4s. 6d. (4s. 7½d.).—Board of Trade.

Civil Service.—*Staffs employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st July, 1952.* Cmd. 8629. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d. (4½d.).

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Mines.—*Report of H.M. Principal Electrical Inspector of Mines for the year 1950.* Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).—See page 273.

National Insurance.—(i) *Hospital In-Patients. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on the Review of Certain Amounts Payable to Hospital In-Patients.* Cmd. 8600. Price 6d. (7½d.). (ii) *National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Amendment Regulations, 1952. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee.* H.C. 237. Price 3d. (4½d.). (iii) *National Insurance (Contributions) Amendment Regulations, 1952. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee.* H.C. 255. Price 3d. (4½d.). (iv) *National Insurance (Residence and Persons Abroad) Amendment Regulations, 1952. Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee.* H.C. 278. Price 3d. (4½d.). Ministry of National Insurance.—See page 274.

Pensions.—(i) *Royal Warrant to amend the Royal Warrant*

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of 24th May, 1949, concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other grants for members of the Military Forces and of the Nursing and Auxiliary Services thereof disabled, and for the Widows, Children, Parents and other Dependants of such members deceased, in consequence of Service after the 2nd September, 1939. Cmd. 8621. Price 4d. (5½d.). (ii) *Royal Warrant to amend certain Royal Warrants concerning Retired Pay, Pensions and other grants for Officers, Nurses and Soldiers disabled, and for the Widows and Children of Officers and Soldiers deceased, in consequence of Service during the 1914 World War.* Cmd. 8620. Price 3d. (4½d.). Ministry of Pensions.

Transport.—*British Transport Commission.* (i) *Financial and Statistical Accounts, 1951.* Cmd. 8572. Price 7s. 6d. (7s. 9d.).—See page 271. (ii) *Report for 1951.* H.C. 218. Price 5s. (5s. 3d.).

Statistics.—*Report of the Committee on Scottish Financial and Trade Statistics.* Cmd. 8609. Scottish Home Department. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).

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The Mining Qualifications Board Examinations for Certificates of Competency will take place on three successive days. The next Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 18th, 19th and 20th November, 1952, at Glasgow, Sunderland, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. The Examination for Limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will be held on 18th, 19th and 20th November, 1952, at Doncaster only.

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Intending candidates should apply after 28th August for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any case be received not later than 23rd September. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Fuel and Power, 7 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

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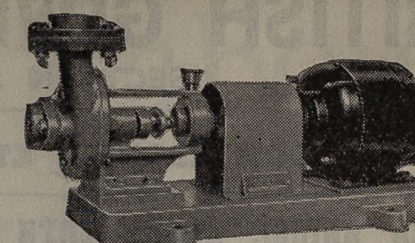
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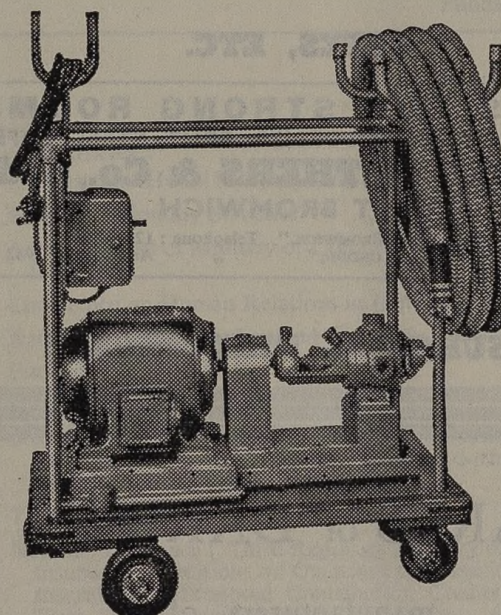
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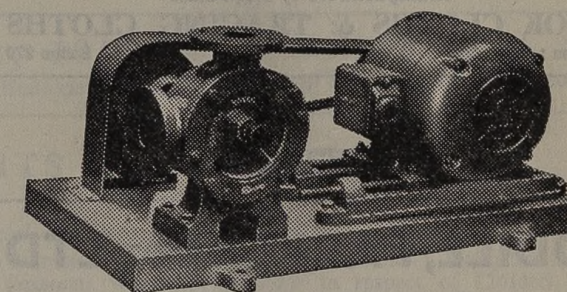
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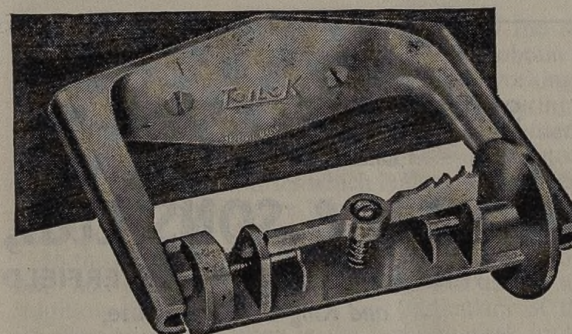
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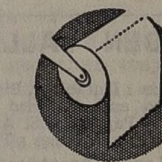
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