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## Payment of Wages for Holidays

IN the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1951, particulars were given of the terms of collective agreements and statutory orders, in operation at that date, which provided for the payment of wages for holidays to manual wage-earners. Particulars were also given in a Table of the number of paid holidays in a large selection of industries, and of the length of service required to qualify the workers for the holiday payment. Since April, 1951, there has been an extension in many industries of the number of days of holiday for which payment is made, and these changes are embodied in the revised Table shown overleaf.

There has been an increase in the number of paid public holidays for workpeople employed by company-owned omnibus undertakings in Great Britain and for agricultural workers in Scotland. In the latter instance holidays of 7 days in the year with New Year's Day in addition have been increased to 7 days and 6 public holidays. The change in the annual summer holiday has consisted mainly in an increase from one week or 6 days to two weeks or 12 days. The principal industries affected by this change include the engineering and allied industries, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, road vehicle retail and repairing, dock labour, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, paper making, and silk spinning and weaving. For workpeople employed at blastfurnaces and in the heavy steel trade the paid holidays during the year have been increased from 13 days to a maximum of 18 days. In the cotton industry the sum set aside each week as provision for holiday pay has been raised from 5 per cent. to 6½ per cent. of the total gross wages bill, thus providing pay for 144 hours annually instead of 110 as formerly. In the milk distributive trade in England and Wales, in boot and shoe repairing and in other industries where wages are regulated by Wages Councils, changes in the holiday provisions have been made by statutory orders. For agricultural workers in England and Wales the current orders issued by the Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages Act now provide that whole-time workers are to be allowed holidays with pay at the rate of one day for each month of regular employment in a holiday year. Workers who are required to work 7 days a week in 30 or more weeks during a year are allowed two Sunday holidays in addition. A worker may at his option on not more than one occasion during a holiday year take up to one-half of his

holidays on consecutive days, this portion of the holiday to be taken after 1st April in the holiday year, unless the worker agrees otherwise. Subject to this and to the condition that holidays with pay may not be given on Sundays (except as mentioned above in the case of 7-day week workers) or on six specified public holidays, holidays may be taken at any time agreed upon between the employer and the worker, or, in default of agreement, at such time as the employer nominates. The remuneration is normally one-sixth of the weekly minimum wage for each day of holiday, and is to be paid on the pay day immediately preceding a holiday or, where the employment terminates before a holiday has been taken, on the termination of the employment.

In the coal mining industry it has been agreed that workers should be entitled in respect of 1952 and each subsequent year to an additional week's holiday with pay. In view of the estimated shortage of coal production, however, and the further loss of output that would be entailed if additional holidays were taken, it has been agreed that the workers should not take the additional holiday during 1952 but should be entitled to receive payment in lieu thereof at a rate equivalent to the amount of holiday pay for the normal week of annual holiday.

It is estimated that in May, 1952, of the total number of wage-earners (including shop assistants) covered by agreements or statutory orders more than two-thirds are entitled to paid holidays of 12 days or two weeks, about one-quarter to paid holidays of 6 days or one week, in each case in addition to public holidays or days in lieu, while for the remaining workers holidays are generally of intermediate duration. In productive industries only (*i.e.*, manufacturing industries, agriculture, mining and quarrying, building and contracting) as distinct from service industries, more than two-thirds are entitled to paid holidays of 12 days or two weeks in addition to the usual public holidays, while about three-tenths are entitled to not more than 6 days or one week plus public holidays. The above figures relate to the minimum periods of paid holidays prescribed by agreements or orders, and do not take account of any longer periods that may be granted by individual firms over and above the minimum periods.



**NUMBER OF PAID HOLIDAYS GRANTED AND LENGTH OF QUALIFYING SERVICE AS PROVIDED UNDER THE TERMS OF COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS OR STATUTORY ORDERS.**

(The particulars cover most of the principal industries and services and a selection of the smaller industries and services. It should not, therefore, be assumed that holidays with pay agreements or orders are in operation only in the industries, or in the particular districts, specified in the Table. Explanatory notes (a), (b), (c), etc., are given on pages 160 and 161.)

Industry	Holidays paid for per annum (P.H. = Public Holidays)	Qualifying Service (a) for Holidays other than Public Holidays	Industry	Holidays paid for per annum (P.H. = Public Holidays)	Qualifying Service (a) for Holidays other than Public Holidays
<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>			<b>Metal Manufacture (contd.)</b>		
Agriculture (b):			Iron puddling, etc. (West of Scotland)	13 days and 5 days at New Year	49 weeks
England and Wales—			Steel rolling (South Wales and Mon.)	1 week and 6 P.H.	12 months
6-day workers .. .	12 days and 6 P.H.	12 months	Tinplate (South Wales and Mon.)	17 days including P.H. (18 days paid for)	1 year
7-day workers .. .	14 days (including two Sundays) and 6 P.H.	12 months	Light castings .. .	2 weeks (h) and 6 P.H.	(h)
Scotland .. .	7 days, and 6 P.H. except for shepherds and milkers	52 weeks	Brass and copper rolling and casting (Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford)	2 weeks (h) and 6 P.H.	(h)
Northern Ireland .. .	6 days	12 months	<b>Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles</b>		
Forestry:			Engineering and allied industries	2 weeks (h) and 6 P.H.	(h)
England and Wales .. .	12 days and 6 P.H.	12 months	Shipbuilding and ship repairing	2 weeks (h) and 6 P.H.	(h)
Scotland .. .	6 days and 8½ P.H.	Not specified	Constructional engineering (outside steelwork erection)	2 weeks (h) and 6 P.H.	(h)
<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>			Railway wagon repairing (private firms)	2 weeks (h) and 6 P.H.	(h)
Coal mining .. .	1 week and 6 P.H. (c)	(c)	Railway workshops (British Railways)	12 days (i)	12 months
Ironstone and iron ore mining:			Vehicle building (England and Wales and Scotland)	2 weeks (h) and 6 P.H.	(h)
Cleveland .. .	6 days and 6 P.H.	50 weeks	Road vehicle retail and repairing	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Cumberland .. .	6 days and 6 P.H.	50 weeks	<b>Other Metal Industries</b>		
Limestone quarrying:			Wire and wire rope .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	Not specified
West Cumberland .. .	6 days and 6 P.H.	50 weeks	Electrical cable .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Portland .. .	1 week and 4 P.H.	Not specified	Springs (Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford)	2 weeks (h) and 6 P.H.	(h)
Roadstone quarrying .. .	12 days and 6 P.H.	50 weeks	Coil springs (Sheffield)	2 weeks (h) and 6 P.H.	(h)
Chalk quarrying .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Laminated springs (Sheffield)	2 weeks (j) and 6 P.H.	(j)
Freestone quarrying .. .	6 days and 3 P.H.	(d)	Brass working and founding (Midlands and Yorkshire)	2 weeks (h) and 6 P.H.	(h)
Granite quarrying (Cornwall and Devon)	6 days and 6 P.H.	(e)	Manufacture, maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery or implements (England and Wales)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
China clay (Cornwall and Devon)	6 days and 6 P.H.	12 months	Metallic bedstead .. .	2 weeks (10 days) (h) and 6 P.H.	(h)
Ball clay (Cornwall, Devon and Dorset)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Lock, latch and key (England)	2 weeks (h) and 6 P.H.	(h)
Silica and moulding sands .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Shuttle making (Lancashire and Yorkshire)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	(k)
Ballast and sand production	12 days and 6 P.H.	12 months	Bobbin making (England and Wales)	1½ weeks and 6 P.H. (1952)	12 months
Plate quarrying (North Wales)	1 week and 6 P.H.	12 months	(1953)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Shale mining and oil works (Scotland):			Tin box (Great Britain) (b) .. .	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks
Shift and mine workers .. .	10 shifts and 2 P.H.	12 months	Stamped or pressed metal-ware (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks
Day workers at works .. .	72 hours and 2 P.H.	12 months	Hollow-ware (Great Britain) (b)	6 days (or normal working week) and 6 P.H.	40 weeks
<b>Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal</b>			Farriery and blacksmith trade	6 days and 6 P.H.	12 months
Building bricks, tiles, etc.:			Penmaking (Birmingham and district)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	(m)
England and Wales .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Iron and steel and non-ferrous scrap industry .. .	6 days (one week) and 6 P.H.	12 months
Scotland .. .	1 week and 6 P.H.	12 months	Artificial limb and orthopaedic appliance	2 weeks and P.H.	12 months
Fletton bricks (Beds., Bucks, and Peterborough):			Surgical instruments (excl. Sheffield and Scotland)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	45 weeks
6-day workers .. .	12 days and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Ophthalmic optical industry	1 week and 6 P.H.	48 weeks (during first year of employment)
5-day workers .. .	10 days and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	(continued)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	48 weeks (during second and subsequent years of employment)
Kilnburners and boilerfiremen	14 shifts (f)	12 months	Gold, silver, jewellery, etc.:		
Refractory goods:			Jewellery (London and Home Counties)	1 week and 6 P.H.	12 months
England and Wales—			Gold, silver, jewellery, electro-plate, etc. (Birmingham)	1 week and 6 P.H.	(d)
7-day workers .. .	14 days and 6 P.H.	12 months	Silver and electro-plate (Sheffield)	1 week and 6 P.H. (d)	12 months
6-day workers .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Gold, silver and allied trades (London)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Scotland .. .	1 week and 6 P.H.	12 months	Metal finishing .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	(d)
Stock bricks (South-East England)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Pianoforte .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	40 weeks
Sand-lime bricks (England and Wales)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Organ building .. .	1 week and 6 P.H.	42 weeks
Silica bricks .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	<b>Textiles</b>		
Salt glazed ware:			Cotton spinning and weaving	144 hours (incl. P.H.)	(n)
7-day workers .. .	14 days and 6 P.H.	12 months	Woolcombing (Yorkshire)	1 week and 6 P.H.	(n)
Others .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Yorkshire .. .	1 week and 6 P.H.	(n)
General stoneware:			Leicester .. .	1 week and 6 P.H.	(d)
7-day workers .. .	7 days and 6 P.H.	12 months	West of England .. .	1 week and 6 P.H.	(o)
Others .. .	1 week and 6 P.H.	12 months	Scotland .. .	1 week and 5 P.H.	(o)
Cast stone and cast concrete products (England and Wales)	12 days and 6 P.H.	49 weeks	Wales .. .	1 week and 6 P.H.	(o)
Pre-cast concrete products (Scotland)	3 holiday weeks of 44 hours each incl. P.H.	48 weeks	Rayon yarn production .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	Not specified
Pottery .. .	12 days (plus Saturday before annual holiday) and 4 P.H.	12 months	Silk spinning, throwing and weaving .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	Not specified
Glass processing .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	42 weeks	Narrow fabrics .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Glass container .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Surgical dressings .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	48 weeks (p)
Cement .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Flax spinning and weaving:		
Asbestos cement .. .	1 week and 3 days and 6 P.H. (in 1952)	12 months	Great Britain—		
<b>Chemicals and Allied Trades</b>			6-day workers .. .	6 days and 4 P.H. and 2 other working days	(q)
Coke ovens and by-product works associated with coal mining	1 week and 6 P.H.	Not specified	5-day workers .. .	5 days and 4 P.H. and one other working day	(q)
Heavy chemicals:			Northern Ireland .. .	6 days and 6 P.H.	12 months
Agreement of Joint Industrial Council	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Jute preparing, spinning and weaving (Great Britain)	99 hours incl. P.H.	50 weeks
Imperial Chemical Industries Limited	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Rope, twine and net (Great Britain) (b)	6 days (or normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks (r)
Drug and fine chemicals .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months			
Paint, varnish and lacquer .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months			
Matches .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H. and May Day	3 months			
Seed crushing, compound food and provender	12 days and P.H.	12 months			
Soap, candle and edible fats	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months			

For explanatory notes, see pages 160 and 161.

**Payment of Wages for Holidays—continued**

Industry	Holidays paid for per annum (P.H. = Public Holidays)	Qualifying Service (a) for Holidays other than Public Holidays	Industry	Holidays paid for per annum (P.H. = Public Holidays)	Qualifying Service (a) for Holidays other than Public Holidays
<b>Textiles (contd.)</b>			<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco (contd.)</b>		
Hostery:			Brewing (contd.):		
Midlands .. .	2 weeks and 2 days at each of the Easter, Whitsuntide and Christmas holidays	50 weeks (n)	South Wales .. .	2 weeks and P.H.	12 months
Scotland (except Hawick)	2 weeks and P.H. (3 working weeks in the aggregate)	(n)	Scotland .. .	2 weeks and P.H.	12 months (one malt-malting season for maltmen)
Hawick .. .	10 working days and 5 P.H.	(s)	Grain distilling (The Distillers Co. Ltd.) (Scotland)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing:			Pot still malt distilling (Scotland)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Lancashire, Yorkshire and Scotland	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	(n)	<b>Woodworking</b>		
Northern Ireland .. .	1 week and 6 P.H.	Not specified	Home-grown timber trade (England and Wales)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Hostery, bleaching, dyeing and finishing (Midlands)	2 weeks and Easter, Whitsun and Christmas holidays	(d)	Sawmilling:		
Linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods: (b)			England and Wales .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Great Britain .. .	6 days (or normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Scotland—		
Northern Ireland .. .	6 days (or normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks (t)	Wood-cutting machinists	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Carpet .. .	15 working days incl. P.H. but excl. Saturdays (u)	(g)	Labourers .. .	1 week and 6 P.H.	(z)
Textile making-up and packing (Manchester)	10 days and 6 P.H.	6 months	Northern Ireland .. .	1 week and 6 P.H.	(d)
Asbestos textile .. .	1 week and 3 days and 6 P.H. (in 1952)	12 months	Scotland—		
	2 weeks and 6 P.H. (in 1953)	12 months	Northern Ireland .. .	1 week and 6 P.H.	(d)
<b>Leather</b>			Great Britain .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	40 weeks
Leather producing (tanning, currying and dressing)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Northern Ireland .. .	(o) and 6 P.H.	(o)
Leather goods, saddlery and harness	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Coopering .. .	1 week (44 hours) and 6 P.H.	24 months
Saddlery and harness manufacture and repair	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	<b>Paper and Printing</b>		
Fellmongering (domestic sheepskins) (England and Wales)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Paper making, paper coating, paper board and building board making	12 days and 6 P.H.	12 months
Skinning (Scotland) .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Paper bag (b) .. .	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks (r)
Leather belting and strap butt currying	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Paper box (b) .. .	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks (r)
Mechanical and hydraulic leathers	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Wallpaper .. .	2 weeks (90 hours) and 6 P.H.	Not specified
Roller leather .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	<b>Printing and bookbinding:</b>		
Buffalo picker .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	England and Wales (except London)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
<b>Clothing</b>			London (general printing)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	London (daily and Sunday newspapers)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Retail bespoke tailoring (England and Wales and Scotland) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Scotland (general printing)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales and Scotland) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Scotland (daily, weekly and Sunday newspapers)	2 weeks and 6 P.H. Day and 5 days in lieu of P.H.	12 months
Wholesale mantle and costume (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Envelope making and stationery manufacture (England and Wales)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Waterproof garment (Lancashire and Cheshire)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	<b>Other Manufacturing Industries</b>		
Shirt, collar, and tie, etc., making (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Rubber .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	(y)
Hat, cap and millinery (England and Wales and Scotland) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Toys (b) .. .	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks
Boot and shoe manufacture (Great Britain excluding Rossendale Valley)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	<b>Building and Contracting</b>		
Glove manufacture (England and Wales)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	6 months	Building (England and Wales and Scotland)	6 days and P.H. (z)	(n)
Boot and shoe repairing and bespoke footwear manufacture (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week)	48 weeks	Heating, ventilating and domestic engineering (installation and maintenance)	6 days and 6 P.H.	(d)
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco</b>			Demolition contracting (Great Britain)	6 days and P.H. (z)	(n)
Flour milling .. .	12 days and 6 P.H.	12 months	Civil engineering construction (Great Britain)	6 days and P.H. (z)	(n)
Corn trade .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Building and civil engineering construction (Northern Ireland)	6 days and 4 P.H.	(n)
Baking (England and Wales and Scotland) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Electrical installation:		
<b>Biscuit:</b>			England, Wales and Northern Ireland	6 days and 6 P.H.	(d)
5½-day establishments .. .	12 days and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Scotland .. .	1 week and first 3 days in the year and the recognised spring and autumn holidays	(d)
5-day establishments .. .	10 days and 6 P.H.	50 weeks	Mastic asphalt laying .. .	6 days and P.H. (z)	(n)
Beet sugar .. .	12 days and 6 P.H. (v)	12 months (d)	<b>Gas, Electricity and Water</b>		
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery (agreement of Joint Industrial Council)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	48 weeks (w)	Gas .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
<b>Food manufacturing, preserving and preparing (agreement of Joint Industrial Council)</b>	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Electricity (Great Britain):		
Sugar confectionery and food preserving (Wages Council Order for Great Britain)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Day workers .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	10 months
Bacon curing .. .	12 days and 6 P.H.	12 months	Shift workers .. .	3 weeks plus an additional shift of 8 hours	10 months
Slaughtering (England and Wales)	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	<b>Water (England and Wales):</b>		
Tobacco .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Day workers .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months
Brewing:			Shift workers .. .	3 weeks .. .	12 months
London .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	<b>Transport and Communication</b>		
Burton-on-Trent .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Railway service (British Railways)	2 weeks (aa) .. .	12 months
Northumberland and Durham	2 weeks and P.H.	12 months	Road passenger transport:		
Yorkshire (West Riding) .. .	2 weeks and P.H.	12 months	London Transport Executive	2 weeks and 6 days in lieu of P.H.	12 months
Sheffield and district .. .	2 weeks and P.H.	12 months	Municipal undertakings in Great Britain	2 weeks and 6 P.H. (bb)	12 months
Manchester and district .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	1 day for every 4 weeks	Company-owned omnibus undertakings (Great Britain)	8 days and 6 P.H.	1 year
Blackburn .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Goods transport by road:		
East Midlands .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	Wages Regulation Orders—		
Birmingham and district .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H.	12 months	6-day workers .. .	12 days and 6 P.H.	48 weeks
Sussex .. .	2 weeks and P.H.	12 months	5-day workers .. .	10 days and 6 P.H.	48 weeks
			British Road Services .. .	12 days and 6 P.H.	12 months
			6-day workers .. .	10 days and 6 P.H.	12 months
			5-day workers .. .	2 weeks and P.H.	Entered on books on or before 31st March

For explanatory notes, see pages 160 and 161.



## Payment of Wages for Holidays—continued

Industry	Holidays paid for per annum (P.H. = Public Holidays)	Qualifying Service (a) for Holidays other than Public Holidays	Industry	Holidays paid for per annum (P.H. = Public Holidays)	Qualifying Service (a) for Holidays other than Public Holidays
<b>Transport and Communication (contd.)</b>			<b>Distributive Trades (contd.)</b>		
Merchant Navy (ratings): Foreign-going vessels—			Retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery (England and Wales and Scotland)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H.	12 months
Established employees ..	14 calendar days (cc) ..	11 months 18 days on articles	(b)		
Unestablished employees ..	8 calendar days (cc) ..	11 months 8 days on articles	Retail pharmacy: England and Wales ..	12 days and P.H. ..	12 months
	14 calendar days (cc) ..	12 months with same employer	Scotland .. .. .	2 weeks and P.H. ..	12 months
Home trade vessels—			Radio service trade: England and Wales ..	12 days (including Saturdays) and P.H. ..	12 months
Established employees ..	12 calendar days (cc) ..	12 months on articles	Scotland .. .. .	7 days and P.H. ..	12 months
Unestablished employees ..	8 calendar days (cc) ..	11 months 8 days on articles	Retail co-operative societies (Great Britain)	12 days (or 2 weeks) and 6 P.H. ..	12 months
	12 calendar days (cc) ..	12 months with same employer	Wholesale grocery and provision trade (England and Wales)	2 weeks and 6 P.H. ..	12 months
Post Office:			Milk distribution: England and Wales (b) ..	14 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H. ..	50 weeks
Manipulative grades—			Scotland (b) .. .. .	12 days (or twice the normal working week)	48 weeks
Postmen .. .. .	14 days and P.H. ..	12 months	<b>Public Administration</b>		
Postmen (higher grade), telegraphists and telephonists ..	14 days and P.H. ..	12 months	Local authorities' services (manual workers):		
Postal and telegraph officers:	21 days and P.H. ..	5 years	England and Wales (excl. Glamorgan and Monmouthshire) ..	2 weeks and 6 P.H. ..	12 months
Open competition entrants ..	18 days and P.H. ..	12 months	Glamorgan .. .. .	2 weeks and P.H. ..	12 months
Other entrants ..	18 days and P.H. ..	12 months	Monmouthshire .. ..	12 days and P.H. ..	12 months
	21 days and P.H. ..	5 years	Scotland .. .. .	3 weeks including P.H. ..	12 months
	24 days and P.H. ..	5 years as P. & T.O. (or 5 years' entitlement to 21 days if sooner)	County Council roadmen—	12 days and P.H. ..	12 months
<b>Engineering grades—</b>			England and Wales (regional agreements)	(usually 6)	
Labourers and technicians, Classes IIB and IIA ..	13 days and P.H. ..	12 months	River authorities ..	12 days and 6 P.H. ..	12 months
Technicians, Class I ..	16 days and P.H. ..	12 months	Domestic staff of hospitals and allied institutions (Great Britain)	2 calendar weeks and 6 P.H. ..	12 months
Technical officers ..	13 days and P.H. ..	12 months			
	18 days and P.H. ..	5 years as a technical officer	<b>Other Services</b>		
Cold storage .. .. .	12 days and P.H. ..	12 months	Cinema theatres:		
			England and Wales ..	6 days .. .. .	12 months
<b>Distributive Trades</b>			Scotland—	2 weeks .. .. .	24 months
Wholesale newspaper distribution (provinces)	2 weeks and 5 days in lieu of P.H.	12 months	Continuous houses ..	6 days and 3 other days	12 months
General waste materials reclamation (Great Britain) (b)	6 days (or normal working week) and 6 P.H.	48 weeks	Non-continuous houses	2 weeks and 3 other days	2 years
Coal and coke distribution:				6 days and 2 other days	12 months
Northern—			Industrial and staff canteens (b)	2 weeks and 2 other days	2 years
6-day workers .. .. .	12 days and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks	School meals service and civic restaurants (England and Wales)	6 days (or normal working week) and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks
5-day workers .. .. .	10 days and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks	Unlicensed places of refreshment (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks
Yorkshire .. .. .	2 weeks (88 hours) and 6 P.H. ..	12 months	Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants (b)	6 days (or normal working week) and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks (first year of service with the employer)
Lancashire and Cheshire	12 days and 6 P.H. ..	12 months			
Midlands—			Licensed non-residential establishments (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks
6-day workers .. .. .	12 days and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks	Laundering (Great Britain) (b):		
5-day workers .. .. .	10 days and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks	6-day workers .. .. .	9 days and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks (dd)
North Midlands .. .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks	8-day workers .. .. .	12 days and 6 P.H. ..	2 years
Eastern .. .. .	12 days and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks	4-day workers .. .. .	10 days and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks (dd)
London .. .. .	12 days and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks	5-day workers .. .. .	6 days and 6 P.H. ..	2 years
South-Eastern—			3-day workers .. .. .	8 days and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks (dd)
6-day workers .. .. .	12 days and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks		5 days and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks (dd)
5-day workers .. .. .	10 days and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks	Hairdressing (Great Britain) (b)	6 days and 6 P.H. ..	2 years
Southern .. .. .	12 days and 6 P.H. ..	12 months		12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H. ..	12 months
South-Western .. .. .	2 weeks and 6 P.H. ..	12 months			
South and West Wales—					
6-day workers .. .. .	12 days and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks			
5-day workers .. .. .	10 days and 6 P.H. ..	48 weeks			
Retail food (England and Wales and Scotland) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H. ..	12 months			
Retail meat (England and Wales and Scotland)	12 days and P.H. ..	12 months			
Retail furnishing and allied trades (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H. ..	12 months			
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H. ..	12 months			
Retail bookselling and stationery (Great Britain) (b)	12 days (or twice the normal working week) and 6 P.H. ..	12 months			

## Explanatory Notes

(a) Most agreements and orders provide for a shorter holiday, or reduced holiday payments, for workpeople with less than the full qualifying period of service stated in this column.

(b) In this case the conditions are as specified in statutory orders.

(c) Additionally, payment in lieu of a second week's holiday is being granted in 1952. The amount of holiday payment is independent of length of service, and, subject to certain exceptions, a workman is entitled to receive the full holiday payment if he is on the books of the colliery on the last pay-day before his annual week's holiday is taken.

(d) In this case payment for holidays other than public holidays is provided by the accumulation of a weekly "credit" for each week's work done during the twelve months preceding the holiday.

(e) In this case payment for holidays other than public holidays is provided by a weekly "credit" of one hour at the worker's normal time rate for every week or part thereof he has been employed at a granite works up to a maximum of 44 hours in any one year. A pieceworker's holiday payment is calculated on his average hourly earnings.

(f) Kilnburners and boilerfremen on continuous shifts who work on a public holiday are granted a day's rest with pay, to be taken between 1st October and the following 31st March.

(g) In addition to the 18 days' holiday pay, a maximum payment of three extra shifts is made to men called upon to work on certain agreed days.

(h) In this case the payment for holidays other than public holidays amounts to one-twentieth of the appropriate time rate for each full week's work performed in the year.

(i) Staff whose normal work is suspended on public holidays are

paid, in addition, for two of the public holidays in each year. Staff whose normal work is not suspended on public holidays are granted leave with pay on two public holidays or on two other days in each year.

(j) In this case the payment for holidays other than public holidays to male adult pieceworkers is calculated on the basis of a percentage of each man's actual earnings for the year, subject to prescribed maximum amounts according to occupation.

(k) In this case payment for holidays including public holidays is calculated on the basis of 6 per cent. of each employee's earnings in the twelve calendar months immediately preceding the date of the annual holiday.

(l) In this case payment for holidays other than public holidays is calculated on the basis of one-fiftieth of the total number of hours worked in ordinary time during the year ending 30th June, with a maximum of a full works week. The rate of payment is that earned in the last week in June.

(m) In this case the weekly earnings of each worker are increased by 4 per cent., this amount being retained to cover the summer week's holiday payment. The calculation is based on actual time rates plus overtime as regards day workers and on actual earnings in the case of pieceworkers.

(n) In this case payment for holidays including public holidays is provided by the accumulation of a weekly "credit" for each week's work done during the twelve months preceding the holiday.

(o) In this case the payment for holidays other than public holidays is one-fiftieth of wages earned between the end of the holiday in one year and the beginning of the holiday period in the next year.

## Payment of Wages for Holidays: Explanatory Notes—continued

(p) In this industry there are alternative methods of providing payment for holidays: (1) payment at normal time rates for holidays other than public holidays subject to a qualifying period of 48 weeks, and (2) payment for holidays including public holidays by the accumulation of a weekly "credit" equal to 4 per cent. of the worker's gross wages including overtime. Where two weeks' holiday is given, the method of payment for annual holidays in excess of one week is to be agreed locally.

(q) In this case the payment for holidays including public holidays is calculated on the basis of one-twentieth of the total number of hours worked in ordinary time during the previous 12 months.

(r) 24 weeks for a worker who is under 16 years of age when he enters employment and who is under 17 years of age at the time of his first annual holiday.

(s) In this case payment for the annual summer holidays is calculated on the basis of 4 per cent. of the worker's gross earnings in the year. Payment for public holidays is calculated on the basis of 2 per cent. of the worker's gross earnings.

(t) 24 weeks for a worker who is under 18 years of age when he enters employment and who is under 19 years of age at the commencement of his first annual holiday.

(u) In this industry payment for holidays including public holidays is provided by a "credit" of 4 per cent. of the worker's gross earnings over the year and, in addition, a weekly "credit" of a fixed amount for a maximum of 50 weeks in the year.

(v) All employees, except packeting plant employees remaining in the employ of the British Sugar Corporation Ltd. after the end of the campaign break, are granted two days' holiday at off-season rates of pay. Saturdays are not counted as part of the two days' holiday.

(w) 6 months for a worker who is under 18 years of age when he enters employment and who is under 19 years of age at the commencement of his first annual holiday.

(x) In this case payment for holidays other than public holidays is calculated on the basis of one-twentieth of the worker's earnings in the twelve months preceding the holiday.

(y) In this case payment for holidays other than public holidays is calculated by multiplying the worker's basic time rate by 1.8 times the number of weeks not exceeding 50 in which the worker has been employed during the 12 months immediately preceding the last Saturday in June.

(z) The public holidays paid for are Easter Monday, Whit Monday, August Bank Holiday and Boxing Day in localities where these days are recognised as public holidays and in other localities such days (whether more or less in number than the four days specified above) as are locally recognised as general holidays.

(aa) A considerable proportion of the staff are required to work on Bank or Public Holidays but, by virtue of the guaranteed week arrangements, those who are booked off duty receive payment for the holiday. Staff required to work on Christmas Day or Boxing Day (1st and 2nd January in Scotland) are given for each day so worked one day's leave with pay at ordinary rate to be taken before the end of the succeeding year. When the period of a man's annual leave includes any of the six recognised Bank or Public Holidays, an additional day's leave is granted in lieu of each Bank or Public Holiday so included.

(bb) Where the exigencies of the service do not permit of the public (or local) holidays being arranged, days off in lieu are substituted. Where such substitution takes place, these days are aggregated wherever possible and taken as one week's holiday of 44 hours with pay.

(cc) One extra day is granted (or pay in lieu thereof) for every Sunday spent at sea.

(dd) 24 weeks for workers who are under 17 years of age when they enter employment and who are under 18 years of age at the commencement of their first annual holiday.

## 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 171 to 188.

## Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during March by 34,000 (8,000 males and 26,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,122,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 13,000, manufacturing industries a decrease of 57,000 and other industries and services an increase of 10,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 13,000 from 23,430,000 to 23,443,000.

## Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 432,974 to 467,871 between 17th March and 21st April. There was a rise of 12,594 in the case of males and of 22,303 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 April at 128. The changes in

rates of wages reported to the Department during April resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £212,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 945,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed by co-operative societies in retail distribution, and workers in the iron and steel industry and the furniture manufacturing and boot and shoe manufacturing industries.

## Retail Prices

At 8th April, 1952, the retail prices index was 135 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 133 at 11th March and with 121 at 17th April, 1951. The rise in the index during the month was mainly due to increases in the prices of bread, flour, fish, vegetables and fruit and higher local rates, but there were also increases in the prices of a number of other items.

## Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during April in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was about 36,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 78,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 146, and, in addition, 13 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month. Of the stoppages which began in April, that of colliery workers in Barnsley involved the greatest loss of time.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

## Publications on Youth Employment

## Juvenile Employment Service

Report of the Committee (Chairman: Sir Godfrey H. Ince, K.B.E., C.B.) 1945. 1s. 0d. (1s. 2d.)

## Youth Employment Service

Report of the National Youth Employment Council (Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord Percy, C.B.E.) on the Work of the Youth Employment Service, 1947-50. 9d. (10½d.)

## Youth Employment, 1948

Report of the London Regional Advisory Council (Chairman: E. S. Byng, M.I.E.E.) 1948. 4d. (5½d.)

Report of the Committee on Recruitment and Training for the Youth Employment Service (Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord Percy, C.B.E.) 1951. 9d. (10½d.)

Obtainable from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the addresses on page 194 or through any bookseller



## ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR 1952

In April the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to Parliament the Economic Survey for 1952, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8509), price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free). The foreword states that the purpose of this year's Survey is "to explain the facts of the present economic situation, as a background to consideration of the policies which the Government has adopted to deal with it". The Survey gives a detailed factual description of the principal economic developments affecting the United Kingdom during the past year, in the light of which measures of policy already announced have been decided. The critical position resulting from the deterioration in the balance of payments of the United Kingdom, and the need for action to avert the danger of large-scale unemployment and destitution, is the main theme of the Survey. It is pointed out that a solution to the country's difficulties cannot be found in Government action alone; success will depend on the response made by industry and the public generally. A forecast in detail of the pattern of the economy during the coming year is not, therefore, attempted in this Survey.

### External Earnings and Expenditure

In the overseas balance of payments, the Survey recalls, there was a surplus of earnings over expenditure amounting to £244 million in 1950, but in 1951 expenditure exceeded earnings by £521 million. The central gold and dollar reserves of the United Kingdom and the sterling area, which had increased by £203 million in the first half of 1951, fell in the second half by £547 million and at the end of the year stood at only £834 million.

The total import bill for 1951 was over £1,100 million higher than in the previous year. Increased prices, resulting mainly from competing demands for raw materials after the outbreak of the Korean War, were responsible for two-thirds of this rise. There was also an increase of about 16 per cent. in the volume of imports. This, the Survey says, was not so much because of an increase in consumption of imported food and materials as because stocks were heavily run down in 1950, and in 1951 part, though only part, of this loss was made good by additions both to commercial stocks and to the strategic stockpile. Net income from invisible transactions, on which the United Kingdom has long relied to cover part of its bill for imports, fell in 1951 by more than £120 million. Two important causes were the Persian seizure of the oil refineries at Abadan and the service of the United States and Canadian loans which began at the end of the year. Reduction of net income from invisible transactions and the changes in import and export prices represented a loss to the United Kingdom of about £500 million in 1951. There was need in consequence for increased production for export of goods which could be sold abroad and for economies in civilian consumption of imports. The application of these remedies was, however, obstructed by acute shortage of steel, pressure of domestic demand, particularly on the engineering industries, a sharp decline in world demand for textiles and other consumer goods, and growing intensity of foreign competition.

It is of fundamental importance, the Survey states, that the sterling area as a whole should get back into balance with the outside world, and that the United Kingdom and the other members of the area should individually stop living beyond their means. The deficit with the dollar area is the "hard core" of the problem, but deficits with the European Payments Union and other non-dollar countries outside the sterling area are also involving the sterling area in large gold and dollar payments, and these deficits must be eliminated. The chief responsibility for starting to rebuild the reserves in the second half of 1952 rests with the United Kingdom as the banker and leading member of the sterling area.

At the meeting in January of Commonwealth Finance Ministers it was decided that, after taking into account defence aid to the United Kingdom and other foreign gifts or loans, the sterling area as a whole must be in balance with the non-sterling world in the second half of this year; and, in view of the continuing loss of gold, it has since been agreed that the sterling area must aim at earning a surplus in the second half of 1952. The United Kingdom has undertaken for this period to eliminate its own deficit

with non-sterling countries, which was nearly £600 million in the second half of 1951, and to remain in surplus with the overseas sterling area throughout 1952.

The Survey states that the detailed course of the balance of payments during 1952 cannot be predicted with any accuracy. The terms of trade, on which much will depend, are at present more favourable to the United Kingdom than they were last year, but there can be no assurance that this improvement will be maintained. The main task must be to sell very much more than before in non-sterling markets. Even if efforts to do so prove successful, however, there is unlikely to be a large increase this year in the total volume of exports, since the restrictions imposed on imports by Australia and other countries must lead to a fall in sales of consumer goods to the sterling area. The recent import cuts are expected to effect a saving of over £300 million compared with 1951, and almost the whole of this saving will fall on non-sterling expenditure. Net invisible earnings are not expected to show any substantial improvement, except with regard to funds which are to be made available under mutual defence arrangements. (Out of total allocations of 422 million dollars, 19 million dollars had been received from the United States by the end of March.)

The Survey sets out details of the value and volume of imports in 1951 and the two preceding years and explains that the original programme for overseas expenditure in 1952 provided for broadly the same consumption of food as in 1951, for an increase in raw material consumption to support greater industrial activity, for substantial imports of machine tools and other defence equipment, for some small rebuilding of commercial stocks and for additions to the strategic stockpile. The Government have decided to reduce this programme by £600 million in such a way that industry will continue to get the essential supplies needed to support an expansion of production, so long as these supplies are available to buy. The cuts must fall mainly on food consumption and on stockbuilding of food, tobacco and raw materials and, as a result, consumption of non-rationed foods in 1952 will be substantially less than in 1951 and many of the increases previously hoped for in strategic and commercial stocks will have to be foregone. There should not, however, be any appreciable net reduction in total stocks of imported commodities during 1952.

In discussing the outlook for earnings from overseas trade, the Survey states that there is little chance that the losses in invisible earnings in 1951 can be fully made good in 1952. Expenditure on oil is likely to remain heavy, the interest on American loans is an annual charge of over £40 million, and overseas military expenditure is likely to increase further in the near future. On the other hand, there should be large savings on foreign shipping following the cuts in imports, the reduced tourist allowance may save some £25 million, and economies are being made in Government expenditure overseas. In total, the value of invisible earnings, apart from defence aid, is not likely to be much higher than in 1951. With regard to export earnings, there was growing difficulty in 1951 in selling a wide variety of consumer goods, especially textiles, and the outlook for consumer goods exports in 1952 is not promising. It will be very difficult—although it is of the utmost importance to do so—to maintain in 1952 the current volume of consumer goods exports, which represent more than two-fifths of total exports. The expansion of the total volume of exports, the Survey continues, must depend almost entirely on increasing engineering exports; as world demand for capital goods remains very high, the opportunity exists for a considerable increase in British exports. Steps have been taken, therefore, to divert resources on a large scale from supplying engineering goods for the home market to production for export. In general, exports to Canada and the United States rank highest in importance, but an increase in exports to any non-sterling country will help towards fulfilment of the main objective, and it is also important to continue to meet the needs of the overseas sterling area for British goods.

### Progress of Rearmament

The defence programme announced in January, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1951, pages 49 and 50), provided for a total expenditure, at the prices then ruling, of about £4,700 million during the three years beginning in April, 1951.

Production did not, however, proceed as fast as had been hoped, and it was already clear by the end of 1951 that the original programme could not be completed within the three years. The difficulties included shortages of labour, materials, components and machine tools. In addition, the sharp change in the balance of payments has made it necessary to ease the burden of defence on the metal-using industries so that engineering exports can be expanded more rapidly. Total defence expenditure in the financial year just ended is estimated at £1,129 million (excluding civil defence), approximately £120 million less than was provided for in the original programme. It is proposed to raise expenditure to £1,462 million in 1952-53, which, at today's prices, is about £200 million less than the amount originally projected. Nevertheless, it is stated, the programme will make very heavy demands on resources and will absorb over one-tenth of the gross national product.

One of the most serious difficulties encountered, the Survey states, is the shortage of skilled labour. In order to help in removing this shortage employers and trade unions are co-operating in establishing schemes for training and up-grading workers, and it is now proposed to invite certain industries to re-examine their apprenticeship arrangements. Particular difficulty is being experienced in finding additional workers for aircraft construction, aero-engine production and the machine tool industry. In the electronics industry the shortage of scientists and highly skilled technicians presents a serious problem.

In April, 1951, there were 800,000 men and women in the Forces. The number at present is about 860,000, and the total is expected

to rise to about 900,000 by April, 1953. In addition to serving personnel, over a million men and women are employed by or on behalf of the Services, and a rise to two million in the total number of persons either in the Forces or otherwise directly engaged on defence work is expected by April, 1953.

### Production, Output and Man-Power

The Survey refers to the slowing down early in 1951 of the rate of rise in production which had averaged nine per cent. a year since the end of the war. In 1951 as a whole industrial production was about three per cent. greater in volume than in 1950. The numbers employed in industry rose slightly during the year; but output per man in 1951 was only one per cent. greater than in the previous year. In the engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods group of industries output continued to expand at about the same rate as in the previous year. Shortage of steel hampered the production of motor vehicles, which was lower than in 1950. Steel shortage, combined with bad weather and other adverse influences, also caused a slight decline in output in the building industry. Production in many of the consumer industries suffered a setback mainly owing to a falling off of demand both at home and overseas.

The most substantial change in the distribution of labour during 1951 was an increase of 118,000, including 52,000 women, in employment in the metals, engineering and vehicles group. There were also important increases in coal-mining, public utilities and chemicals, and a marked fall during the second half of the year in the numbers employed in clothing and textiles. Unemployment fell to 186,000 in July but rose to 303,000 in mid-December.

The Survey contains Tables showing the distribution of man-power at mid-1950, end-1950, mid-1951 and end-1951.

In discussing the prospects for production in 1952 the Survey says that it cannot be assumed that there will continue to be a demand for the largest increase in output which every industry is capable of achieving, as there has been, with few exceptions, since the war. In the case of coal and steel the greatest possible increases in production are urgently needed, and in engineering there is a large demand still unsatisfied both at home and overseas. Prospects for imported raw materials are still partly governed by actual scarcity, though less so than last year, but above all, the Survey continues, the maintenance of supplies depends upon our ability to buy them. So far the main reductions of imports have been at the expense of stocks.

After sections describing in turn the present position and outlook in the principal individual industries, the Survey summarises the general prospects for employment and supply of man-power. The main tasks in 1952 will be to re-distribute labour in such a way as to provide more workers for rearmament, exports, basic industries and the Forces, with as little friction as possible. Reference is made to labour shortages in particular industries: in coal-mining, which in many areas will need all the workers it can get; on the railways, with 18,000 unfilled vacancies; and on aircraft production, which is expected to require about 50,000 additional workers by next March. Demand for skilled workers will be particularly heavy, but the total demand for labour in the metal-using industries will continue to be limited by supply of steel and some workers needed for the defence programme and for exports will have to be found by transfers of labour within these industries. The recent large increase in the total working population (about a quarter of a million in each of the last two years) cannot be expected to continue, but some labour reserves exist among women and older people. Efforts are being made to facilitate the employment of older people and a National Advisory Committee (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 126) has been set up to advise the Minister on this subject. It is considered that women who do not normally work outside their homes may also be attracted into employment, provided suitable hours and conditions are arranged. Other measures, mentioned in the Survey, which have as their object to assist the re-deployment of man-power, include the Notification of Vacancies Order and the revival of a system of Labour Supply Inspection.

### Domestic Income and Expenditure

A section of the Survey is devoted to a discussion of changes in internal demands on production, Government action to influence them, and the implications for living standards, prices and employment. The changes in question are "real" changes, i.e., changes other than those due only to changes in prices. Figures are quoted which show that the increase in real resources available in 1951 derived more from the rise in imports than from the expansion of production at home. About one-third of the extra resources were absorbed by the increase in defence expenditure. There was a big increase in investment in stocks, but fixed investment was no higher than in 1950. There was a fall in consumption of clothing and durable goods, but the total volume of food consumption was about the same in 1951 as in 1950, though there was less meat. The great rise in retail prices was accompanied by an equally striking increase in wages. Comparing national output and expenditure in 1950 and 1951 at current prices, the total wage and salary bill is shown to have increased by 11 per cent. between 1950 and 1951 and to have accounted for £765 million out of a total increase of nearly £900 million in personal incomes. Direct taxes took about one-fifth of the increase in incomes, there was little change in personal savings, and expenditure rose in about the same proportion as prices, so that on balance there was no increase in demand for real resources. Income of companies and public corporations increased by just over £500 million. The amount paid out in dividends and interest increased by £78 million; there was a steep rise in tax liabilities and some increase in undistributed profits.

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The Survey says that the Government hopes that the increase in production, which was halted early last year, will be resumed in 1952, and that as a result national output in the financial year 1952-3 will be about £250 million greater than in 1951-2 at the prices ruling in the latter year. The volume of imports in 1952-3 will be heavily reduced as a result of the cuts and will be more than £300 million less than in 1951-2 (again at 1951-2 prices). Over £50 million less real resources will, therefore, be available for all purposes, both home and export. Out of this reduced total, the Government has decided to aim at setting free sufficient resources to provide for an increase of about £50 million in the aggregate volume of exports. Defence in 1952-3 will require over £200 million more resources, but £50 million less will be required by the Government for other civil purposes as a result of economies in Government expenditure. A substantial reduction in certain kinds of fixed investment is necessary to release the types of goods in greatest demand overseas, and there will be a large reduction in investment in stocks and work in progress; the result might be to reduce total investment by over £250 million. The meeting of all these claims would leave the level of personal consumption no higher in real terms than in 1951-2. The relative importance of the items making up the total of personal consumption will be affected by reduction in imports of some goods and in the supply of metal consumer goods for the home market.

### Popular Account of the Survey

The Economic Survey for 1952 is presented in popular form in an illustrated booklet, entitled "Where We Stand This Year", which has been prepared for the Government by the Information Division of the Treasury and the Central Office of Information. Copies can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

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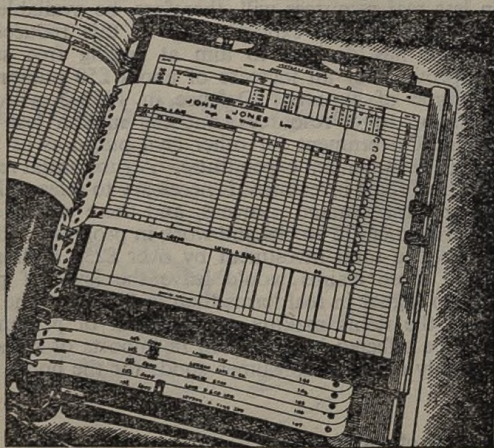
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## REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 7th June. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st July, 1934, and 30th September, 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, artied 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.

Further registrations during 1952, as already announced by the Minister of Labour and National Service, are on 6th September, when men born between 1st October and 31st December, 1934, will register, and 6th December, when men born between 1st January and 31st March, 1935, will register.

## ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS

The Annual Abstract of Statistics, No. 88, 1938-1950, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price £1 1s. net (£1 1s. 8d. post free). The volume brings together the principal statistics relating to the social and economic affairs of the United Kingdom and has been prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, some of the information having been supplied by trade organisations. This edition gives annual figures for the years 1938 to 1950. Current data for many of the series appearing in the Abstract are contained in the Monthly Digest of Statistics, which is also prepared by the Central Statistical Office and published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The statistics included in the Abstract are grouped in fourteen sections under the following headings: Area and Climate; Population and Vital Statistics; Social Conditions; Education; Defence; Labour; Production; Trade; Transport and Communications; Public Finance; National Income and Expenditure; Banking, Insurance, etc.; Prices; and Balance of Payments. Statistics supplied wholly or in part by the Ministry of Labour and National Service relate to industrial diseases and persons killed in industrial accidents (under "Social Conditions"); distribution of total man-power, numbers of insured employees (unemployment and national insurance schemes), numbers unemployed, industrial stoppages, trade unions, index of weekly wage rates, average weekly earnings, and average hours worked weekly (under "Labour"); and the working class cost-of-living index, to June, 1947, and the interim index of retail prices, from June, 1947 (under "Prices").

In addition to the statistical tables, the Abstract contains an index of sources, a general index, and a table of units of measurement. The index of sources shows the Department or Office from which the data were obtained for each of the tables in the Abstract, and the titles of the official publications or other sources from which the statistics are taken or to which reference can be made.

## COURT OF INQUIRY INTO DISPUTE CONCERNING D. C. THOMSON AND COMPANY, LTD.

The Minister of Labour and National Service has appointed Sir John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C., to be Chairman and Sir John I. Falconer and Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, C.B.E., to be members of a Court of Inquiry set up under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The Court, as was announced by the Minister in the House of Commons on 9th May, is to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute between D. C. Thomson and Company, Ltd., Dundee, and certain workpeople, members of the National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants. The public hearings commenced in London on 21st May.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN 1951

Some preliminary statistics of stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1951 were given in the review of wages, retail prices, disputes, etc., in 1951, which appeared in the January, 1952, issue of this GAZETTE (page 5). More detailed statistics regarding these stoppages, revised in accordance with the latest information received, are now available and are given below.

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as having begun in 1951, was 1,719, as compared with 1,339 in the previous year. Four other stoppages, which began towards the end of 1950, continued into 1951, so that the total number of stoppages in progress in 1951 was 1,723. The aggregate number of workers involved in 1951 in the stoppages which began in that year was about 379,000, and, in addition, nearly 300 workers were involved in 1951 in stoppages which started towards the end of the previous year. Of the total of a little over 379,000 thus involved in all stoppages in progress in 1951, about 43,000 were indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year was about 303,000.

The aggregate number of working days lost in 1951, through stoppages which began in that year, is estimated at about 1,687,000. In addition, about 7,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1951 through stoppages which began towards the end of the previous year.

It should be noted that the figures exclude interruptions of work, if any, at other establishments caused by shortages of material or other effects of these stoppages.

### Analysis by Magnitude of Stoppages

In the Tables below the stoppages beginning in 1951 are classified according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused and the number of workers involved. In this analysis the figures include working days lost in 1952 in cases where the stoppages continued into that year.

Principal Cause	Stoppages beginning in 1951			Number of Workers directly involved in Stoppages beginning in 1951	Per cent. of total
	Number	Per cent. of total	Number		
For wage increases .. .. .	190	11.1	68,300	20.3	
Other wage disputes .. .. .	643	37.4	89,300	26.6	
All wage disputes .. .. .	833	48.5	157,600	46.9	
Hours of labour .. .. .	37	2.2	5,000	1.5	
Employment of particular classes or persons .. .. .	257	14.9	69,500	20.7	
Other working arrangements, rules and discipline .. .. .	535	31.1	68,800	20.5	
Trade unionism .. .. .	28	1.6	11,000	3.3	
Sympathetic action .. .. .	16	0.9	15,800	4.7	
Other causes .. .. .	13	0.8	8,200	2.4	
Total .. .. .	1,719	100.0	335,900	100.0	

Wage disputes accounted for nearly one-half of the total number of stoppages, and for about the same proportion of the total number of workers directly involved. Disputes regarding the employment of particular classes or persons accounted for nearly one-sixth of the stoppages and about one-fifth of the workers directly involved, while disputes as to working arrangements (other than wages and hours of labour) were responsible for nearly one-third of the stoppages and about one-fifth of the workers directly involved.

### Analysis by Industry

The following Table analyses, by industry groups, the number of stoppages reported as beginning in 1951, together with the number of workers involved in, and the aggregate number of working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year, including four stoppages which began in 1950:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1951	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in 1951	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in 1951 through all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing .. .. .	1	100	1,000
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	1,058	134,800	350,000
Coal Mining* .. .. .	9	200	1,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	11	900	2,000
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products .. .. .	—	—	—
Bricks and Fireclay Goods .. .. .	—	—	—
China and Earthenware .. .. .	—	—	—
Glass .. .. .	—	—	—
Cement, Cast Stone, Abrasives, etc. .. .. .	7	400	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .. .	—	—	—
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works .. .. .	1	200	1,000
Chemicals and Dyes .. .. .	2	100	—
Explosives and Fireworks .. .. .	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Paints, Soaps, Matches, Oils, etc. .. .. .	—	—	—
Metal Manufacture (Blast Furnaces, Melting, Rolling, etc.) .. .. .	12	1,100	6,000
Ironfoundries, Sheet, Tinplate, Tubes, etc. .. .. .	22	4,100	18,000
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. .. .. .	9	1,600	5,000
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods .. .. .	103	14,600	73,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. .. .	67	22,100	125,000
Engineering and Machinery (non-electrical) .. .. .	15	3,600	12,000
Electrical Machinery, etc. .. .. .	58	52,000	261,000
Motor Vehicles, Aircraft, Cycles .. .. .	9	1,500	5,000
Railway Locomotives, Carriages, Trams, etc. .. .. .	—	—	—
Carts, Perambulators, etc. .. .. .	23	2,000	9,000
Other Metal Industries .. .. .	1	100	—
Textiles .. .. .	13	2,300	8,000
Cotton .. .. .	—	—	—
Woolen and Worsted .. .. .	—	—	—
Other Textiles .. .. .	8	2,800	8,000
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .. .	3	100	—
Clothing .. .. .	—	—	—
Clothing other than Footwear .. .. .	—	—	—
Boots, Shoes, etc. (incl. Repairs) .. .. .	—	—	—
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	—	—	—
Grain Milling .. .. .	1	100	—
Bread, Flour Confectionery, etc. .. .. .	11	5,400	18,000
Other Food .. .. .	6	600	1,000
Drink .. .. .	—	—	—
Tobacco .. .. .	14	2,100	9,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .. .	6	500	2,000
Paper and Printing .. .. .	1	—	—
Paper, Board, Cartons, etc. .. .. .	—	—	—
Printing, Publishing, etc. .. .. .	8	2,600	7,000
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	95	19,300	83,000
Building and Contracting .. .. .	6	2,700	62,000
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .. .	5	8,800	33,000
Transport and Communication* .. .. .	22	10,000	42,000
Railways .. .. .	36	20,700	73,000
Road Passenger Transport .. .. .	26	55,000	452,000
Goods Transport by Road .. .. .	—	—	—
Water Transport and Docks .. .. .	2	400	1,000
Other Transport and Communication .. .. .	18	2,200	10,000
Distributive Trades .. .. .	—	—	—
Insurance, Banking and Finance .. .. .	19	3,200	12,000
Public Administration .. .. .	—	—	—
Professional Services .. .. .	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Services (Entertainment, Sport, Catering, etc.) .. .. .	11	800	2,000
Total .. .. .	1,719	379,000*	1,694,000

\* Some workers, largely in the coal mining and transport industries, were involved in more than one stoppage in the year, and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 310,000. For coal mining and for transport and communication the corresponding net totals were approximately 100,000 and 70,000, respectively.

† Less than 50. ‡ Less than 500.



The numbers of workers shown above as involved in all stoppages in progress in 1951 in the various industries include, as well as workers directly involved, workers who were involved only indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments affected, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The totals also include workers who were involved in stoppages which began in 1950 and continued into 1951.

#### Principal Disputes in 1951

More than one-third of the aggregate loss of time through stoppages in 1951 occurred in the transport industry, which accounted for the loss of about 600,000 working days. Some 230,000 of these were lost in a stoppage during February which involved about 26,000 dock workers at Merseyside, Manchester, London and Clydeside and which was due to dissatisfaction with a national agreement on wages and in protest against the arrest and prosecution of seven men accused of conspiring to incite dockers to join an illegal strike. There were further stoppages, in protest against the prosecution of these men, on certain days in March and April in London and on a day in April at Birkenhead. Towards the end of April dockers at Manchester ceased work in objection to the suspension by the Dock Labour Board of two men who refused to work overtime. This stoppage continued until the first week of June, about 2,500 men being involved and more than 85,000 working days lost. In the first half of June about 70,000 working days were lost at London and Tilbury docks as a result of a stoppage of work by tally clerks who, on the ground that there was insufficient work for those already registered, objected to their number being increased. Road haulage workers in various districts in England and Wales ceased work at the end of May for several days in protest against a decision to extend a system of road patrols. About 16,000 workers were involved in this stoppage and about 65,000 working days were lost.

About one-fifth of the working days lost in 1951 were lost in the coal mining industry, but there was only one stoppage of considerable size. This affected a large number of Glamorganshire collieries during the last three weeks of June and was in sympathy with workers whom it was proposed to transfer to another colliery because they had become redundant owing to the closing of part of the workings. In this stoppage about 12,000 workers were involved and some 90,000 working days lost.

There were several stoppages of appreciable size in the vehicle building industry. A protracted stoppage, in which about 80,000 working days were lost by some 2,000 aircraft workers at Belfast, began in the latter part of January and lasted until the middle of March. This stoppage was in protest against the dismissal of shop stewards for alleged breaches of factory discipline. A stoppage for a similar reason, in the second half of February, affected about 3,000 aero-engine workers at Glasgow and involved the loss of approximately 30,000 working days. During the second half of June more than 10,000 workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture at Birmingham were involved in a short stoppage in protest against the issue of redundancy notices to a small number of workers and about 35,000 working days were lost. In the second week of November about 1,000 workers at Willesden, employed in the manufacture of gears, etc., for road vehicles and aircraft, ceased work in support of a demand for the

dismissal of a foreman. This stoppage continued into 1952, and resulted in a loss of about 55,000 working days, of which approximately 33,000 were lost during 1951.

A stoppage of work by more than 2,000 electricians in the electricity supply industry in London and the home counties, in protest against the suspension of a member of the Electrical Trades Union for refusing to work with an electrician's mate who was a member of another union, began in mid-February and lasted till mid-April, with the loss of some 60,000 working days.

#### Disputes in Years 1933-1951

The next Table gives figures relating to stoppages of work through industrial disputes in each of the past 19 years. In the column showing the number of stoppages in each year, those stoppages which began in one year and continued into the next year have been included only in the year in which they began. As regards the numbers of workers involved and the loss in working days, however, separate particulars are shown for stoppages which began in the year under review and for all stoppages in progress in the year, including those which began in the previous year.

Year	Number of Stoppages beginning in Year	Number of Workers* involved in Stoppages		Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in Year in Stoppages	
		Beginning in Year	In progress in Year	Beginning in Year	In progress in Year
1933	357	000's 114	000's 22	000's 138	000's 1,019
1934	471	109	25	134	955
1935	553	230	41	279	1,849
1936	818	241	75	322	1,726
1937	1,129	388	209	610	3,132
1938	875	211	63	275	1,329
1939	940	246	91	337	1,352
1940	922	225	74	299	938
1941	1,251	297	63	361	1,076
1942	1,303	349	107	457	1,527
1943	1,785	454	103	559	1,805
1944	2,194	716	105	826	3,687
1945	2,293	447	84	532	2,827
1946	2,205	405	121	529	2,138
1947	1,721	489	131	623	2,389
1948	1,759	325	100	426	1,935
1949	1,426	313	120	434	1,805
1950	1,339	269	33	303	1,375
1951	1,719	336	43	379	1,687

The average yearly number of days lost during the period 1914 to 1918 was about 5,360,000. In the following three years the average was about 49,140,000. From 1922 to 1932 (omitting 1926, when 162,000,000 days were lost, mainly in the coal mining dispute and general strike), the yearly average was about 7,560,000. In each year since 1932 the number of days lost has been relatively small and in the 19 years 1933 to 1951 the yearly total of days lost ranged from 940,000 to 3,710,000, the average being about 1,850,000. The average during the six war years, 1940-45, was about 1,980,000, and during the six post-war years, 1946-51, was about 1,900,000.

## MINES AND QUARRIES

### Report of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries for 1950

The Report\* of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries for the year 1950 upon quarries under the Quarries Act, 1894, and mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872 and 1875, has been submitted to the Minister of Fuel and Power and has now been published. With the present Report the publication of annual reports, which was suspended during 1939-1949, has been recommenced. An earlier Report covered the years 1939-1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1951, page 11).

The Report states that no new legislation was enacted during the year in respect of metalliferous mines but, from 1st June, all opencast coal workings became subject to quarry law by the operation of the Quarries (Opencast Coal) Order, 1950.

#### Quarries

The total output of mineral, excluding coal, during 1949 (the latest year for which figures are available) amounted to 119,921,000 tons and the number of persons employed was 54,900. At opencast coal quarries, a total of 12,185,400 tons of saleable coal was produced in 1950 and at the end of the year 9,000 workers were employed. Shortage of labour continued to be a serious problem in many quarrying districts but rapid extension of mechanisation has done much to offset the deficiency. The process of substituting machines for men, the Report says, must continue but is not a complete solution. The need for some highly skilled men will remain.

The Report gives statistics of accidents and brief particulars of some of the accidents. Many accidents are caused by failure to

exercise ordinary care or to make use of proper methods or safety equipment; some of the instances quoted also draw attention to shortcomings in organisation and control and in design of protective devices. A total of 45 deaths and 157 reported non-fatal injuries from all causes occurred in 1950, compared with 45 and 123, respectively, in 1949. The 1950 figures include 10 fatalities and 32 reportable injuries which occurred as a result of accidents at opencast coal quarries from 1st June. If opencast coal quarries were excluded fatal and non-fatal accidents in 1950 would have numbered 35 and 125 respectively.

Other matters dealt with in the Report include the wearing of protective clothing, the elimination of dust, and the provision of first-aid and of canteen facilities. Extension in the wearing of protective clothing makes only slow progress. It is particularly difficult to convince workers of the need to wear safety helmets; the wearing of safety boots is much more common. Eye injuries are decreasing and most of those which did occur could have been averted by the wearing of goggles. Progress was made in the use of measures of dust prevention and suppression in dressing sheds of the larger slate quarries in North Wales. Remedial measures included extraction by low-velocity air currents at the sources of production and the use of a solution of calcium chloride to consolidate floor dust. The provision of first-aid requisites was generally satisfactory, although a scarcity of trained first-aid workers has still to be overcome. There was some improvement in messing facilities.

#### Metalliferous Mines

Output was limited by shortage of labour in some localities and exhaustion of mineral deposits in others. Mining of non-

\* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total (see Note \* in second column on page 165). Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in one year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

ferrous ores such as tin, lead and zinc has been declining, the Report says, for many years, and despite efforts during and since the war to revive production of these ores there is little progress to report. Geological and mining information on fresh reserves holds out little promise of a revival. Continued efforts have been made to locate further reserves, in particular of lead and tin, but on the whole with disappointing results. Demand for all types of metalliferous ores and other minerals was at a high level and high prices were obtained for available supplies. The acute shortage of sulphur made particularly valuable two new deposits of anhydrite, now used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid; and details are given in the Report of an important development scheme, designed to reduce costs and man-power requirements, which has been put into operation at the Billingham Mine in South Durham, the largest producer of anhydrite in the country.

The number of deaths from all causes at metalliferous mines in 1950 was 11, compared with ten in 1949. Non-fatal serious injuries numbered 26, an increase of nine. Ten of the 11 deaths were due to falls of ground.

The drive to suppress dangerous dust appears, the Report says, to be having good effect. It is hoped that a reduction in the incidence of silicosis in slate mines will result. With extension in the use of mechanical dust-extracting equipment the improvement can be expected to continue.

### Working Hours in the Coal Mining Industry

The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, as amended by subsequent legislation, limits the time during which the main categories of workmen in mines may be below ground for the purposes of their work, and of going to or from work, to 7½ hours a day, exclusive of the time taken to convey shifts to and from the working levels. The corresponding time for certain other categories is 8½ hours.

The operation of the relevant sections of the Act was suspended by the Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Orders, 1947 to 1951, for periods of which the fifth expired on 30th April, 1952 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1951, page 234). Another Order was made by Her Majesty in Council on 9th April, which further suspends the operation of these sections, in so far as it applies to coal mines, for the period from the expiry of the 1951 Order to 30th April, 1953.

Copies of the new Order, which is entitled The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 753), can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

### Helpers and Substitutes in the Textile Industry

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked to consider and report upon the preliminary draft of Regulations which make changes in the classification for national insurance purposes of helpers and substitutes employed in the textile industry.

At present the employment of a person on not more than two days a week as a helper to, or substitute for, a regular weaver can be disregarded in determining the class of national insurance contributions payable. These new Regulations would extend this provision to helpers and substitutes for certain other textile workers besides weavers. It would also extend it to those employed in nylon factories, as well as in cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and artificial silk mills as at present.

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

### Review of Time Limits for Industrial Injuries Benefit Claims

In October, 1950, the Minister of National Insurance asked the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council to review the time limits for claiming and obtaining payment of benefits under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946. The Council have now presented their Report to the Minister and it has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 8511).

The introduction to the Report refers to the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee on the parallel question of time limits for claiming benefits under the National Insurance Act, 1946 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, page 93). The Council state that throughout their consideration of the question they have kept in touch with the Advisory Committee with a view to making similar benefits under the two schemes as far as possible subject to the same time limits.

The Report sets out the existing provisions relating to time limits for claiming benefit under the Industrial Injuries Act and deals with the general considerations involved. The time limits should, the Council says, be short enough to allow the appropriate controls to be exercised and for the facts supporting the claim to be verified while the evidence is still fresh. On the other hand, they should be long enough for the ordinary person taking, and able to take, a normal interest in his own affairs to do conveniently what needs to be done in preparing and making his claim. There should also be provision for latitude and extension of the time limit in the exceptional case. The Council attached particular importance to the last consideration, but after fully considering the present conditions for extension of time and the interpretation of "reasonable cause" of

## Inspection of Coal Mines

On 26th April the Minister of Fuel and Power made the Coal Mines (Officials and Inspections) General Regulations, 1952, under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, as amended by the Coal Industry Act, 1949.

The law relating to the qualifications, appointment and duties of underground officials below the manager and under-manager was amended and codified in the Coal Mines (Officials and Inspections) General Regulations, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1951, page 234). The section of these Regulations relating to the qualifications of deputies and superior underground officials, which will come into force on 1st June, 1952, requires a person who is to be a deputy to hold certain certificates of qualification, including a certificate of efficiency in first aid. The Regulations now made, which also come into force on 1st June, modify the requirement to hold a first aid certificate. This requirement is not to apply to a person who is certified by the manager to have been appointed to perform or to have actually performed the duties of a deputy at some time before 1st June, 1952, and to have been fully qualified to perform those duties immediately before that date.

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 845) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

## Miners' Welfare Act, 1952

The Miners' Welfare Act, 1952,\* which received the Royal Assent on 30th April, makes changes in the organisation and control of miners' welfare activities. The changes follow agreement between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers and are designed to make provision with regard to welfare work in the new conditions arising from the nationalisation of the industry.

Welfare activities will become the responsibility of the National Coal Board or the Coal Industry Social Welfare Organisation on 1st July, when the Miners' Welfare Commission, which has hitherto exercised statutory responsibilities, will be dissolved. The Act makes detailed provision for the transfer of assets and obligations to the National Coal Board or the new Social Welfare Organisation, requires the Board to make grants to the Organisation to enable it to carry out social welfare activities, and makes provision for other consequential changes including the discontinuance of the royalties welfare levy.

delay in making a claim they concluded that they could not usefully recommend a change of phrase.

In addition to reviewing the time limits for particular benefits the Committee considered matters common to all benefits. The Report concludes with a summary, as follows, of their recommendations:—(a) the present normal time limit of twenty-one days for claiming injury benefit should be retained, but, for hospital in-patients and claimants for dependency increases, the time limit should be extended to bring it into line with the more generous sickness benefit provisions of the main National Insurance Scheme; (b) the time limit for claiming main disablement benefit and each of its supplements should be three months, and the time limit for claiming a dependency increase for a child or adult dependant (payable with hospital treatment allowance or unemployment supplement) should be extended until one month following the date on which a claim for the allowance or supplement is timeously made; (c) the present time limit for claiming death benefit should be retained; (d) the prescribed time within which payment of benefit must be obtained should be six months from the receivable date, except in the case of gratuities for which no time limit should be imposed; and the warning notice on all instruments of payment should be in the clearest and most emphatic terms; and the Minister should provide in regulations that the statutory authorities should determine the receivable date in accordance with a prescribed code.

### Review of Benefit Payable to Hospital In-Patients

The Minister of National Insurance has asked the National Insurance Advisory Committee to review the amounts by which the national insurance benefits of long-term hospital in-patients are reduced.

In accordance with recommendations made by the Committee in 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1949, page 270), benefit is at present reduced after eight weeks in hospital by 5s. a week if the patient has a dependant and by 10s. a week in other cases. After a year in hospital, benefit is further adjusted leaving the patient with 10s. a week if the treatment is for respiratory tuberculosis and with 5s. a week in other cases; but if the patient has a dependant the balance may be paid to the dependant. The Minister has asked the Committee to review these rates in the light of changes in the cost of living and other relevant circumstances.

The Committee will take into consideration any representations which interested organisations or persons wish to submit. Representations should be in writing and sent to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 30 Euston Square, London, N.W.1, before Friday, 20th June.

\* 15 and 16 Geo. 6 and 1 Eliz. 2, Ch. 23. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

\* Ministry of Fuel and Power. Report of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and the Quarries Act, 1894, for the year 1950. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).



## Members of H.M. Forces

On 24th March the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Members of the Forces) Amendment Regulations, 1952. A preliminary draft had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1951, page 272). The Committee approved the draft subject to a recommendation that a provision relating to persons from the Channel Islands should be deferred until relevant legislation had been enacted. The Committee's recommendation was accepted and the new Regulations, which came into operation on 31st March, reproduce in substance the provisions of the preliminary draft except for the alterations required to give effect to the recommendation of the Committee.

The Regulations amend the National Insurance (Members of

the Forces) Regulations, 1949. They provide for including amongst the forces and organisations, service in which is treated as service in the regular forces, the Women's Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and the Women's Royal Naval Reserve (List Reserve) and for excluding therefrom the Royal Marine Police and its Reserves. They also amend the provision excepting from compulsory insurance (in respect of naval, military or air service) persons joining the forces outside the United Kingdom, in locally raised units, in order to make the exception applicable to persons who are, as well as persons who are not, existing contributors (i.e., persons insured at 5th July, 1948, under the repealed schemes of national insurance).

Copies of the Regulations (S.I. 1952 No. 649) and of the Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee (House of Commons Paper No. 138) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price, respectively, 2d. and 3d. net (3½d. and 4½d. post free).

## INCREASES IN NATIONAL ASSISTANCE RATES

On 30th April the Minister of National Insurance made Regulations providing for increases in the rates of National Assistance. The draft of these Regulations had been previously approved by both Houses of Parliament. Under the new Regulations the weekly sums allowed for requirements other than rent (for which an allowance is added) will be increased from 16th June, 1952.

The Regulations are in the terms of a draft submitted to the Minister by the National Assistance Board, who are required by statute to keep the Regulations under review. They provide for a further increase in the scale rates which came into operation on 5th July, 1948, the day on which National Assistance started. Previous increases came into operation on 12th June, 1950, and 3rd September, 1951 (see the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1950, page 162, and August, 1951, page 315).

Copies of the new Regulations, which are entitled The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 873), and of an Explanatory Memorandum (Cmd. 8507) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. and 3d. net, respectively (3½d. and 4½d. post free).

### Scale Rates

Increases in both the ordinary and the special scale (i.e., the scale applicable to blind persons and persons who have suffered a loss of income in order to undergo treatment for tuberculosis of the respiratory system) are as indicated in the Table in the next column.

The new rates increase the margins between the special scale rates and the corresponding rates in the ordinary scale. The excess of the special scale rate over the corresponding ordinary rate, which in the most important cases has hitherto been 15s., will now, in those cases, be 18s.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 118th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

The 118th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 11th to 14th March, 1952, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Paul Ramadier, the French Government representative. The United Kingdom Government representative was Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and Mr. C. Bellingham-Smith of the British Employers' Confederation (representing Sir John Forbes-Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the Confederation). Notes on some of the subjects discussed by the Governing Body are given below.

#### Financial matters

The budget proposals presented by the Director-General, as modified by subsequent additions in respect of items not covered in the original proposals, amounted to 6,736,217 United States dollars. The Governing Body proceeded to a detailed examination of the proposals and finally adopted a net expenditure budget of 6,223,368 dollars, which compares with a net expenditure budget of 6,224,922 dollars for 1952 and represents a decrease of 512,849 dollars on the Director-General's proposals. The estimates will be submitted to the International Labour Conference at its 35th Session in June.

Among other financial and administrative matters discussed were proposals for the amalgamation of the Working Capital and Reserve Funds and for the amendment of the Staff Regulations. The Governing Body decided that the Working Capital and Reserve Funds should be amalgamated and known as the Working Capital Fund. The two old funds will form separate parts of the new fund. Proposals made by the Director-General for the amendment of the Staff Regulations were approved subject to a number of amendments. At the same time, the Governing Body expressed the view that a closer co-ordination of the conditions of the staff of the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies should be achieved. The Director-General was requested to bring this

#### Review of Existing Cases

The review of allowances under the revised Regulations will take place without any need for application by the recipients; and it will not be necessary for the increases, referred to below, in pensions, other benefits, and family allowances, to be reported to the Board as the consequential reductions in assistance will be made on the basis of information already in the Board's possession. Of the 1,500,000 persons drawing assistance from the Board more than a million are also receiving retirement pensions or other insurance benefits, or family allowances, which are to be increased later in the year. These increases will not usually affect the total income of a person who is receiving supplementary assistance as the need for assistance will be correspondingly reduced.

problem before the United Nations Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

#### Egyptian Complaint concerning Forced Labour in the Suez Canal Zone

The Governing Body had before it a report made by the representative of the Director-General, Mr. R. Rao, on conditions in the Suez Canal area. The enquiry was undertaken as a result of a complaint made by the Government of Egypt that the British authorities in the Suez Canal Zone were exacting forced labour in the Zone. When the complaint was considered by the Governing Body at its 117th Session the suggestion of the United Kingdom Government representative that such an enquiry should take place, subject to the agreement of the Egyptian Government, was adopted.

The subject was first considered by the Officers of the Governing Body who reported that it had been suggested by several Governments not involved in the dispute that consideration of the report should be adjourned. The Officers paid tribute to the work accomplished by Mr. Rao, but at the same time recognised the value of the suggestion which had been made. Since neither the United Kingdom Government nor the Egyptian Government objected to the adjournment, the Officers proposed that the Governing Body should withdraw from its agenda the consideration of Mr. Rao's report. The proposal for a postponement was agreed after statements by the Egyptian and the United Kingdom Government representatives in which they also paid tribute to the work of Mr. Rao.

#### Regional Activities of the International Labour Organisation

The Governing Body discussed the regional activities of the Organisation with particular reference to the question of the desirability of a procedure to govern the conclusion of regional agreements under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation. Note was taken of the fact that certain groups of states had together concluded agreements on matters of common interest in social policy, and the view was expressed that such agreements were a useful and desirable form of co-operation between states. To the extent that the parties concerned would regard it as appropriate that such agreements should be concluded under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation this would help to secure full respect for the standards set by the Organisation. On the other hand, the Governing Body recognised that there were certain dangers inherent in Regional Conventions which

might undermine the principle of the world-wide validity of the Organisation's standards and perpetuate disparities between different regions. The problem, in any case, was one rather of difference between countries at different stages of development than between regions. In the light of these considerations the Governing Body considered that Regional Conferences of the Organisation might, in certain cases, suggest for adoption by the General Conference modifications that might be embodied in existing or proposed Conventions in accordance with Article 19(3) of the Constitution of the Organisation. (This Article provides that in framing Conventions or Recommendations of general application the Conference shall have due regard to special circumstances in particular countries and shall suggest any necessary modifications to meet such conditions.) The Governing Body further instructed the International Labour Office to prepare a study of the regional activities of the International Labour Organisation within the framework of its general international programme.

#### European Regional Conference

The Director-General submitted to the Governing Body proposals for the convocation of a European Regional Conference. After a full discussion the Governing Body, while approving in principle the idea of convening a European Regional Conference, requested the Director-General to make proposals on the subject at a later date when he considers it opportune to do so.

#### Full Employment

The Governing Body reached a number of conclusions on various points of current interest in connection with full employment. These present conclusions will be used by the Director-General as a basis on which to prepare the brief for the International Labour Office representative at the Economic and Social Council when the Council holds its annual discussion on full employment. It was the intention that the conclusions should also be used as a basis for stating the views of the International Labour Organisation during discussions in other international bodies.

#### Non-Metropolitan Territories

The Governing Body had before it the report of the meeting of the Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories which was held in Geneva from 26th November to 8th December, 1951. The Committee made recommendations on a number of matters, including penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment; migrant workers; technical and vocational training; and the future programme of work on social policy in non-metropolitan territories. After discussing these recommendations the Governing Body reached certain conclusions as to the manner in which they should be pursued.

#### Freedom of Association

The Governing Body adopted three reports submitted to it by its special Committee on Freedom of Association. (The decision to set up this Committee was taken at the 117th Session of the Governing Body—see page 11 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1952). In doing so, the Governing Body decided *inter alia* that nineteen complaints submitted to the International Labour Organisation, and alleging the infringement of trade union rights, did not call for further examination. It further noted that in twenty-one cases consultations were still proceeding with the Governments concerned.

#### Meeting of Experts on Productivity

The Governing Body decided to convene a meeting of experts on productivity, the meeting to be composed of experts from countries in different parts of the world in which manufacturing industries are highly developed, or are in process of rapid development. A certain number of the experts invited to participate will be persons who have participated in and are familiar with the work on productivity undertaken by other inter-governmental organisations; these organisations may be invited to be represented by observers.

The agenda will be:—

(1) Practical methods of increasing productivity in the manufacturing industries with special reference to (a) human factors affecting productivity, and (b) organisations and technical factors affecting productivity.

(2) Advice to the International Labour Organisation on future studies and activities relating to productivity in the manufacturing industries.

The meeting will be held in Geneva from 1st to 11th December, 1952.

#### Meeting of Experts on the Prevention and Suppression of Dust

The Governing Body decided to convene a meeting of experts on the prevention and suppression of dust in mining, tunnelling and quarrying. The meeting will take place in Geneva from 1st to 17th December, 1952. The agenda includes: prevention of dust formation; suppression of dust at source of formation; prevention of deposited dust from becoming airborne; removal of airborne dust; airborne dust sampling and measurement; personal protective equipment; supervision and maintenance of dust suppression and prevention devices; education and training of workmen; special problems; and international co-operation. The Governing Body approved the names of a number of experts proposed by the Director-General for attendance at the meeting.

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#### Activities of Industrial Committees

The Governing Body decided that a general review should be undertaken of the Industrial Committees of the International Labour Organisation. The review will include the study of criteria for membership of Industrial Committees, and requests for the establishment of new Industrial Committees.

#### Other Matters

The Governing Body decided to transmit to Governments the report of a meeting of experts on Women's Work which was held in Geneva in December, 1951. Decisions were also taken on a number of other matters including the reports of various committees, and the dates and agenda of a number of future meetings.

### Fourth Session of the Metal Trades Committee

The Metal Trades Committee, one of the industrial Committees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to deal with conditions in certain major industries, opened its Fourth Session in Geneva on 21st April.

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 was tripartite in character and the delegation from each country taking part could include two Government representatives and two representatives of each of the employers' and workers' groups. The representatives could be accompanied by advisers. The United Kingdom was represented at the meeting by the following delegation:—Government representatives: Mr. H. G. Gee, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. D. W. Mitchell, C.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Supply; Employers' representatives: Mr. G. H. Savage, Chairman of the Central Conference Committee and Member of the Management Board of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, Works Director of the Rover Company, Ltd., Birmingham, and Mr. W. Watson, C.B.E., Secretary of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation; Workers' representatives: Mr. E. J. Hill, Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the United Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, and Mr. R. Openshaw, Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and Member of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

The Third Session of the Committee was held in Geneva in November, 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1949, page 415).

### Fourth Session of the Iron and Steel Committee

The Fourth Session of the Iron and Steel Committee, one of the industrial Committees set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to deal with conditions in certain major industries, opened in Geneva on 5th May. The agenda was as follows:—

(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; (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 was tripartite in character and the delegation from each country taking part could include two Government representatives and two representatives of each of the employers' and workers' groups. The representatives could be accompanied by advisers. The United Kingdom was represented at the meeting by the following delegation:—Government representatives: Mr. J. G. Stewart, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and Mr. T. Stanes, C.B.E., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Supply; Employers' representatives: Mr. R. Mather, Member of the Executive Committee of the British Iron and Steel Federation, Chairman of the Council of the British Iron and Steel Research Association, President of the Iron and Steel Institute and Chairman of the Skinningrove Iron Co. Ltd., and Mr. G. Summers, C.B.E., D.L., Director of John Summers and Sons Ltd.; Workers' representatives: Mr. Lincoln Evans, C.B.E., Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and Mr. J. Owen, Member of the Trades Union Congress General Council and General Secretary of the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades. The employers' representatives were accompanied by advisers.

The Third Session of the Committee was held in Geneva in November, 1949 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1949, page 381).

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## LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Domestic Service in Norway

The Act of 3rd December, 1948, regulating the working conditions of domestic servants in Norway, an account of which appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1949 (page 97), has been amended as indicated below by an Act that took effect on 1st January, 1952.

As before, the Act applies to all contracts of employment where the worker undertakes to perform essentially domestic work in the household of the employer; but the original provision for the exclusion of part-time workers in cases where the agreement, as a rule, is for not more than two working days in a week, without provision for living accommodation, has now been deleted. As regards the minimum period of notice of termination of the employment contract, this remains, in general, at 14 days for both contracting parties, unless otherwise agreed, but provision is now made that the minimum period of notice shall be one month where the employment has lasted at least five years, and three months where the employment has lasted at least ten years. The period of notice in the event of illness or accident to either the housewife or the domestic servant has been changed from "4 weeks" to "one month"; and a clause has been inserted protecting both the servant and the employer from being served with peremptory notice of termination of the employment should either become pregnant after the contract of employment has been concluded. In such cases, during the period of pregnancy the minimum period of the notice must be one month on either side, and, if necessary, a medical certificate may be called for to establish the date when pregnancy began or ceased.

Money wages are to be paid in cash at least twice monthly, unless otherwise agreed. The Minister may appoint a Board to establish the standards applicable to wage agreements for domestic servants, and he may also set up, in certain areas, to be specified, local committees to advise the Board. The Board and the local advisory bodies are to be composed of a chairman and an equal number of representatives of domestic servants and housewives, in accordance with rules to be laid down.

### Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance in Canada in 1950-51

The Tenth Annual Report of the Unemployment Insurance Commission of Canada deals with the activities of the Commission during the period of the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1951. The Commission, which is an autonomous body, was set up under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, for the purpose of administering unemployment insurance and a national employment service (see the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1950, pages 340 and 341).

#### National Employment Service

In the year ended March, 1951, 2,032,000 applications for employment were registered by the local offices of the National Employment Service, 1,241,000 vacancies were reported by employers, and 841,000 placings were effected. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 1,928,000, 1,019,000 and 685,000 respectively. In the Report separate figures are given for each of the Provinces, and the totals for Canada include Newfoundland, to which Province the National Employment Service was extended on 1st April, 1949.

The Report states that the period under review was marked by wide fluctuations in the Canadian labour market. Manufacturing industries were, however, less affected than other parts of the economy and their employment levels were, on the whole, well maintained. At the beginning of April, 1950, unemployment was at the highest level for ten years in Canada. A total of 434,600 persons were registered at local offices as seeking work, but at the same time the number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments was greater than a year earlier, having risen from 1,171,000 in March, 1949, to 1,186,000 in March, 1950. Despite the completion of post-war expansion and the effects of unseasonable weather conditions at home and uncertain markets abroad, skilled and experienced workers continued to be in great demand in the spring of 1950; and later in the year this demand was intensified in many industries owing to the influence of defence preparations. The needs of employers for trained workers, e.g., for tool and die makers, machinists, moulders, pattern-makers, aircraft mechanics, and textile workers, could not be fully satisfied.

There was a rapid fall, it is stated, in the numbers of registered unemployed during the year. Extensive employment was provided by the development of the oil industry in Western Canada and the iron ore development in Labrador, and the necessary workers were supplied through the National Employment Service. The importance of employing older workers and workers suffering from physical or mental handicaps is, the Report states, becoming increasingly recognized.

The efforts to stimulate employment which the Commission had initiated in the winter of 1949-50, and which involved the development of close relations with employers and a study of hiring and employment policies and practices, were continued and resulted in improvements in the service to employers and workers. In 1949 the Post Office Department had made use of the National Employment Service for the first time on a national scale for the recruitment of extra helpers required in the Christmas season. The procedure proved successful and was repeated in the Christmas holiday season in 1950. Shortages of farm labour and in the logging industry were met by the movement of workers within Canada and the entrance to Canada of displaced persons and other immigrants. Women and girls from displaced persons' camps in Europe were placed in domestic employment to help in alleviating

the continuing shortage of domestic workers. Special placing facilities are provided by the Service for handicapped persons and for war veterans. Placements of war veterans increased; over one million jobs have been filled by veterans since the inception of the service. Other activities of the National Employment Service were vocational guidance to young persons, vocational training, and assistance in providing employment for persons with executive and professional qualifications, including university graduates.

#### Unemployment Insurance

The scale of contributions under the Unemployment Insurance Act has been adjusted from time to time to conform with changes in rates of earnings. Amendments which came into force on 3rd July, 1950, reduced the number of rates of contributions from nine to six, introduced an additional rate of contributions for weekly earnings of 48 dollars or more, made the employer's and employee's share of the contributions equal, and provided for an additional contribution of one cent a day from each employer and employee to cover the cost of paying supplementary benefit. Two major extensions of coverage were introduced during the year. Employment in lumbering and logging in all parts of Canada was brought within the scope of the Act as from 1st April, 1950. Previously employment in this industry had been insurable only in British Columbia. The limit of insurability for salaried workers was raised, as from 3rd July, 1950, from 3,120 dollars a year to 4,800 dollars in order to retain within the insurable classes those persons whose employment had become excepted owing to increase in rates of pay. Surveys were undertaken during the year to ascertain whether it would be practicable to bring within the scope of the Act employment in the fishing industry and in hospitals and charitable institutions, two of the main excepted employments.

The number of persons engaged in insurable employment on 1st April, 1950, was 2,676,700, compared with 2,611,810 at 1st April, 1949, and 2,142,180 at 1st April, 1946. Revenue from contributions paid during the fiscal year 1950-51 amounted to just under 154½ million dollars, of which about 125½ million dollars was paid by the employers and employees and the remainder by the Government of Canada. Fines received, income from investments and other miscellaneous revenue brought the total receipts for the year up to nearly 172 million dollars. Ordinary benefit payments amounted to about 83 million, and supplementary benefit payments to seven million dollars, making a total of approximately 90 million dollars during the year, an increase compared with the previous year of over four million dollars. Supplementary benefit, which is payable only during the three months January, February and March, is at the rate of approximately 80 per cent. of the ordinary benefit rate. Such benefit was payable to persons who had exhausted their ordinary benefit or who had not yet qualified for benefit. The average daily rate of benefit, excluding supplementary benefit, payable during 1950-51, was 2.41 dollars, compared with 2.34 dollars in 1949-50. This increase, it is stated, reflects the higher earnings of insured persons and the increased benefit rates. The excess of revenue over expenditure during the year was approximately 82 million dollars, and at 31st March, 1951, the balance of the Unemployment Insurance Fund amounted to over 664½ million dollars.

### Minimum Wage Legislation in Brazil

With effect from 1st January, 1952, a Decree (No. 30,342) of 24th December, 1951, laid down in Brazil a revised schedule of minimum wage rates, superseding those laid down by earlier legislation of 10th November, 1943. The new Decree is the outcome of measures originally instituted in 1947 for reviewing the existing minimum rates, which had fallen behind the rates actually being paid, and these measures were eventually brought to completion towards the end of 1951, after a Commission, appointed by President Vargas in January, 1951, had considered the question of the adjustment of the existing statutory levels in order to take account of the rise in the cost of living since 1943.

The new legislation abolishes the earlier system under which two minimum wage rates—a general rate and a higher industrial rate—were prescribed for each of the several classes of areas, ranging from the State capital cities to the minor municipalities, within each State, and substitutes a single range of monthly minimum wages rates, varying, as before, for the several classes of areas. Thus, in the Federal District the new monthly flat rate amounts to 1,200 cruzeiros, compared with the earlier general and industrial rates of 380 and 410 cruzeiros, respectively, while for the various other States and Territories progressively lower rates are fixed according to the descending order of importance of the several classes of areas, so that at the bottom level the monthly rate amounts to 370 cruzeiros, compared with former general and industrial rates in the area concerned of 170 and 210 cruzeiros. Examples of the ascending range of the new rates for the several classes of localities within some individual regions are as follows: 700-1,000 cruzeiros within the Rio de Janeiro region (excluding the Federal District); 700-1,190 cruzeiros in the São Paulo region; and 650-900 cruzeiros in the Minas Gerais region.

Daily and hourly minimum rates are also fixed, being assessed in proportion to the monthly rates, on the bases of 30 days or 240 hours a month. The rates fixed by the Decree are applicable to adult workers and therefore uniformly cover both men and women. As regards minor apprentices who fall within the definition contained in the Consolidation of Labour Laws, approved in May, 1943 (i.e., are between the ages of 14 and 18 years and are undergoing methodical practical learning in the trades at which they are working), the minimum wage amounts to half the rate payable to a local adult worker. In accordance with the Consolidation of the Labour Laws, private domestic servants are not covered by the new Decree.

## EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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## Employment in Great Britain in March

### GENERAL SUMMARY

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

The strength of the Forces rose by 3,000 during the month to a total of 863,000, 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 March and had not entered employment.

The total number of persons registered as unemployed at 21st April was 467,900 (of whom 142,800 were temporarily stopped). This represented an increase of 34,900 as compared with the total at 17th March. Of the total, 138,400 had been unemployed for more than eight weeks. Unemployment in textiles increased by 38,000. Unemployment represented 2.2 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 2.1 per cent. in March and 1.2 per cent. in April, 1951.

The number of operatives reported as working short-time in manufacturing establishments rendering returns for the last pay week in March was 276,000, compared with 216,000 in the January returns. On the other hand, 1,177,000 operatives were working overtime, about the same as in the January returns.

The total number of persons in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) decreased during March by 34,000 (8,000 men and 26,000 women).

Employment in the basic industries increased by 13,000 during the month, including an estimated seasonal increase of about 10,000 in agriculture and a rise of 2,000 in the number of wage earners on colliery books.

During March the numbers employed in the manufacturing industries declined by 57,000. There were decreases in all the main groups of manufacturing industries, the largest being 31,000 in textiles and clothing.

It is estimated that there was an increase of 14,000 in employment in building and contracting during the month.

In the distributive trades employment fell slightly (by 7,000) during March and there was a small decline in National Government service. There was a small increase in the professional, financial and miscellaneous services group.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

	End-1951	End-Jan., 1952	End-Feb., 1952	End-March, 1952	Change during March, 1952
Total Working Population* ..	23,426	23,454	23,430†	23,443	+ 13
Men .. .. .	16,007	16,034†	16,027†	16,030	+ 3
Women .. .. .	7,419	7,420†	7,403†	7,413	+ 10
H.M. Forces and Women's Services .. .. .	852	859	860	863	+ 3
Men .. .. .	829	836	837	840	+ 3
Women .. .. .	23	23	23	23	..
Ex-Service men and women on release leave who have not yet taken up employment ..	3	7	9	8	- 1
Registered unemployed† ..	350	385	405	450	+ 45
Total in Civil Employment ..	22,221	22,203	22,156†	22,122	- 34
Men .. .. .	14,975	14,971†	14,954†	14,946	- 8
Women .. .. .	7,246	7,232†	7,202†	7,176	- 26

\* 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-Jan., 1952	End-Feb., 1952	End-March, 1952	Change during March, 1952
<b>Basic Industries</b>					
Mining and Quarrying ..	852	859	863	865	+ 2
(Wage-earners on Colliery Books) .. .. .	(698)	(705)	(709)	(711)	(+ 2)
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	369	370	370	369	- 1
Transport and Communication ..	1,751	1,751	1,753	1,755	+ 2
Agriculture and Fishing ..	1,102	1,097	1,092	1,102	+ 10
<b>Total, Basic Industries ..</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>4,078</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>+13</b>
<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>					
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	494	494	494	493	- 1
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	555	558	558	557	- 1
Vehicles .. .. .	1,069	1,075	1,074	1,073	- 1
Engineering, Metal Goods and Precision Instruments ..	2,586	2,596	2,597	2,594	- 3
Textiles .. .. .	997	989	975	948*	- 27
Clothing .. .. .	686	684	681	677	- 4
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	852	848	839	833	- 6
Other Manufactures .. .. .	1,547	1,540	1,533	1,519	- 14
<b>Total, Manufacturing Industries ..</b>	<b>8,786</b>	<b>8,784</b>	<b>8,751</b>	<b>8,694</b>	<b>-57</b>
<b>Building and Contracting ..</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>1,409†</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>+14</b>
<b>Distributive Trades ..</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>- 7</b>
<b>Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services ..</b>	<b>3,921</b>	<b>3,928†</b>	<b>3,926†</b>	<b>3,931</b>	<b>+ 5</b>
<b>Public Administration—National Government Service ..</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>626†</b>	<b>624†</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>- 3</b>
<b>Local Government Service ..</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>+ 1</b>
<b>Total in Civil Employment ..</b>	<b>22,221</b>	<b>22,203</b>	<b>22,156†</b>	<b>22,122</b>	<b>-34</b>

### 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 January, February and March, 1952. The figures relate to employees only; they exclude employers and persons working on their own account, and they are thus different in scope from those given in the preceding paragraphs. Satisfactory estimates of the changes in the numbers within the latter classes cannot be made at monthly intervals for the individual industries.

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

\* Cotton—300,000. Wool—194,000. Other textiles—454,000.  
† Revised figures.

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NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

(Thousands)

Table with 14 columns: Industry, Males (End-Jan-1951 to End-March-1952), Females (End-Jan-1951 to End-March-1952), Total (End-Jan-1951 to End-March-1952). Rows include Mining, Non-Metallic Mining Products, Chemicals and Allied Trades, Metal Manufacture, Engineering, Vehicles, Textiles, Leather, Clothing, Food, Drink and Tobacco.

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Table with 14 columns: Industry, Males (End-Jan-1951 to End-March-1952), Females (End-Jan-1951 to End-March-1952), Total (End-Jan-1951 to End-March-1952). Rows include Manufactures of Wood and Cork, Paper and Printing, Other Manufacturing Industries, Building and Contracting, Gas, Electricity and Water, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Miscellaneous Services.

SHORT-TIME AND OVERTIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, monthly employment returns are collected by the Ministry of Labour and National Service from employers with more than ten workpeople in manufacturing industries, and once a quarter the regular monthly figures for all manufacturing industries, other than shipbuilding and ship-repairing, are supplemented by particulars about short-time and overtime. These additional particulars relate to operatives only (i.e., they exclude administrative, technical and clerical staffs). Employers are asked to supply this additional information in respect of the pay weeks to which the quarterly returns relate, the details being as follows: (a) the number stood off for the whole of the week; (b) the number who were on short-time, but worked part of the week and the approximate total number of man-hours lost; and (c) the number who worked overtime during the week and the approximate total number of man-hours of overtime actually worked.

A summary of the information thus obtained in March, 1952, is given in the Table below, separate figures being given for each of the "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification which, together, cover the manufacturing group of industries, and also for a number of industries within the Orders. For the purpose of the Table the numbers stood off for the whole week are deemed to have been on short-time to the extent of 45 hours each. The figures of short-time and overtime relate only to those establishments which gave this information on their returns, and for this reason, together with the qualifications referred to above, the figures do not purport to show the total numbers on short-time or overtime in the week in question. The figures in the second column are estimates of the total numbers of operatives at all establishments from which returns were received, including those which reported no short-time or overtime working.

Operatives on Short-time or Overtime in week ended 29th March, 1952 (at establishments which rendered returns)

Table with 7 columns: Industry, Estimated total number of operatives covered by returns, Operatives on Short-time (Number, Aggregate number of hours lost, Average number of hours lost), Operatives on Overtime (Number, Aggregate number of hours of overtime, Average number of hours of overtime worked). Rows include Treatment of Non-Metallic Mining Products, Metal Manufacture, Textiles, Leather, Clothing, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Total, All Manufacturing Industries.



# Unemployment at 21st April, 1952

## SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 17th March and 21st April, 1952, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
17th March	222,884	7,090	188,061	14,939	432,974
21st April	231,078	11,490	205,118	20,185	467,871

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 21st April represented 2.2 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 17th March was 2.1.

The analysis of the figures for 21st April is as follows:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	46,126	48,281	86,264	180,671	50,407	231,078
Boys under 18	6,419	2,545	1,000	9,964	1,526	11,490
Women 18 and over	32,676	38,913	49,208	120,797	84,321	205,118
Girls under 18	7,858	3,860	1,922	13,640	6,545	20,185
Total	93,079	93,599	138,394	325,072	142,799	467,871

The total of 467,871 includes 93,296 married women.

The changes between 17th March and 21st April 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	17th Mar.	25,211	20,903	20,580	66,694	2,282	68,976
	21st Apr.	21,779	19,646	20,979	62,404	3,042	65,446
	Inc. or Dec.	- 3,432	- 1,257	+ 399	- 4,290	+ 760	- 3,530
Eastern	17th Mar.	4,539	5,310	6,284	16,133	1,259	17,392
	21st Apr.	4,096	4,707	6,258	15,061	1,349	16,410
	Inc. or Dec.	- 443	- 603	- 26	- 1,072	+ 90	- 982
Southern	17th Mar.	4,939	4,280	5,553	14,772	542	15,314
	21st Apr.	3,792	3,739	5,444	12,975	391	13,366
	Inc. or Dec.	- 1,147	- 541	- 109	- 1,797	- 151	- 1,948
South-Western	17th Mar.	4,601	4,509	7,285	16,395	627	17,022
	21st Apr.	4,306	4,126	6,844	15,276	772	16,048
	Inc. or Dec.	- 295	- 383	- 441	- 1,119	+ 145	- 974
Midland	17th Mar.	7,779	3,270	2,243	13,292	2,934	16,226
	21st Apr.	7,213	4,062	2,999	14,274	3,746	18,020
	Inc. or Dec.	- 566	+ 792	+ 756	+ 982	+ 812	+ 1,794
North-Midland	17th Mar.	3,592	3,427	3,991	11,010	5,687	16,697
	21st Apr.	3,413	3,505	4,100	11,018	8,742	19,760
	Inc. or Dec.	- 179	+ 78	+ 109	+ 8	+ 3,055	+ 3,063
East and West Ridings	17th Mar.	6,256	5,704	7,478	19,438	20,077	39,515
	21st Apr.	5,851	6,320	8,550	20,721	22,300	43,021
	Inc. or Dec.	- 405	+ 616	+ 1,072	+ 1,283	+ 2,223	+ 3,506
North-Western	17th Mar.	16,487	15,219	18,920	50,626	60,652	111,278
	21st Apr.	16,848	16,941	20,487	54,276	89,109	143,385
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 361	+ 1,722	+ 1,567	+ 3,650	+ 28,457	+ 32,107
Northern	17th Mar.	6,806	8,347	16,265	31,418	2,377	33,795
	21st Apr.	7,221	8,950	15,675	31,846	3,256	35,102
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 415	+ 603	- 590	+ 428	+ 879	+ 1,307
Scotland	17th Mar.	14,090	16,268	32,908	63,266	5,969	69,235
	21st Apr.	13,972	15,674	32,498	62,144	7,154	69,298
	Inc. or Dec.	- 118	- 594	- 410	- 1,122	+ 1,185	+ 63
Wales	17th Mar.	4,547	5,892	15,097	25,536	1,988	27,524
	21st Apr.	4,588	5,929	14,560	25,077	2,938	28,015
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 41	+ 37	- 537	- 459	+ 950	+ 491
Great Britain	17th Mar.	98,847	93,129	136,604	328,580	104,394	432,974
	21st Apr.	93,079	93,599	138,394	325,072	142,799	467,871
	Inc. or Dec.	- 5,768	+ 470	+ 1,790	- 3,508	+ 38,405	+ 34,897

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 21st April, 1952, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 21st April, 1952			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern	41,955	23,491	65,446	1.3	1.2	1.3
Eastern	9,665	6,745	16,410	1.3	1.9	1.5
Southern	7,000	6,366	13,366	1.1	2.1	1.4
South-Western	9,433	6,615	16,048	1.3	1.9	1.5
Midland	9,457	8,563	18,020	0.7	1.2	0.9
North-Midland	8,386	11,374	19,760	0.9	2.5	1.4
East and West Ridings	20,933	22,088	43,021	1.7	3.6	2.4
North-Western	57,663	85,722	143,385	3.1	7.8	4.8
Northern	19,755	15,347	35,102	2.2	4.3	2.8
Scotland	41,231	28,067	69,298	3.0	3.9	3.3
Wales	17,090	10,925	28,015	2.5	4.5	3.0
Great Britain	242,568	225,303	467,871	1.8	3.2	2.2

## 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		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959
1940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088
1941	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425
1942	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765
1943	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293
1944	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608
1945	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410
1946	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069
1947	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349
1948	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570
1949	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965
1950	214,943	90,595	5,147	3,486	314,171
1951	153,403	83,610	8,070	7,812	252,895
1952:—					
14th Jan.	192,372	122,670	24,007	39,692	378,741
11th Feb.	199,497	126,555	25,397	42,031	393,480
17th Mar.	193,155	135,425	36,819	67,575	432,974
21st April	190,635	134,437	51,933	90,866	467,871

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 21st April, 1952, was 517,621, of whom 157,235 were temporarily stopped. The numbers of unemployed persons on the registers in each Region at 21st April, 1952, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total
London and South-Eastern	38,385	1,967	20,106	1,946	62,404
Eastern	8,835	389	5,296	541	15,061
Southern	6,424	387	5,495	669	12,975
South-Western	8,858	312	5,628	478	15,276
Midland	7,649	451	5,559	615	14,274
North-Midland	4,990	366	5,010	652	11,018
E. and W. Ridings	11,649	463	7,759	850	20,721
North-Western	26,311	2,143	23,753	2,069	54,276
Northern	17,568	1,027	11,152	2,099	31,846
Scotland	35,360	1,760	22,754	2,270	62,144
Wales	14,642	699	8,285	1,451	25,077
Great Britain	180,671	9,964	120,797	13,640	325,072
Northern Ireland	17,099	2,344	11,371	4,500	35,314
United Kingdom	197,770	12,308	132,168	18,140	360,386
Total Registered as Unemployed (including Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped and Casuals)					
London and South-Eastern	39,954	2,001	21,375	2,116	65,446
Eastern	9,266	399	6,081	664	16,410
Southern	6,607	393	5,637	729	13,366
South-Western	9,115	318	6,079	536	16,048
Midland	8,975	482	7,732	831	18,020
North-Midland	7,942	444	9,952	1,422	19,760
E. and W. Ridings	20,259	674	20,025	2,063	43,021
North-Western	54,621	3,042	40,637	5,085	143,385
Northern	18,713	1,042	12,869	2,478	35,102
Scotland	39,301	1,930	25,417	2,650	69,298
Wales	16,325	765	9,314	1,611	28,015
Great Britain	231,078	11,490	205,118	20,185	467,871
Northern Ireland	20,664	2,344	22,242	4,500	49,750
United Kingdom	251,742	13,834	227,360	24,685	517,621

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

## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region at 21st April, 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 17th March, 1952.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 21st April, 1952				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 17th March, 1952
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern	39,954	21,375	4,117	65,446	- 3,530
London (Administrative County)	20,022	8,029	745	28,796	- 1,528
Acton	131	97	10	238	- 15
Brentford and Chiswick	224	86	10	320	- 13
Brighton and Hove	1,839	1,002	144	2,985	- 575
Chatham	419	440	130	989	+ 80
Croydon	868	357	74	1,299	+ 96
Dagenham	466	368	197	1,031	+ 18
Ealing	213	253	35	501	- 54
East Ham	351	180	85	616	- 37
Enfield	219	183	24	426	- 100
Harrow and Wembley	495	456	91	1,042	- 12
Hayes and Harlington	108	96	44	248	- 12
Hendon	410	269	83	762	+ 35
Ilford	457	253	53	763	- 85
Leyton and Walthamstow	923	516	54	1,493	- 79
Tottenham	903	624	117	1,644	+ 301
West Ham	843	510	92	1,445	- 176
Willesden	488	196	72	756	+ 49
Eastern	9,266	6,081	1,063	16,410	- 982
Bedford	66	104	8	178	- 23
Cambridge	101	149	8	258	- 28
Ipswich	476	347	71	894	+ 199
Luton	160	80	64	304	+ 55
Norwich	1,282	434	23	1,739	+ 49
Southend-on-Sea	880	495	36	1,411	- 342
Watford	164	318	42	524	+ 87
Southern	6,607	5,637	1,122	13,366	- 1,948
Bournemouth	756	494	35	1,285	- 306
Oxford	200	233	29	462	- 28
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,568	2,066			



## NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 21st April, 1952, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their

former employment).

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

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing .. .. .	9,438	2,351	2,061	336	11,499	2,687	14,186	13,648	2,847	16,495
Agriculture and Horticulture .. .. .	4,770	2,297	134	333	4,904	2,630	7,534	6,754	2,788	9,542
Forestry .. .. .	324	38	2	1	326	39	365	39	375	775
Fishing .. .. .	4,344	16	1,925	2	6,269	18	6,287	6,558	20	6,578
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	2,088	158	57	31	2,145	189	2,334	2,363	198	2,561
Coal Mining* .. .. .	1,459	76	50	—	1,509	76	1,585	1,523	76	1,599
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	18	—	—	—	18	—	18	—	—	18
Stone Quarrying and Mining .. .. .	278	11	7	—	285	11	296	441	16	457
Slate Quarrying and Mining .. .. .	71	2	—	—	71	2	73	72	2	74
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits .. .. .	156	4	—	—	156	4	160	202	4	206
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	106	65	—	31	106	96	202	107	100	207
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal .. .. .	2,594	1,413	266	845	2,860	2,258	5,118	3,040	2,297	5,337
Bricks and Fireclay Goods .. .. .	662	212	9	15	671	227	898	723	228	951
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) .. .. .	367	355	171	796	538	1,151	1,689	556	1,182	1,738
Glass (other than containers) .. .. .	388	447	73	14	461	461	922	469	463	932
Glass Containers .. .. .	300	228	4	19	304	247	551	313	249	562
Cement .. .. .	51	12	—	—	51	12	63	62	12	74
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures .. .. .	826	159	9	—	835	160	995	917	163	1,080
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .. .	3,157	2,412	72	211	3,229	2,623	5,852	3,315	2,656	5,971
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works .. .. .	87	3	—	—	87	3	90	87	4	91
Chemicals and Dyes .. .. .	1,438	855	56	48	1,494	903	2,397	1,541	906	2,447
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery .. .. .	123	415	—	28	123	443	566	127	447	574
Explosives and Fireworks .. .. .	580	418	1	1	581	419	1,000	583	421	1,004
Paint and Varnish .. .. .	242	144	7	20	249	164	413	253	165	418
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches .. .. .	207	438	8	—	215	547	762	568	795	1,363
Mineral Oil Refining .. .. .	213	40	—	—	213	41	254	223	41	264
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc. .. .. .	267	99	—	4	267	103	370	274	104	378
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	3,176	837	2,319	35	5,495	872	6,367	5,648	877	6,525
Blast Furnaces .. .. .	82	8	—	—	82	8	91	100	8	108
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified .. .. .	1,069	234	1,233	16	2,302	250	2,552	2,341	250	2,591
Iron Foundries .. .. .	946	234	566	10	1,512	244	1,756	1,577	248	1,825
Timplate Manufacture .. .. .	67	63	9	2	76	67	143	78	67	145
Steel Sheet Manufacture .. .. .	75	24	504	1	579	25	604	580	25	605
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) .. .. .	256	58	2	—	258	58	316	264	58	322
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc. .. .. .	681	214	4	6	685	220	905	708	221	929
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods .. .. .	16,463	6,373	805	251	17,268	6,624	23,892	18,510	6,756	25,266
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .. .. .	6,097	345	513	31	6,610	376	6,986	7,269	385	7,654
Marine Engineering .. .. .	592	69	14	1	606	67	673	71	729	790
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) .. .. .	241	51	—	—	241	51	292	255	52	307
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant .. .. .	165	6	—	—	165	6	171	173	6	179
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools .. .. .	308	93	1	1	309	94	403	313	94	407
Stationary Engines .. .. .	68	21	—	—	68	21	89	77	21	98
Textile Machinery and Accessories .. .. .	373	150	166	88	539	238	777	646	262	908
Ordnance and Small Arms .. .. .	424	167	—	—	424	167	591	432	167	599
Constructional Engineering .. .. .	1,007	11	—	—	1,007	78	1,085	1,058	78	1,136
Other Non-Electrical Engineering .. .. .	4,874	1,852	71	19	4,945	1,871	6,816	5,212	1,886	7,098
Electrical Machinery .. .. .	639	472	11	12	650	484	1,134	662	495	1,157
Electrical Wires and Cables .. .. .	199	253	5	1	204	254	458	210	256	466
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus .. .. .	131	316	—	3	131	319	450	134	321	455
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones .. .. .	509	995	5	29	514	1,024	1,538	530	1,077	1,607
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps .. .. .	129	304	—	28	129	332	461	133	333	466
Batteries and Accumulators .. .. .	105	212	1	3	106	215	321	108	220	328
Other Electrical Goods .. .. .	613	997	7	34	620	1,031	1,651	640	1,036	1,676
Vehicles .. .. .	5,166	1,387	60	42	5,226	1,429	6,655	5,587	1,503	7,090
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles .. .. .	1,729	454	44	11	1,773	465	2,238	1,857	474	2,331
Motor Repairs and Garages .. .. .	1,771	240	10	3	1,781	243	2,024	1,974	257	2,231
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft .. .. .	599	216	2	601	218	819	653	226	879	1,105
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft .. .. .	541	339	1	16	542	355	897	559	360	919
Railway Locomotive Shops .. .. .	59	5	—	—	59	5	64	60	5	65
Other Locomotive Manufacture .. .. .	153	23	—	—	153	23	176	158	23	181
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams .. .. .	220	21	2	—	222	21	243	224	21	245
Carts, Perambulators, etc. .. .. .	94	89	1	10	95	99	194	102	137	239
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified .. .. .	3,031	3,244	252	662	3,283	3,906	7,189	3,384	3,952	7,336
Tools and Cutlery .. .. .	301	324	50	52	351	376	727	364	377	741
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. .. .. .	158	284	30	16	188	300	488	192	300	492
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified .. .. .	172	26	11	1	183	27	210	196	28	224
Wire and Wire Manufactures .. .. .	169	187	119	45	288	232	520	293	232	525
Hollow-ware .. .. .	265	620	7	20	272	640	912	276	649	925
Brass Manufactures .. .. .	187	179	1	6	188	185	373	198	188	386
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified .. .. .	1,779	1,624	34	522	1,813	2,146	3,959	1,865	2,178	4,043
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. .. .. .	915	895	47	77	962	972	1,934	1,013	1,128	2,141
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. .. .. .	534	541	16	51	591	1,142	1,733	587	625	1,212
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks .. .. .	153	212	17	10	170	222	392	174	239	413
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals .. .. .	123	108	3	14	126	122	248	133	228	361
Musical Instruments .. .. .	105	34	11	2	116	36	152	119	36	155
Textiles .. .. .	5,477	13,060	39,867	77,319	45,344	90,379	135,723	50,443	103,722	154,165
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. .. .. .	895	2,848	17,031	40,370	17,926	43,218	61,144	17,980	43,334	61,314
Cotton Weaving, etc. .. .. .	537	2,030	6,243	12,724	6,780	14,754	21,534	6,786	14,760	21,546
Woolen and Worsted .. .. .	1,005	2,140	5,787	10,415	6,792	12,555	19,347	6,890	12,813	19,703
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production .. .. .	703	843	2,310	4,213	3,013	7,566	4,769	3,078	1,821	4,899
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk .. .. .	311	982	2,248	4,812	2,559	5,794	8,353	2,633	5,903	8,536
Linen and Soft Hemp .. .. .	85	244	28	86	113	330	443	3,831	10,979	14,810
Jute .. .. .	395	521	522	733	917	1,254	2,171	921	1,256	2,177
Rope, Twine and Net .. .. .	123	512	46	461	169	973	1,142	202	1,211	1,413
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods .. .. .	223	1,484	1,677	4,345	1,900	5,829	7,729	1,924	5,937	7,861
Lace .. .. .	53	79	180	143	233	222	455	247	304	551
Carpets .. .. .	191	234	247	234	348	468	816	413	594	1,007
Narrow Fabrics .. .. .	114	218	74	465	328	683	815	132	710	842
Made-up Textiles .. .. .	58	512	21	107	135	619	754	183	1,807	1,990
Textile Finishing, etc. .. .. .	682	510	3,362	1,095	4,044	1,605	5,649	4,931	1,968	6,899
Other Textile Industries .. .. .	192	203	91	116	283	319	602	292	325	617

\*The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 21st April, 1952, who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

## Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .. .	811	663	1,529	333	2,340	996	3,336	2,375	1,020	3,395
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery .. .. .	392	212	1,377	171	1,769	383	2,152	1,797	393	2,190
Leather Goods .. .. .	161	272	28	71	189	343	532	196	356	552
Fur .. .. .	258	179	124	91	382	270	652	382	271	653
Clothing .. .. .	3,061	7,421	1,215	6,356	4,276	13,777	18,053	4,673	20,328	25,001
Tailoring .. .. .	1,538	3,452	615	3,298	2,153	6,750	8,903	2,287	7,284	9,577
Dressmaking .. .. .	126	1,058	20	343	146	1,401	1,547	203	1,774	1,977
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. .. .. .	47	897	12	1,466	59	2,363	2,422	94	6,138	6,232
Hats, Caps and Millinery .. .. .	71	119	273	322	3					



## Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 12th March and 9th April, 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 12th March, 1952		Four weeks ended 9th April, 1952		Total Number of Placings, 20th Dec., 1951, to 9th April, 1952 (16 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	148,821	152,488	181,468	149,584	512,460
Boys under 18	11,267	51,427	13,522	53,561	68,345
Women aged 18 and over	66,153	73,705	83,711	76,505	238,674
Girls under 18	12,811	38,771	15,251	41,467	72,334
Total	239,052	316,391	293,952	321,117	891,813

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 9th April, 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 9th April, 1952.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 9th April, 1952					Number of Vacancies remaining unfilled at 9th April, 1952				
	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,979	509	669	137	3,294	4,554	1,737	534	206	7,031
Mining and Quarrying	2,837	979	40	13	3,869	6,274	2,004	32	18	8,328
Coal Mining	1,653	944	21	8	2,626	4,954	1,777	13	10	6,754
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining	4,764	331	1,245	194	6,534	2,764	1,632	1,376	1,377	7,149
Products other than Coal	3,685	145	1,577	244	5,651	3,166	601	1,829	575	6,171
Chemicals and Allied Trades	6,710	449	1,116	140	8,015	5,983	2,115	405	297	8,800
Metal Manufacture	22,071	1,664	6,345	912	30,992	26,821	8,241	3,642	1,939	40,643
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	5,246	155	126	11	5,538	2,989	1,240	43	13	4,285
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	13,933	1,291	3,263	489	18,976	20,281	6,312	2,004	1,222	29,819
Engineering	2,892	218	2,956	412	6,478	3,551	689	1,595	704	6,539
Electrical Goods	10,267	972	2,084	298	13,621	15,252	3,113	1,584	642	20,591
Vehicles	5,002	637	2,866	535	9,040	3,773	2,302	1,457	1,227	8,759
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	770	124	556	143	1,593	1,181	621	447	389	2,638
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2,800	272	3,629	817	7,518	1,394	2,184	2,897	4,069	10,544
Textiles	802	56	804	130	1,792	591	405	650	973	2,619
Cotton	673	66	867	159	1,765	202	762	337	1,057	2,358
Wool	149	12	137	71	347	389	643	313	1,345	3,030
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	240	52	291	85	668	168	293	342	338	1,141
Clothing	1,459	202	6,303	1,534	9,498	1,445	1,730	12,429	6,520	22,124
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,953	708	4,376	1,403	13,440	2,647	1,541	17,300	7,810	35,110
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3,413	766	950	216	5,345	1,657	1,614	536	470	4,277
Paper and Printing	1,094	238	761	476	2,569	1,705	940	640	1,456	4,741
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	761	113	441	190	1,505	376	254	284	563	1,477
Printing	333	125	320	286	1,064	1,329	686	356	893	3,264
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,756	178	1,397	387	3,718	871	509	640	590	2,610
Building and Contracting	61,212	1,675	320	130	63,337	23,542	4,168	212	275	28,197
Building	42,850	1,343	195	87	44,475	18,279	3,427	127	187	22,020
Gas, Electricity and Water	3,288	64	178	33	3,563	1,926	427	125	94	2,572
Transport and Communication	11,853	631	1,716	254	14,454	20,098	3,418	1,653	607	25,776
Distributive Trades	9,524	1,943	9,720	4,344	25,531	7,374	9,736	7,506	9,555	34,171
Insurance, Banking and Finance	720	42	551	192	1,505	1,419	680	966	1,027	4,092
Public Administration	8,584	162	6,789	164	15,699	8,191	623	3,643	550	13,007
National Government Service	3,195	53	5,736	92	9,076	4,073	214	2,501	255	7,043
Local Government Service	5,389	109	1,053	72	6,623	4,118	409	1,142	295	5,964
Professional Services	1,921	131	5,224	567	7,843	1,554	6,085	2,035	11,720	
Miscellaneous Services	8,566	648	25,408	2,033	36,655	5,333	1,778	25,795	5,319	38,225
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	1,149	127	945	115	2,336	387	667	222	1,829	
Catering	5,248	182	16,788	694	22,912	2,797	456	13,193	1,181	17,627
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	910	232	2,738	686	4,566	418	387	1,835	412	4,125
Grand Total	181,468	13,522	83,711	15,251	293,952	149,584	53,561	76,505	41,467	321,117

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 9th April, 1952, and

of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
	London and South-Eastern	39,961	26,159	3,164	10,765	23,583	24,389	3,197	12,323	69,905
Eastern	10,319	9,755	617	2,962	4,276	5,116	711	2,498	15,923	20,331
Southern	10,204	11,043	576	2,338	4,789	4,489	850	1,524	16,419	19,394
South-Western	9,798	10,478	552	2,460	4,610	4,574	849	1,809	15,809	19,852
Midland	22,295	24,520	1,670	7,688	8,763	8,980	1,746	4,777	34,474	45,965
North-Midland	11,200	12,378	509	5,693	4,885	4,528	834	3,937	17,428	26,536
East and West Ridings	13,990	11,920	819	6,895	6,055	4,489	1,015	4,479	21,879	27,783
North-Western	25,018	16,848	1,936	6,055	11,228	9,815	1,807	4,214	39,989	36,932
Northern	10,254	5,835	959	2,501	4,080	2,743	1,189	1,403	16,482	12,482
Scotland	18,988	13,384	1,910	4,713	7,795	5,327	2,049	3,194	30,742	26,618
Wales	9,441	7,264	810	1,491	3,647	2,055	1,004	778	14,902	11,388
Great Britain	181,468	149,584	13,522	53,561	83,711	76,505	15,251	41,467	293,952	321,117

## Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week\* period ended 23rd February, 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 23rd February, 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			Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.2	1.8	2.4	2.1	3.1	3.9	3.6
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.3	5.0	4.8
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Glass (other than containers)	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.2	3.3	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.7	3.3
Glass Containers	2.8	5.5	3.4	2.7	6.2	3.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	4.2	5.2	4.4
Cement	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	3.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	4.1	4.9	4.6
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.3	3.8	2.8	3.8	3.4	2.6	4.0	3.4
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.3	4.8	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.5
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2.0	0.8	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.6	4.0
Chemicals and Dyes	2.2	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.5	3.1	3.5	3.4
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	1.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.0	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.7
Explosives and Fireworks	3.8	4.8	4.1	1.3	2.4	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.7
Paint and Varnish	1.8	2.9	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.5	4.0	3.2
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.2	2.9	1.9	2.1	4.5	3.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	3.1	4.5	4.1
Mineral Oil Refining	1.5	1.8	1.5	3.5	1.2	3.2	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.7
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	4.6	3.7
Metal Manufacture	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.2	1.4	3.3	2.1	3.0	4.2	3.4
Blast Furnaces	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.2	2.4	1.4	3.1	3.7	3.2
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	4.3	3.8
Iron Foundries	2.0	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.9	3.8
Template Manufacture	1.7	4.8	2.9	2.0	4.0	2.3	2.1	4.3	3.2	2.3	3.9	3.8
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	3.2	1.9	1.3	3.6	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.6
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.3	2.6	2.3	1.9	3.4	3.1
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.6	3.5	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.6	1.3	2.2	1.7	3.0	4.1	3.5
Engineering and Electrical Goods												



## 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 April and 18th March, 1952, with the corresponding figures for 17th April and 20th March, 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	Thousands Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to							
	Sickness				Industrial Injury			
	15th Apr., 1952	18th Mar., 1952	17th Apr., 1951	20th Mar., 1951	15th Apr., 1952	18th Mar., 1952	17th Apr., 1951	20th Mar., 1951
London and South-Eastern:								
London and Middlesex ..	81.5	100.1	96.8	105.1	2.7	4.0	3.6	3.7
Remainder ..	64.5	77.1	73.9	79.9	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.1
Eastern ..	36.9	44.3	43.7	46.6	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.8
Southern ..	30.1	36.3	35.5	38.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3
South-Western ..	44.5	53.1	51.8	55.8	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.2
Midland ..	66.2	80.2	80.2	86.9	3.6	4.7	4.4	4.5
North-Midland ..	48.6	58.7	57.6	64.1	4.3	5.2	5.0	5.4
East and West Ridings ..	71.0	88.3	83.9	91.7	6.7	7.9	7.8	7.9
North-Western ..	127.8	154.7	150.1	161.2	5.2	6.9	6.7	6.7
Northern ..	54.4	63.4	63.2	66.2	6.2	7.9	7.9	8.3
Scotland ..	103.5	121.4	106.5	113.5	6.8	7.2	7.0	7.5
Wales ..	51.3	60.2	59.5	63.6	6.0	7.0	6.7	6.7
Total, Great Britain	780.3	937.7	902.7	973.6	48.6	59.9	57.4	59.0

## 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 21st April, 1952, was 5,028\* ; this figure included 3,846 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,182 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 18th

\* This figure includes 717 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 146 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

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March and 21st April (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 18th March .. .. .	4,565
„ notified during period .. .. .	617
„ filled during period .. .. .	215
„ cancelled or withdrawn .. .. .	413
„ outstanding at 21st April .. .. .	4,554

### Appointments Register

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 21st April was 18,524\*, consisting of 16,600 men and 1,924 women. Of these 2,039 men and nine women were ex-Regular personnel. The number on the registers included 10,905 men and 1,062 women who were in employment, while 5,695 men and 862 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 21st April. Of those in employment 848 men and four women were ex-Regular personnel. The number of ex-Regular personnel included in the numbers unemployed was 1,191 men and five women.

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

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
London .. .. .	3,877	489	3,569	484
Bristol .. .. .	681	48	316	34
Birmingham .. .. .	1,093	65	312	26
Nottingham .. .. .	514	38	157	24
Leeds .. .. .	829	71	197	56
Liverpool .. .. .	531	41	174	28
Manchester .. .. .	1,372	74	313	52
Newcastle .. .. .	534	55	116	28
Edinburgh .. .. .	427	71	201	55
Glasgow .. .. .	811	85	231	44
Cardiff .. .. .	236	25	109	31
Total* .. .. .	10,905	1,062	5,695	862

During the period 18th March to 21st April, 1952, there were new registrations by 2,041 men and 303 women, and during the same period the registrations of 2,299 men and 412 women lapsed. The table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 18th March and 21st April.

Vacancies	Men†		Women	
	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled
outstanding at 18th March .. .. .	2,583	312	165	99
„ notified during period .. .. .	996	165	99	69
„ cancelled or withdrawn during period .. .. .	714	99	69	443
„ filled during period .. .. .	443	69	443	309
„ unfilled at 21st April .. .. .	2,422	309		

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 15th January to 21st April, were 1,352 men and 189 women, which included 267 filled by ex-Regular men, and one filled by an ex-Regular woman.

### Nursing Appointments Service

As indicated above, the numbers of vacancies notified and filled in the nursing and midwifery professions are not included in the statistics relating to the Appointments Register. The placing of men and women in nursing and midwifery vacancies and in vacancies for certain medical auxiliaries (radiographers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists and medical laboratory technicians) notified by hospitals and other employers is carried out by the Nursing Branch of the Appointments Service through the Nursing Appointments Offices. These Offices also provide a Careers Advice Service for the above professions both for potential students and for qualified persons seeking other posts.

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives and the classes of medical auxiliaries mentioned above in respect of the period from 1st January to 31st March, 1952, are given below.

Vacancies	Men		Women	
	Notified	Filled	Notified	Filled
outstanding at 1st January .. .. .	3,729	2,125	2,931†	2,931†
„ filled during period .. .. .	282‡	2,931†	2,931†	2,931†
„ outstanding at 31st March .. .. .	3,518	2,109		

The total of 24,577 vacancies outstanding at 31st March included 2,095 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing orderlies and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 22,482 vacancies, by grade of nurse, etc., is given below.

Trained Nurses .. .. .	5,987	Pupil Midwives .. .. .	863
Student Nurses .. .. .	10,506	Assistant Nurses .. .. .	3,406
Midwives .. .. .	607	Pupil Assistant Nurses .. .. .	1,113

\* Excluding 153 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,453 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

‡ These figures include 319 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

## Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in March

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in March 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 April was 710,300, compared with 707,800 for the four weeks ended 1st March, and 701,800 for the five weeks ended 31st March, 1951.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 657,900 in March, 653,500 in February, and 645,500 in March, 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 April, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with the four weeks ended 1st March, 1952, and the five weeks ended 31st March, 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 April, 1952	Increase (+) or decrease (—)* compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 1st March, 1952	5 weeks ended 31st March, 1951
Northumberland .. .. .	43,900	+ 100	+ 200
Cumberland .. .. .	5,900	— 100	+ 200
Durham .. .. .	107,300	+ 100	+ 200
South and West Yorkshire .. .. .	139,200	+ 400	+ 2,500
North Derbyshire .. .. .	38,000	+ 200	+ 900
Nottinghamshire .. .. .	45,600	+ 200	+ 900
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire .. .. .	14,700	— 100	— 100
Lancashire and Cheshire .. .. .	50,500	+ 500	+ 700
North Wales .. .. .	9,200	+ 100	+ 400
North Staffordshire .. .. .	19,600	+ 200	+ 600
Cannock Chase .. .. .	15,900	—	— 300
South Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire .. .. .	5,500	—	+ 100
Warwickshire .. .. .	15,300	+ 100	—
South Wales and Monmouthshire .. .. .	103,200	+ 400	+ 1,000
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset .. .. .	6,400	—	+ 200
Kent .. .. .	6,400	—	+ 200
England and Wales .. .. .	626,600	+ 2,000	+ 7,300
West Fife .. .. .	14,400	—	+ 200
East Fife .. .. .	8,300	—	+ 400
The Lothians .. .. .	13,000	+ 200	+ 200
Central West .. .. .	11,900	—	— 300
Central East .. .. .	13,300	—	+ 100
West Ayr .. .. .	7,100	+ 100	+ 200
East Ayr .. .. .	9,000	+ 100	+ 200
Alloa .. .. .	6,700	+ 100	+ 200
Scotland .. .. .	83,700	+ 500	+ 1,200
Great Britain .. .. .	710,300	+ 2,500	+ 8,500

It is provisionally estimated that, during the five weeks of March, about 7,610 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 5,230 ; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 2,380. During the four weeks of February there was a net increase of 3,450.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 5.12 in March, 5.11 in February, and 4.86 in March, 1951. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.51, 5.49 and 5.20.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in March and February, 1952, and March, 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

	March, 1952	February, 1952	March, 1951
Coal Face Workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	7.75	7.92	7.32
Involuntary .. .. .	6.84	6.89	7.29
All Workers :			
Voluntary .. .. .	5.72	5.94	5.40
Involuntary .. .. .	6.13	6.34	6.50

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.22 tons in March, compared with 3.20 tons in the previous month and 3.17 tons in March, 1951.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.22 tons in March ; for February, 1952, and March, 1951, the figures were 1.21 tons and 1.21 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 October, 1951, was 0.3 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3.2 per cent. higher than in October, 1950.

Returns received by the Bureau, covering 55 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions and relating to between 25 and 30 per cent. of all wage and salary earners, showed that the percentage of members of the reporting trade unions who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the fourth quarter of 1951 was 0.7 compared with 0.6 in the preceding quarter, and with 0.7 in the fourth quarter of 1950.

### CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st February, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 1.7 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the previous month but 3.3 per cent. higher than at 1st February, 1951. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st February was 0.8 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 0.3 per cent. higher than at 1st February, 1951.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manufacturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in November, 1951, was 0.1 per cent. higher than in the previous month, and 4.6 per cent. higher than in November, 1950.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in February is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 45,834,000. This was 0.2 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month, but 1.0 per cent. higher than for February, 1951. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in February compared with the previous month and a decrease of 2.9 per cent. compared with February, 1951.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of February was about 2,086,000, compared with 2,054,000 at the middle of the previous month and 2,407,000 at the middle of February, 1951.

### DENMARK

At the end of March returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 106,502, or 16.3 per cent. of a total membership of about 654,000, were unemployed, compared with 16.0 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 14.6 per cent. at the end of March, 1951. Of the total, 46,993 had been unemployed for seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or were ineligible for employment on account of age, etc.

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of April was 135,140, of whom 41,635 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 140,076 and 41,158 at the beginning of the previous month and 144,877 and 53,986 at the beginning of April, 1951.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number of unemployed at the end of March was 1,579,646, compared with 1,892,884 at the end of the previous month and 1,566,744 at the end of March, 1951. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 268,455, 280,089 and 284,216.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 26th April was 67,766, compared with 69,347 at 29th March and 56,460 at 21st April, 1951.

### NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 17,016 at the end of February, compared with 17,756 in the previous month and 20,251 in February, 1951.

### SPAIN

The number of persons registered as unemployed was 116,467 at the end of January, compared with 116,943 at the end of the previous month and 178,828 at the end of January, 1951.

### SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of 810,731 showed that 2.5 per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of January, compared with 3.4 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 2.7 per cent. at the end of January, 1951.



# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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## Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

### RATES OF WAGES

#### Changes in April

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 April resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £212,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 945,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed by co-operative societies in retail distribution, and workers in the iron and steel industry and the furniture manufacturing and boot and shoe manufacturing industries. Others receiving increases included apprentices, youths and boys in the engineering and allied industries, and workpeople engaged in pottery manufacture, textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing, carpet manufacture, stamped or pressed metal wares manufacture, and workers employed by river authorities in England and Wales.

Workpeople employed by co-operative societies in retail distribution received increases of 7s. a week for men and 5s. for women. In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In furniture manufacture the supplementary cost-of-living allowances were increased by 1d. an hour for men and by ½d. for women. In boot and shoe manufacture the sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices gave increases of 5s. a week in the day-wage rates for men, of 4s. for women, and of 5 per cent. on the basic statement prices for male and female pieceworkers.

Apprentices, youths and boys in the engineering and allied industries received increases ranging from 5s. 6d. a week of 44 hours at 15 years of age to 11s. at 20 and under 21 years. In the pottery industry there were increases of 3d. an hour for men and 1½d. for women. For workpeople employed in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing there were increases in the cost-of-living additions to wages of 2s. 9d. a week for men and 2s. for women. In carpet manufacture there was an increase under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices of 2½ per cent. on basic time rates. For workpeople employed in the manufacture of stamped or pressed metal wares the general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 3d. an hour for men and 2d. for women. The minimum rates for men employed by river authorities in England and Wales were increased by 2½d. an hour.

Of the total increase of £212,000, about £60,000 was the result of arbitration awards; about £59,000 resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £45,000 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and work-

people or their representatives; about £39,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; and the remainder was the result of Orders made under the Wages Councils Act.

#### Changes in January-April, 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 four 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 .. .. .	21,500	7,300
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal .. .. .	121,000	49,700
Chemicals and Allied Trades .. .. .	26,500	10,400
Metal Manufacture .. .. .	179,000	17,900
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods .. .. .	384,500	169,700
Vehicles .. .. .	143,000	65,000
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified .. .. .	66,000	32,400
Textiles .. .. .	202,000	44,800
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur .. .. .	13,500	4,800
Clothing .. .. .	108,000	38,700
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	117,000	31,800
Manufactures of Wood and Cork .. .. .	125,000	41,400
Paper and Printing .. .. .	194,000	49,300
Other Manufacturing Industries .. .. .	18,500	8,100
Building and Contracting .. .. .	1,182,000	606,300
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .. .	40,500	15,900
Transport and Communication .. .. .	503,000	275,600
Distributive Trades .. .. .	228,500	62,400
Public Administration .. .. .	345,000	97,800
Miscellaneous Services .. .. .	16,000	7,600
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,097,500</b>	<b>1,657,100</b>

In the corresponding months of 1951 there was an increase of £2,343,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 5,910,000 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

For workpeople employed in the manufacture, in Bury and district, of cloth used for mechanical purposes the normal weekly working hours were increased from 43½ to 45.

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING APRIL

(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
Forestry	Great Britain (5)	7 Jan.‡	Women and juveniles employed by the Forestry Commission	New minimum rate adopted of 83s. a week for adult female workers, resulting in an increase of 1s. 6d. a week in Scotland and 1s. generally in England and Wales; new minimum rates adopted for male and female juveniles, resulting in increases in some cases.
Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (7)	21 Jan.§	Surface and underground workers employed in and about ironstone mines	Further flat-rate additions granted of 1s. a shift or 6s. a week for datal workers 18 years of age and over, and of 6d. a shift or 3s. a week for younger workers, and of equivalent amounts related to existing tonnage rates for pieceworkers, making the total flat-rate additions to wages not subject to sliding-scale arrangements 5s. 10d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, plus 9d. to datal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.
	Cleveland (7)	7 Apr.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 7-2d. to 6s. 8-4d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 3-6d. to 3s. 4-2d.) for boys under 18.¶
	North Lincolnshire	6 Apr.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 6-4d. to 9s. 7-7d.) for men, by 0-975d. (7s. 1-8d. to 7s. 2-775d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. (4s. 9-2d. to 4s. 9-85d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-36d. a shift (9s. 3-52d. to 9s. 4-88d.) for men, by 1-02d. (6s. 11-64d. to 7s. 0-66d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-68d. (4s. 7-76d. to 4s. 8-44d.) for boys under 18.**
	South and West Durham	7 Apr.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (2s. 7d. to 2s. 7½d.) for boys under 18.††

\* The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effects 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 received two or more increases in wages during the period are counted only once in this column.

‡ These rates were agreed in April and made retrospective to the date shown.

§ These increases were agreed on 24th March, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

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

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

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

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

### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Building Brick and Allied Industries	England and Wales (19)	Beginning of first full pay period following 12 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the fireclay refractories industry	Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 18 and over, and of varying amounts for younger workers; flat increase to pieceworkers of the same amount for each clock hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—labourers 2s. 8½d. an hour, kilnburners and boilerfitters employed on continuous shift work 24s. 2d. a shift, maintenance men—rough fitters and rough bricklayers 2s. 9½d. an hour, rough blacksmiths and rough carpenters and joiners 2s. 10½d., mould makers (wood) 3s. 1½d., drivers of road vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 2s. 9½d., over 2 tons and up to and including 3½ tons 2s. 10½d., over 3½ tons but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 2s. 11½d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 3s. 0½d.; youths and boys 1s. 4½d. at 16 and under, rising to 2s. 5d. at 20; female workers 1s. 4½d. at 16 and under, rising to 1s. 11½d. at 18 and over.
Cement Manufacture	Great Britain (30)	First full pay week commencing on or after 21 Apr.	Men, youths and boys, other than maintenance craftsmen and transport workers	Increases of 2d. an hour for all adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; for pieceworkers the increase is to be merged into piece rates so as to produce an average increase on present earnings of 2d. an hour, with a further increase, if necessary, to enable pieceworkers of average ability and under normal conditions to earn 25 per cent. above the new time rates; occupational differential rates (paid over and above the agreed basic rates fixed for able-bodied adult male general labourers) increased as follows:—from 1-18d. an hour to 1-25d.; from 1-6d. to 1-7d.; from 2-34d. to 2-48d.; from 3-2d. to 3-4d.; from 4-06d. to 4-31d.; from 5-02d. to 5-33d.; from 5-86d. to 6-22d.; shift-work allowances increased by 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.) for workers on three rotating shifts of 8 hours each a day, two rotating shifts of 12 hours, or two rotating shifts consisting of a day shift and a night shift, and by ½d. (1d. to 1½d.) for those engaged on two rotating day shifts of 8 hours. Basic hourly rates after change for able-bodied adult male general labourers; Group I works 2s. 10-3d. an hour, Group II works 2s. 9-5d.
Pottery Manufacture	Great Britain (26-27)	From settling week beginning 14 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Additional payments granted as follows in respect of each hour worked:—male workers 21 years and over 3d. an hour, female workers 21 and over 1½d., male and female workers under 21 years 1d.†
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)‡	6 Apr.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 6-4d. to 9s. 7-7d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (1s. 3-6d. to 1s. 3-78d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (7s. 1-8d. to 7s. 2-77d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (11-7d. to 11-83d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 9-2d. to 4s. 9-85d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (7-8d. to 7-89d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Seed Crushing, Compound Food and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (38)	Beginning of first full pay period following 4 Apr.	Electricians	Increases of 11s., 10s. 6d. or 10s. a week, according to class of mill. Rates after change: Class A mills 156s. 6d. a week, Class B 148s., Class C 145s. 6d.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	6 Apr.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 6-4d. to 9s. 7-7d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (1s. 3-6d. to 1s. 3-78d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (7s. 1-8d. to 7s. 2-77d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (11-7d. to 11-83d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 9-2d. to 4s. 9-85d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (7-8d. to 7-89d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	West of Scotland (40)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Apr.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 6d. to 9s. 8d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
	Great Britain (41)	7 Apr.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-3d. a shift (7s. 1-8d. to 7s. 2-77d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-97d. (7s. 1-8d. to 7s. 2-77d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. (4s. 9-2d. to 4s. 9-85d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain (41)	6 Apr.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 6-4d. to 9s. 7-7d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (1s. 3-6d. to 1s. 3-78d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 0-97d. a shift (7s. 1-8d. to 7s. 2-77d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (11-7d. to 11-83d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 9-2d. to 4s. 9-85d.) or by 0-09d. an hour (7-8d. to 7-89d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain (41)	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 0-18d. an hour (1s. 3-6d. to 1s. 3-78d.) for craftsmen, by 0-13d. (11-7d. to 11-83d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0-09d. (7-8d. to 7-89d.) for apprentices under 18.
	South-West Wales (41)	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 5-4d. to 8s. 6-7d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0-875d. (5s. 8-25d. to 5s. 9-125d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 2-7d. to 4s. 3-35d.) for youths under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1-2d. a shift (5s. 9-6d. to 5s. 10-8d. for skilled craftsmen, and 6s. 4-8d. to 6s. 6d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 0-6d. (2s. 10-8d. to 2s. 11-4d. or 3s. 2-4d. to 3s. 3d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 6-4d. to 9s. 7-7d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0-975d. (7s. 1-8d. to 7s. 2-775d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0-65d. (4s. 9-2d. to 4s. 9-85d.) for workers under 18.

\* This increase was agreed on 26th March, 1952, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

† These payments have been granted to meet the increased cost of living and are to be paid at the foot of the weekly settling, being subject also to the incentive bonus of 5 per cent. on total earnings when operatives work 44 hours or more in any working week.

‡ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.

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

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

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



## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Llandore	6 Apr.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.16d. a shift (9s. 10.28d. to 9s. 11.44d.) for men, by 0.773d. (6s. 6.852d. to 6s. 7.625d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (4s. 11.14d. to 4s. 11.72d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	7 Apr.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (9s. 6.4d. to 9s. 7.7d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.97d. (7s. 1.8d. to 7s. 2.77d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (4s. 9.2d. to 4s. 9.85d.) for those under 18.
Engineering and Allied Industries	United Kingdom (205)	28 Apr.	Apprentices, youths and boys employed in the engineering and allied industries,† except those whose rates of wages are regulated by wage movements in other industries, e.g., building, electrical contracting	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week of 44 hours at 15 years of age, 6s. 5d. at 16, 7s. 4d. at 17, 8s. 3d. at 18, 10s. 1d. at 19, and 11s. at 20.
Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Manufacture	Great Britain (63) (203)	7 Apr.	Polishers, braziers, burnishers, drop stampers, dippers who are also bronzers, dippers and annealers (men, youths and boys)	Increases of 11s. a week in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for men 21 years or over, and of 2s. 6d. to 6s. 9d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change range from 116s. a week of 44 hours to 131s. for men 21½ years or over, and from 108s. 9d. to 131s. for those 21 and under 21½, according to grade and occupation.‡
			Other men, youths and boys	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for men 21 years or over, and of ¼d. to 2d., according to age, for youths and boys. General minimum time rates after change for men 21 years or over 2s. 5½d. an hour.‡
			Women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for women 18 years or over, and of 1d., 1½d. or 1¼d., according to age, for girls. General minimum time rates after change for women 18 years or over range from 1s. 9½d. an hour (1s. 9d. during first two months for late entrants in certain occupations) to 2s. 0¼d., according to occupation and period of employment.‡
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Manufacture	Great Britain	Beginning of first pay week in Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowances of 1d. an hour (7d. to 8d.) for men 21 years and over, of ½d. (4¼d. to 5¼d.) for women 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Artificial Limb and Orthopaedic Appliance Manufacture	Great Britain (65)	First full pay week in Apr.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases* in cost-of-living allowance of 1¼d. an hour for workers 18 years and over, and of 1d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: Grade I, exceptionally high skill (except sheet metal section) 4s. 6d. an hour, Grade A, highly skilled 4s. 5d., Grade B 4s. 2½d. (sheet metal workers 4s. 3¼d.), Grade C 3s. 11¼d.
Pianoforte Manufacture	Great Britain (70)	Beginning of first pay week in Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowances of 1d. an hour (7d. to 8d.) for men 21 years and over, of ½d. (4¼d. to 5¼d.) for women 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Lace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayrshire and Glasgow	End of first complete pay week in Apr.	Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase* of 4 per cent. in cost-of-living bonus (20 to 24 per cent. on basic rates).
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 30 per cent. to 32½ per cent. on time rates and on gross earnings of pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: males 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 127s. 1¼d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 140s. 4¼d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 127s. 14d., 133s. 11d. or 140s. 4¼d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 years and over 119s. 3d.; females—card cutters with 18 months' experience and 18 years of age 71s. 6d., 19 years 80s. 10¼d., 20 years 91s. 4¼d., other female workers 18 years 67s. 7¼d., 19 years 72s. 10¼d., 20 years 79s. 6d.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Apr.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt or cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Increase* of 4 per cent. (28 to 32 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.§
Textile Making-up and Packing	Manchester (94)	Pay day in week ending 5 Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 4s. a week (29s. to 33s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 years and over, of 2s. 8d. (19s. 4d. to 22s.) for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (90)	Second Friday or equivalent pay day in Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 2s. 9d. a week (12s. 10d. to 15s. 7d.) in cost-of-living addition for adult male workers, of 2s. (9s. 4d. to 11s. 4d.) for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living additions and special payments to timeworkers or percentage additions for pieceworkers, include: timeworkers—adult males 115s. 7d. a week, adult females 79s. 10d.; pieceworkers—adult males 128s. 1d., adult females 87s. 7d.
	Scotland (90)	do.	do.	do.
	Macclesfield	do.	Workpeople employed in silk dyeing, printing and finishing	do.
	Northern Ireland (90)	Beginning of first full pay period following 5 Mar.	Millwrights	Increase of 11s. a week (129s. 6d. to 140s. 6d.).
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley) (105)	First pay day in Apr.	Timeworkers	Increases* of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 46s. at 15, rising to 125s. at 21 and over; female workers 46s. at 15, rising to 91s. at 20 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase* of 5 per cent. in basic statement prices, making a total addition of 72½ per cent. for male workers and 82½ per cent. for female workers.
	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Rochdale and St. Anne's	First making-up day in Apr.	Shoe and slipper operatives	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 3¼ per cent. (13¼ to 17¼ per cent.) on basic wage rates.
Industries Ancillary to Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley)	First pay day in Apr.	Timeworkers	Increases* of 5s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 4s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 46s. at 15, rising to 125s. at 21 and over; female workers 46s. at 15, rising to 91s. at 20 and over.
			Pieceworkers	Increase* of 5 per cent. in basic statement prices.

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
† Workpeople in the allied industries include those employed in non-ferrous metal manufacture and rolling, drop forging, and the hollow-ware, spring, tube and wire trades. In addition, the increases applied to workpeople employed by federated firms in railway carriage and wagon building, lift erection and lift maintenance and typewriter servicing and repairing, sheet metal working, gas meter making, scale, beam and weighing machine making (including service adjusters in the scale repairing trade), the manufacture of plastic material and finished articles.  
‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 153 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.  
§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".  
|| The industries concerned are cut sole, last and upper pattern, stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacture and wood heel processing.

## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Flour Milling	Great Britain (107)	Beginning of first full pay period following 4 Apr.	Electricians	Increases of 11s., 10s. 6d. or 10s. 2d. a week, according to class of mill. Rates after change: Class A mills 157s. 6d. a week, Class B 149s., Class C 145s.
Stone Carving, Wood Carving and Modelling	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Beginning of first full pay week in Apr.	Journeyman and apprentices	Increases* in cost-of-living bonus of 1d. an hour (5d. to 6d.) for adult workers, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices.
Furniture Manufacture	Great Britain (126)	First full pay week in Apr.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* in supplementary cost-of-living allowances of 1d. an hour (7d. to 8d.) for men 21 years and over, of ½d. (4¼d. to 5¼d.) for women 19 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers.
Educational and Allied Woodworking	do.	do.	do.	do.
Cane, Willow and Woven Fibre Furniture Manufacture	do.	do.	do.	do.
Bedding and Mattress Manufacture	do.	do.	do.	do.
Window Blind Manufacture	do.	do.	do.	do.
Printing	Scotland (certain areas)† (137)	Pay day in week commencing 31 Mar., in respect of period for which payment is then made	Workpeople employed in the letterpress section of the general jobbing and weekly newspaper printing industry	Increases of 3s. a week in basic rates for compositors, machinemen, monotype keyboard operators, readers and linotype operators, of 1s. 6d. or 2s., according to district, for male auxiliary workers, and of 1s. 6d. for female auxiliary workers, as a result of the regrading of towns into two Grades for wages purposes, instead of into three Grades as hitherto. Basic weekly rates after change include: compositors and machinemen—Grade I towns 143s. 6d., Grade II 140s. 6d., monotype keyboard operators and readers 148s. 6d., 145s. 6d., linotype operators 151s., 148s., auxiliary workers, male 118s. 6d., 116s. 6d., female 78s., 76s. 6d., females with 5 years' or more experience as adult workers 85s. 6d., 84s.; plus in each case a cost-of-living bonus of 15s. a week for male workers and 11s. 3d. for female workers, 18 years and over.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Apr.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers,‡ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus* increased by 1s. a week (54s. to 55s.) at 21 and over, and by 8d. (36s. to 36s. 8d.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing news-reels	Cost-of-living bonus* increased by 6d. a week (40s. to 40s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (26s. 8d. to 27s.) at under 21.
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	Northern Ireland (147)	Beginning of pay period in week commencing 10 Mar.	Craftsmen and labourers employed in the building industry and similar classes employed by civil engineering contractors.	Increases of 1¼d. an hour for adults, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change: craftsmen 3s. 3d. to 3s. 5½d. an hour, according to district, labourers 2s. 6¼d. to 2s. 9¼d.
Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering	Great Britain (144)	31 Mar.	Adult mates	Adult rate to be paid to mates at 20 years of age instead of at 21 as hitherto. Rates after change: adult mates 20 years and over—London (within 15 miles radius of Charing Cross) 3s. an hour, all other districts 2s. 11d., 18 and under 20s. 9¼d., 2s. 8¼d.
Railway Service	Great Britain	3 Sept., 1951§	Restaurant car travelling and depot staff	Increase of 8 per cent. in standard rates. Rates after change include: travelling staff—cooks 148s. a week, assistant cooks and conductors 119s., leading attendants 106s., attendants 100s. 6d., kitchen porters 97s.; depot staff—cooks 148s. a week, stores checkers 119s., assistant cooks and cellermen 116s. 6d., storemen 112s. 6d., kitchen porters, platemens, pantrymen or crockery attendants 110s. 6d.; linen maids 89s.; for depot staff in London the rates are increased by 3s. a week, and for travelling staff there is a London rent allowance of 3s. a week.¶
Road Passenger Transport Services	Great Britain (160)	First full pay period following 13 Mar.	Maintenance craftsmen employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings	Increases in minimum rates for adult workers of 1d. an hour in Special Group undertakings, of 2d. in Groups I and II undertakings, and of 3d. in Group III. Rates after change: Group I undertakings 3s. 5d. an hour, Group II and Group III 3s. 4d.
Goods Transport by Road	Great Britain (162)	18 Apr.	Certain drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles (other than steam wagons or tractors)	New rates adopted for drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 15 tons, as follows:—London area 137s. a week, Grade 1 areas 132s., Grade 2 areas 128s. (The rates for drivers of vehicles with a carrying capacity of over 12 tons and up to and including 15 tons remain unchanged at (London) 133s., (Grade 1) 128s., and (Grade 2) 124s.)¶
Dock, Wharf and Riverside Labour	Port of London	Beginning of first full pay period following 7 Jan.**	Lighterman and bargemen employed in the legal quay section of the lighterage industry	Flat rate bonus of 10s. a week granted in substitution for piecework payments previously in operation.
	do.	do.	Workpeople employed in the rough goods section of the lighterage industry and tugboatmen in the legal quay and seeking tug sections	Flat rate bonus increased by 4s. a week (13s. to 17s.).
Cold Storage Industry	Great Britain (170)	First pay day after 14 Apr.	Male workers 19 years and over, other than clerical and supervisory grades and engineering operating staffs††	Increase in national minimum wage of 8s. a week (112s. 6d. to 120s. 6d.).
River Authorities	England and Wales (185)	Commencement of first pay period after 1 Apr.	Men and youths	Increases of 2¼d. an hour in minimum rates for men, and of proportionate amounts for youths. Minimum rates after change for adult workers: Greater London area 2s. 10d. an hour or 127s. 6d. for a 45-hour week, urban areas 2s. 8d. or 120s., rural areas 2s. 7½d. or 118s. 1¼d.

\* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.  
† The regrading was the result of an agreement between the Scottish Alliance of Employers in the Printing and Kindred Trades and the Scottish Typographical Association. All towns previously in Grade III have been raised to Grade II, and the towns of Alva, Ardrossan, Ayr, Dumfries, Dunfermline, Falkirk, Kirkcaldy and Stirling previously in Grade II have been raised to Grade I. No person in receipt of the new basic rates or higher rates (excluding the cost-of-living bonus) is entitled to any increase.  
‡ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge hand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.  
§ This increase was the result of an Industrial Court award dated 19th April, 1952, and had retrospective effect to the date shown. For travelling staff meals on duty are granted in addition to the rates shown; for depot staff, where meals are provided on duty, the rates are 10s. a week less.  
|| These increases were agreed in April, with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
¶ This change took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 153 of the April issue of this GAZETTE.  
\*\* These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal dated 9th April, 1952, with retrospective effect to the date shown.  
†† This increase does not apply to port cold stores which are covered by agreements relating to the docks industry.



## Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during April—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Hide and Skin Market Trade	England and Wales	First pay day following 7 Apr.	Men, youths and boys	Increases in minimum rates of 7s. 6d. a week for workers 20 years and over, of 6s. for youths 18 and 19, and of 4s. 6d. for boys under 18. Minimum rates after change: yard foremen acting as hide and/or skin classers in charge of six or more men 15s. a week, in charge of five or less 150s., hide and/or skin classers 145s., assistant classers 130s., labourers 20 years and over 123s.; youths and boys 55s. at 16 and under, rising to 103s. 6d. at 19; workers in the London area, within a radius of 20 miles from Charing Cross, to receive 1d. an hour above these rates.
Newspapers and Periodicals Distribution	Great Britain (Provinces) (171)	10 Mar.	Workpeople employed by wholesale newsagents in handling and packing	Increases in minimum rates of 10s. a week for men, of 7s. for women, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Rates after change: male workers, qualified men 21 years and over, Grade I towns 147s. 6d. a week, Grade II towns 142s. 6d., youths and boys, Grade I 46s. at 16 years during first six months' employment, rising to 119s. 6d. at the end of fifth year, Grade II 43s. 6d. to 114s. 6d., thereafter qualified men's rate; female workers, qualified women and clerical staff, Grade I 89s. 6d., Grade II 87s., learners, Grade I 45s. at 16 during first six months, rising to 76s. 6d. at the end of third year, Grade II 42s. 6d. to 74s., thereafter qualified women's rate.
Retail Distribution	Great Britain (178)	Pay day in week commencing 21 Apr.	Managers, manageresses (other than pharmacy), distributive and ancillary workers employed by co-operative societies	Increases in all areas of 7s. a week for male workers 21 years and over, of 5s. for female workers 21 years and over and for youths 18 to 20, of 3s. 6d. for boys under 18 and for girls 18 to 20, and of 2s. 6d. for girls under 18. Rates after change include: shop assistants in all departments (except hairdressers and cafe workers)—male workers, Metropolitan area 49s. 6d. a week at 15 years, rising to 135s. at 23, Provincial A areas 45s. to 127s., Provincial B areas 43s. to 124s., female workers 47s. to 99s., 42s. 6d. to 94s. 6d., 40s. 6d. to 92s. 6d.; male warehousemen, packers, porters, cleaners, lift attendants, cellarmen—Metropolitan 49s. 6d. at 15 to 128s. 6d. at 23, A 45s. to 121s. 6d., B 43s. to 120s. 6d. (warehousemen 23 years and over, Metropolitan 131s. 6d., A 124s. 6d., B 122s. 6d.); female packers, cleaners, lift attendants, warehouse workers—Metropolitan 47s. at 15 to 94s. 6d. at 23, A 42s. 6d. to 89s. 6d., B 40s. 6d. to 88s.; adult male milk workers—roundsmen, Metropolitan 132s., A 124s., B 121s., rotary roundsmen, head sterilisers and head pasteurisers 138s., 128s. 6d., 125s. 6d., foremen 143s., 133s. 6d., 130s. 6d., assistant roundsmen, assistant pasteurisers, assistant sterilisers 129s., 123s., 120s. 6d. (inside workers in the Metropolitan area 133s.); adult female milk workers (other than roundswomen) 97s., 90s. 6d., 88s. 6d.; adult bakery roundsmen—Metropolitan 132s., A 124s., B 121s.; clerical workers—male clerks, Metropolitan 49s. 6d. at 15 to 143s. at 26, A 45s. to 137s., B 43s. to 134s., female clerks (including check office workers) and cash desk workers with additional clerical duties not coming within the scope of the National General Distributive Workers' Agreement 47s. to 111s. 6d. at 25, 42s. 6d. to 102s., 40s. 6d. to 100s.; transport workers—one-horse carters and drivers 21 years and over of mechanically and electrically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity of up to and including 15 cwt., Metropolitan 130s., A 122s. 6d., B 121s. 6d., of over 15 cwt., and under 2 tons 133s., 124s. 6d., 122s. 6d., of 2 tons and under 3 tons 136s., 126s., 124s., of 3 tons and up to and including 5 tons 141s. (4 to 5 tons in the Metropolitan area 142s.), 127s., 125s., all other adult workers 130s., 121s. 6d., 120s. 6d.
Local Authority Services	England and Wales	1 Mar.	Engineering craftsmen and apprentices	New rates of wages adopted as follows—blacksmiths, brass finishers, coach body makers, coach painters, coach trimmers, coppersmiths, electricians (except in London), engine fitters, engine turners, millwrights, motor mechanics, pattern makers, platers, riveters, sheet metal workers, welders and wheelwrights—London 3s. 9d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 5d., Zone B 3s. 4d.; apprentices one-quarter of the craftsmen's rate at 15 years, rising to seven-eighths at 20 years.*
	Isle of Man	First full working week following 31 Mar.	General workers†	Increase of 5s. 6d. a week. Basic rate after change for general workers 115s. 4d. a week, plus cost-of-living bonus of 4s. 6d.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING APRIL

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	15 Apr.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt or cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes	Normal weekly working hours increased from 43½ to 45.‡

\* This change is the result of a decision of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Local Authorities' Services (Engineering Craftsmen). The zoning of local authorities is to be in accordance with the zoning arrangements of the Provincial Councils for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers). In London electricians continue for the time being to be subject to the rates of pay and working conditions appropriate to the electrical contracting industry.

† This increase was agreed between the Isle of Man Employers' Federation and the Transport and General Workers Union and applies to general workers employed by local authorities, Government Boards and certain private employers.

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

## Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

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

## Industrial Disputes

## DISPUTES IN APRIL

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 146. In addition, 13 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during April in these 159 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 36,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned during April was about 78,000.

The following Table gives an analysis, by groups of industries, of stoppages of work in April 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	4	105	109	19,000	40,000
"Other Metal" Industries	—	2	2	1,500	4,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1	6	7	800	5,000
All remaining industries and services	8	33	41	14,800	29,000
Total, April, 1952	13	146	159	36,100	78,000
Total, March, 1952	9	153	162	42,500	288,000
Total, April, 1951	14	178	192	46,000	152,000

Of the total of 78,000 days lost in April, 61,000 were lost by 27,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 24,800 were directly involved and 2,900 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in April also included 17,000 days lost by 8,400 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## Duration

Of 140 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during April, 53, directly involving 4,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 36, directly involving 7,600 workers, lasted two days; 21, directly involving 5,200 workers, lasted three days; 20, directly involving 5,500 workers, lasted four to six days; and 10, directly involving 15,100 workers, lasted over six days.

## Causes

Of the 146 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in April, 13, directly involving 1,400 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 53, directly involving 9,500 workers, on other wage questions; 5, directly involving 700 workers, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 6,400 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular

classes or persons; 48, directly involving 5,500 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 5, directly involving 1,200 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages, directly involving 100 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

## DISPUTES IN THE FIRST FOUR 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 four months of 1952 and 1951:—

Industry Group	January to April, 1952			January to April, 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	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal Mining	2	900	4,000	—	—	—
Other Mining and Quarrying	388	57,400†	127,000	341	36,100†	80,000
Treatment of Non-ferrous Metals	2	100	§	3	100	§
Chemicals and Allied Trades	5	100	§	4	300	1,000
Metal Manufacturing	3	1,100	5,000	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	13	2,300	12,000	11	1,600	9,000
Engineering	18	7,100	61,000	31	2,300	17,000
Vehicles	28	17,400	148,000	30	12,000	38,000
Other Metal Industries	16	7,800	52,000	23	9,400	141,000
Textiles	5	1,700	5,000	9	700	5,000
Leather, etc.	2	400	§	4	1,400	4,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1	†	§	—	—	—
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2	100	§	2	700	§
Paper and Printing	5	900	8,000	8	5,100	17,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	7	900	6,000	5	1,000	3,000
Building and Contracting	3	400	1,000	1	†	§
Gas, Electricity and Water	2	100	§	3	800	4,000
Transport, etc.	25	9,500	45,000	45	10,200	38,000
Distributive Trades	3	500	5,000	1	2,200	59,000
Other Services	25	5,700	20,000	33	43,400	294,000
	4	2,700	18,000	5	600	1,000
	5	1,000	4,000	8	700	2,000
Total	560	118,100†	521,000	567	128,600†	713,000

The number of days lost in the period January to April through stoppages which began in that period was 498,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 116,900. In addition, 23,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1952 by 1,200 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING APRIL

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly¶	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers— Barnsley (one colliery) .. ..	1,280	100	7 Apr.	16 Apr.	Alleged abnormal working conditions and refusal of allowance for "bad coal"	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workers— Cardenden (one colliery) .. ..	1,130	—	16 Apr.	18 Apr.	Strippers' dissatisfaction with the extent of their task and their rates of wages	Work resumed under conditions existing prior to stoppage.
"OTHER METAL" INDUSTRIES:— Workers employed in clock manufacture—Cricklewood (one firm)	1,400	—	28 Apr.	6 May	Rejection of a demand that 200 redundant workers be retained until they secured alternative employment	Work resumed.
MANUFACTURES OF WOOD:— Workers employed in furniture manufacture—Belfast (various firms)	160	—	4 Apr.	17 May	Withdrawal of a bonus payment of 3d. an hour	Work resumed.
Machinists, joiners, painters, labourers, etc., employed in joinery works—Castle Hedingham (one firm)	510	—	16 Apr.	21 Apr.	Management's alleged failure to observe an agreement with the trade union by employing 5 instead of only 4 additional unskilled wood machinists	Work resumed following the resignation of the 5th unskilled wood machinist.

\* 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 50,000, and in the corresponding period in 1951 was approximately 35,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 110,000 and 125,000.

‡ Less than 50.

§ Less than 500.

|| The stoppage of apprentices which began on 10th March (see last month's GAZETTE, 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.



## U.K. Index of Retail Prices

ALL ITEMS INDEX, 8th APRIL, 1952

At 8th April, 1952, the retail prices index was 135 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 133 at 11th March and with 121 at 17th April, 1951. The rise in the index during the month was mainly due to increases in the prices of bread, flour, fish, vegetables and fruit and higher local rates, but there were also increases in the prices of a number of other items.

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 8th APRIL, 1952

The following Table shows, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 8th April, 1952, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index. In accordance with the recommendation of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee in their recent "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 8th APRIL, 1952 (15th January, 1952=100)	GROUP WEIGHT
<b>I. Food :</b>		
Bread, flour, biscuits, cakes, etc.	113	
Meat, bacon and ham, and fish	99	
Milk, cheese and eggs	100	
Butter, margarine and cooking fats	100	
Vegetables and fruit	113	
Tea and sugar, etc.	100	
Miscellaneous manufactured foods	101	
Total—Food	103.9	399
<b>II. Rent and rates</b>		
	102.1	72
<b>III. Clothing :</b>		
Men's outer clothing	103	
Men's underclothing	97	
Women's outer clothing	100	
Women's underclothing	100	
Children's clothing	100	
Clothing materials	98	
Footwear	99	
Total—Clothing	99.9	98
<b>IV. Fuel and light :</b>		
Coal and coke	100	
Other fuel and light	103	
Total—Fuel and light	101.5	66
<b>V. Household durable goods :</b>		
Furniture	101	
Appliances, etc.	102	
Floor coverings, drapery and soft furnishings	97	
Hardware, pottery, glass, etc.	102	
Total—Household durable goods	99.8	62
<b>VI. Miscellaneous goods :</b>		
Soap and other miscellaneous household goods, medicines and toilet requisites	103	
Newspapers, books, stationery and toys	102	
Total—Miscellaneous goods	102.5	44
<b>VII. Services :</b>		
Travel	107	
Entertainment	100	
Other services	101	
Total—Services	102.8	91
<b>VIII. Alcoholic drink</b>		
	100.1	78
<b>IX. Tobacco</b>		
	100.0	90
All items	102.2	1,000

Thus at 8th April, 1952, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 102.2. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series in order to produce an "all items" figure for 8th April, 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 8th April, 1952 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	102.2
∴ All items index at 8th April, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100)	132.5 × 100 / 102.2 = 135.4 taken as 135

It is necessary to point out that this "linking" procedure, if adopted in order to calculate similar indices for each of the separate groups on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100, will not yield a series of group indices which would, when combined by means of either the old or the new weights, produce a figure corresponding with the officially published "all items" index on the base 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

The maximum permitted prices of bread were raised by 3d. per 14 oz. as from 16th March and the maximum permitted prices of flour were raised by 1½d. per lb. from the same date. As a result, prices of household bread rose, on average, by about 24 per cent. and prices of flour by about 26 per cent. There were also increases, between 11th March and 8th April, in the average prices of many kinds of fish and of potatoes and other vegetables, apples and oranges. There were small reductions in the average prices of rabbits and tomatoes. As a result of these changes the average level of prices for the food group as a whole rose by about 3 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 104 at 8th April, compared with 101 at 11th March.

#### Rent and Rates

There were increases in local rates in many areas during April and in some areas the net rents of dwellings owned by local authorities were also increased. As a result of these changes the index figure for the rent and rates group rose by about 2 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 8th April was 102, compared with 100 at 11th March.

#### Fuel and Light

The average level of gas prices rose by about 3 per cent. during the month under review as a result of increases in charges in a large number of areas. There were no marked changes in the prices of other items in this group. For the fuel and light group as a whole the level of prices rose by about 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure was 102 at 8th April, compared with 101 at 11th March.

#### Miscellaneous Goods

The principal change in the prices of the items included in the miscellaneous goods group was an increase in the prices of some newspapers. Small increases were reported in the average prices of some of the other items included in this group. For the miscellaneous goods group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 1 per cent. and the index figure at 8th April, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103, compared with 101 at 11th March.

#### Services

During the month under review the average price of petrol rose by about 17 per cent. following an increase of 7½d. a gallon in the Customs and Excise duty. Parcel postage rates were increased as from 31st March and there were also increases in bus fares, in some areas, and small increases in the average cost of some other services. For the services group as a whole the average level of charges rose by about one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 103 at 8th April, compared with 102 at 11th March.

#### Other Groups

In the four remaining groups, covering clothing, household durable goods, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figure for each of these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, remained at 100.

### 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	115	116	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
1952	132	133	133	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

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

## 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 April was 128, compared with 132 in the previous month and 124 (revised figure) for April, 1951. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 2 fatal accidents were reported in April, compared with 9 in the previous month and 19 in April, 1951. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for April, 1952.

Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Act :	Electrical Stations
Underground	Other Industries
Surface	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES ACT, 1937
Metalliferous Mines	Docks, Wharves, Quays and Ships
Quarries	Building Operations
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	Works of Engineering Construction
49	Warehouses
	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT
	64
	<b>Railway Service</b>
	Brakemen, Goods Guards
	Engine Drivers, Motor-men
	Firemen
	Guards (Passenger)
	Labourers
	Mechanics
	Permanent Way Men
	Porters
	Shunters
	Other Grades
	Contractors' Servants
	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE
	15
	<b>Total (excluding Seamen)</b>
	128
	<b>Seamen</b>
	Trading Vessels
	Fishing Vessels
	TOTAL, SEAMEN
	2
	<b>Total (including Seamen)</b>
	130

### 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 29th March, 1952, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 110, compared with 93 in the 13 weeks ended 29th December, 1951, and 126 (revised figure) in the 13 weeks ended 31st March, 1951. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 532, 534 and 479 (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		
	29th Mar., 1952	29th Dec., 1951	31st Mar., 1951	29th Mar., 1952	29th Dec., 1951	31st Mar., 1951
Underground :						
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	—	5	—	—	4	7
Falls of ground	46	43	68	207	190	182
Haulage	30	21	27	139	138	108
Miscellaneous (including shaft accidents)	24	15	17	146	148	128
Total	100	84	112	493	480	425
Surface :						
All causes	10	9	14	39	54	54
Total, underground and surface	110	93	126	532	534	479

### 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
<b>European Countries</b>				
Belgium	1936-38 = 100			
All Items*	Jan., 1952	424	+ 2	+ 35
Food		395	+ 3	+ 30
Denmark	1935 = 100			
All Items	Apr., 1952	217	Nil †	+ 9
France	1938 = 100			
Food, Paris	Feb., 1952	2,558	+ 89 ‡	+ 431
Other large towns	Feb., 1952 (beginning)	2,750	+ 177 ‡	+ 557
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1952	171	Nil	+ 10
Food		190	+ 2	+ 22
Norway	1949 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1952 (middle)	129.0	+ 2.2	+ 16.5
Food		139.1	+ 5.0	+ 20.4
Sweden	"1935" = 100			
All Items	Dec., 1951	217.8	+ 5 †	+ 40
Food		229	+ 5 †	+ 40
<b>Other Countries</b>				
Canada	1935-39 = 100			
All Items	Mar., 1952 (beginning)	189.1	- 1.7	+ 9.4
Food		241.7	- 6.4	+ 7.8
Rhodesia, Northern	Aug., 1939 = 100			
All Items	Jan., 1952	167	+ 2	+ 10
Food		202	+ 5	+ 20
South Africa, Union (9 urban areas)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Dec., 1951	179.5	+ 6.1	+ 14.3
Food		200.1	+ 17.0	+ 24.3
United States	1935-39 = 100			
All Items	Feb., 1952 (middle)	187.9	- 1.2	+ 4.1
Food		227.5	- 4.9	+ 1.5

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

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

‡ The index is quarterly from February, 1952. Comparison is with December, 1951.

\* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 3rd May, 1952, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 29th March, 1952, and the 4 weeks ended 28th April, 1951.

### Industrial Diseases

The number of cases in the United Kingdom reported during April 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
Operatives engaged in :	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)
Smelting of Metals	Pitch
Shipbreaking	Tar
Other Contact with Molten Lead	Mineral Oil
Electric Accumulator Works	TOTAL
Other Industries	14
Painting of Buildings	
TOTAL	6
	<b>Chrome Ulceration</b>
	Manuf. of Bichromates
	Chrome Tanning
	Chromium Plating
	Other Industries
	TOTAL
	39
	<b>Total, Cases</b>
	64
	<b>Anthrax</b>
Wool	
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins	1
Other Industries	1
TOTAL	2
	<b>II. Deaths</b>
	Nil.



## Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 31st March, 1952.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 833, and 4,552 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,842 males and 710 females; of the total 3,080 were disabled persons. During the period 420 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 .. .. .	324	18	342
Disabled .. .. .	430	61	491
Total .. .. .	754	79	833
Number of persons in training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	1,224	85	1,309
Disabled .. .. .	1,564	94	1,658
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	49	79	128
Disabled .. .. .	439	370	809
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	35	—	35
Disabled .. .. .	102	1	103
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations .. .. .	429	81	510
Total .. .. .	3,842	710	4,552
Trainees placed in employment during period:—			
Able-bodied .. .. .	119	15	134
Disabled .. .. .	238	48	286
Total .. .. .	357	63	420

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 31st March, 1952, the number of trainees placed in employment was 100,706, of whom 90,630 were males and 10,076 were females.

## Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 31st March, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period ..	691	81	772
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period .. .. .	1,311	129	1,440
Persons who completed courses during period ..	605	69	674

Since the Units were established by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 31st March, 1952, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 30,878.

## Business Training for Ex-Regulars

The figures given below relate to applications for training under the Scheme of Business Training for Ex-Regulars, which was started in February, 1949. The figures show the position as at 29th February, 1952, and are in continuation of those published in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1951 (page 381).

Number of applications received .. .. .	1,436
„ „ applicants found ineligible .. .. .	264
„ „ applicants found eligible .. .. .	973
„ „ cases in which eligibility had not been determined .. .. .	8
„ „ applicants selected for training .. .. .	532
„ „ applications withdrawn at various stages .. .. .	395

The training results were reviewed at the end of February, 1952, and showed that of 421 candidates who had been given training in the three-month theoretical courses held during the period from April, 1949, to December, 1951, only six (including five in "stopgap" employment) remained to be placed, either in courses of practical training with firms or directly into employment at the level appropriate to the Scheme. Of 30 candidates who had been accepted by business firms or other organisations for varying periods of practical training, only one is awaiting absorption into employment.

## 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 31st March, 1952, applications for reinstatement decided by Reinstatement Committees in Great Britain numbered 48. 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.

	March Quarter, 1952	Total Cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants .. .. .	10	1,646
Orders requiring payment of compensation for loss by reason of default .. .. .	10	789
Orders for both reinstatement and compensation .. .. .	12	1,992
Total of orders made .. .. .	32	4,427
No orders made against the employers concerned .. .. .	16	4,371
Total of cases decided .. .. .	48	8,798

Of the total of 8,798 cases decided to date, 8,627 were dealt with under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, 163 under the National Service Act, 1948, six under the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, and two under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Training) Act, 1951. Of the 48 cases decided during the March, 1952, quarter, two were dealt with under the 1944 Act, 43 under the 1948 Act and three under the 1950 Act.

Appeals against six determinations of Reinstatement Committees were decided by the Umpire during the quarter, and of these four were confirmed by him.

No reinstatement cases were decided by Reinstatement Committees or the Umpire in Northern Ireland or the Isle of Man during the quarter.

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 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, two applications 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. In two of these cases, the Committee made orders for compensation. The Umpire decided two appeals by employers against determinations of Reinstatement Committees, and one appeal was allowed.

## Shipbuilding in First Quarter of 1952

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st March, 1952, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of March was 356, with a gross tonnage of 2,270,621 tons, compared with 360 vessels of 2,209,012 tons gross at the end of December, 1951, an increase of 61,609 tons.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 716,853 at the end of March. This figure, which was 21,934 tons more than at the end of December, represented 31.6 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in this country and included 265,942 tons for Norway, 85,420 tons for Panama and 85,200 tons for Liberia. The tonnage at the end of March intended for registration abroad included 73,704 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 March amounted to 5,680,568 tons gross, of which 40 per cent. was being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The tonnage under construction abroad at the end of March was 3,409,947, an increase of 124,894 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 2,493,668 tons or 43.9 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The total tonnage of oil tankers being built in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 1,285,060 tons gross, an increase, compared with the last quarter, of 45,563 tons and the highest figure ever recorded for this country. The world figures and those for construction abroad are exclusive of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Poland and China, for which no figures were available.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the first quarter of 1952 were 16 steamers, of 102,811 tons, and 40 motorships, of 222,020 tons, a total of 56 vessels of 324,831 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 18 steamers, of 110,358 tons, and 44 motorships, of 216,783 tons, a total of 62 vessels of 327,141 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 15 steamers, of 79,649 tons, and 40 motorships, of 187,862 tons, a total of 55 vessels of 267,511 tons gross.

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

## 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 April the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued 17 awards, Nos. 136 to 152.\* Seven of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

**Award No. 138 (4th April).—Parties:** Members of the Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers Limited, and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. **Claim:** For a substantial increase in wages. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages for electricians employed in the flour milling industry should be 157s. 6d., 149s., and 145s. a week for Class "A", "B" and "C" mills respectively.

**Award No. 139 (4th April).—Parties:** Members of the National Seed Crushers' Association, and members of the Electrical Trades Union in their employment. **Claim:** For a substantial increase in wages. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of electricians employed in the seed crushing, provender and compound food industries should be 156s. 6d., 148s., and 145s. 6d. a week for Class "A", "B" and "C" mills respectively.

**Award No. 142 (9th April).—Parties:** Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Home Grown Timber Trade, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. **Claim:** For an additional week's annual holiday with pay. **Award:** The Tribunal found in favour of the claim, the award to have effect from the beginning of the annual holiday period for 1952.

**Award No. 143 (9th April).—Parties:** Members of the Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners, and members of the Watermen, Lightermen, Tugmen and Bargemen's Union and of the Transport and General Workers' Union in their employment. **Matter in dispute:** The dispute related to the following questions: (a) whether there should be a flat rate bonus in substitution for the piece-work payment in the legal quay section and, if so, how much; (b) whether in addition there should be a flat rate bonus increase applicable to all sections and, if so, how much; and (c) whether there should be a contingency allowance for any grades or categories of workpeople according to skill and, if so, what should be the amount and to which grades or categories should it apply. **Award:** In their Award No. 99 dated 7th February, 1952, the Tribunal found, as regards item (a), that the claim of the Unions for a contingency allowance in respect of skill had not been established. As regards item (a), the Tribunal were of the opinion that some alternative form of payment should be substituted for the piece-work payment at present paid only when barges are actually engaged in receiving goods from piece-work gangs. The Tribunal referred this item back to the parties for settlement by negotiation. The Tribunal also recommended that the question contained in item (b) should be considered again in the light of any settlement which might be reached by the parties in relation to item (a). The parties were unable, however, to reach agreement on the matters referred back and the Tribunal were requested to determine the issues. In their Award No. 143 the Tribunal awarded as regards item (a) that a flat rate bonus of 10s. a week should be paid to workers in the legal quay section in substitution for the piece-work payment at present in operation; and as regards item (b) that the flat rate bonus of 13s. a week at present paid to workers in the rough goods section and to tugmen should be increased by 4s. a week to 17s. a week, the award to take effect from the beginning of the first full pay period following 7th January, 1952.

**Award No. 145 (15th April).—Parties:** Members of the Jute Carpet Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Scottish Carpet Trade and Factory Workers' Union in their employment. **Claim:** For an increase in the lieu bonus of 6s. and 4s. a week for males and females respectively. **Award:** The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

**Award No. 146 (21st April).—Parties:** Members of the Leicester Master Dyers' and Trimmers' Association and of the Nottingham Master Hosiery Dyers' and Finishers' Association, and members of the trade unions federated with the National Federation of Hosiery Dyers and Finishers in their employment. **Matter in dispute:** The dispute arose out of a difference between the parties regarding a proposed agreement dealing with holidays with pay. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the maximum amounts of payment to be made at each holiday period should be as follows:—Males 20 and over: Christmas £2 10s., Easter £2 10s., Whitsuntide

\* See footnote\* in first column on page 194.

£2 10s., Summer (two weeks) £12; Females 18 and over: Christmas £1 15s., Easter £1 15s., Whitsuntide £1 15s., Summer (two weeks) £8. The Tribunal also awarded that payments to juveniles should be proportionate to the above, and that the award should have effect as regards payment for statutory holiday periods as from Whitsuntide, 1952, and as regards summer holidays as from the beginning of the summer holiday period for 1952.

**Award No. 149 (24th April).—Parties:** Members of the File Manufacturers' Association, and members of the Sheffield Amalgamated Union of File Trades employed by them as skilled forgers, cutters and hardeners. **Matter in dispute:** The dispute arose out of a difference between the parties regarding the method of engagement and training of male workers for the skilled sections of the file industry. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that the terms of the draft agreements to govern the engagement and training of workpeople for the file industry as submitted by the File Manufacturers' Association to the Union, details of which are set out in the Award, should constitute their decision in regard to the reference.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

**Award No. 960 (17th April).—Parties:** Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., and certain members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers who are employed by the Company as red leaders. **Claim:** Application by Union that the present rates of wages be increased by 4d. an hour. **Award:** The Tribunal found the claim not established and awarded accordingly.

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

Since the last issue of this GAZETTE was prepared the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal has issued three awards, Nos. 184 to 186\*, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 184 (31st March).—Parties:** The Telecommunications Traffic Association and the Post Office. **Claim:** That the annual leave entitlement of assistant traffic superintendents (established) should be 36 working days. **Award:** The Tribunal found in favour of the claim and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 185 (1st April).—Parties:** The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Ministry of Labour and National Service. **Claim:** For increase with retrospective effect in salary scales of H.M. Inspectors of Factories. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that as from 1st January, 1951, the salary scales (London, men) should be as follows:—Inspectors, Class IA, £910 by £30 to £1,000 by £40 to £1,200 by £50 to £1,325; Class IIB, £740 by £30 to £1,025; Class II, £490 (at age 26) by £25 to £685. Inspectors Class II should receive a special increment of £25 within the scale in addition to the normal increment after the satisfactory completion of probation.

**Award No. 186 (10th April).—Parties:** The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Ministry of Health. **Claim:** For increase with effect from 5th July, 1948, of salary scales of dental officers. **Award:** The Tribunal awarded that dental officers employed by the Ministry of Health should be paid London salary scales as follows:—As from 1st January, 1951, £1,325 (at age 35) by £50 to £1,575 by £75 to £1,650; as from 1st April, 1952, £1,400 (at age 35) by £50 to £1,600 by £75 to £1,675 (at age 40) by £75 to £1,750.

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

### Industrial Court Awards

During April the Industrial Court issued ten awards, Nos. 2367 to 2376, which are summarised below.

**Award No. 2367 (2nd April).—Parties:** The Association of Correctors of the Press and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association Ltd. **Claim:** For increase with retrospective effect in basic minimum wages of readers employed on morning, evening and Sunday newspapers. **Award:** The Court found against the claim and so awarded.

**Award No. 2368 (2nd April).—Parties:** The Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association Ltd. **Claim:** For increase with retrospective effect in basic rate of pay for lithographic artists, designers, engravers and process workers. **Award:** The Court found against the claim and so awarded.

**Award No. 2369 (2nd April).—Parties:** The National Union of Journalists and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association Ltd.

\* See footnote\* in first column on page 194.



**Claim:** For increase in basic rate of pay for journalists. **Award:** The Court found against the claim and so awarded.

**Award No. 2370 (7th April).**—**Parties:** The National Union of Vehicle Builders and Messrs. Drake Motors Ltd., Plymouth. **Claim:** As to whether, in the execution of Ministry of Supply Contract No. 6/Vehicles/5722/CB26C placed on 31st August, 1950, and extended from 1st August, 1951, the requirements of the Fair Wages Resolution are being observed. **Award:** The Court were unable to say on the evidence adduced that Drake Motors Ltd. were not complying with the requirements of the Fair Wages Resolution.

**Award No. 2371 (7th April).**—**Parties:** The British Roll Turners' Trade Society and the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association. **Claim:** For wages of fully skilled roll turners to be increased by addition of melters' basic sliding scale (at present stabilised at 75 per cent.) to weekly minimum tonnage bonus payment of 10s. and to the 7s. referable to the standard tonnage. **Award:** The Court found that the claim had not been established and awarded accordingly.

**Award No. 2372 (9th April).**—**Parties:** The National Union of Railwaymen and the Hotels Executive, British Transport. **Claim:** For 10 per cent. increase in rates of pay of restaurant car travelling staff and restaurant car depot staff as from 3rd September, 1951. **Award:** The Court awarded that the rates of pay of the above mentioned staff should be increased by 8 per cent. as from 3rd September, 1951.

**Award No. 2373 (16th April).**—**Parties:** The Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and the National Sawmilling Association. **Claim:** For increased rates of pay and of holidays with pay. **Award:** The Court awarded as follows:—(a) The rates of pay of qualified adult woodcutting machinists and sawyers as shown in the appendix to the Agreement (amended April, 1951) between the National Sawmilling Association and the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists should be increased by 3d. an hour. It was accepted by the Society and the Association that under the terms of the Agreement made between them and now current changes in rates when made should become operative on 1st May of each year and continue in operation for a period of twelve months. No agreement for the suspension of this provision had been made between the parties to this present reference and the increase in the rate now awarded would therefore operate as from 1st May, 1952; (b) The annual holiday entitlement for sawyers and machinists in the saw milling industry for 1952 and subsequent years should be increased to two weeks (88 hours) a year on the general basis of one day's holiday for each month of service. Arrangements for taking the additional week's holiday should be mutually agreed at the respective saw mills. Such agreement should have regard to what is practicable in the local circumstances, but, in the event of disagreement, the final decision should rest with the employer. This means that the second 44 hours' holiday could be arranged with the workpeople to give minimum interference with production.

**Award No. 2374 (24th April).**—**Parties:** Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport (Clerical and Clerical Administrative National Sectional Panel). **Claim:** For increase of £1 a week for adult workers and 15s. a week for those under 21 years of age and the elimination of scale "E" (i.e., the lowest scale of the existing salary structure). **Award:** The Court awarded that the present salary scales of the workers concerned in the claim should be increased by 9s. a week for adult workers and by 5s. a week for those under 21 years. The Court found against the claim for the elimination of scale "E" and awarded accordingly. Effect should be given to the award from the beginning of the first full pay period following the 24th April, 1952.

**Award No. 2375 (30th April).**—**Parties:** Staff Side and Management Side of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council. **Claim:** For increase in salary scale of legal advisers. **Award:** The Court awarded that as from 1st May, 1951, the salary scales for legal advisers of Regional Hospital Boards should be £1,150 by £50 to £1,550 subject to the addition of £50 London weighting. Officers at present in post should be assimilated to the new salary scale on the "corresponding points" principle.

**Award No. 2376 (30th April).**—**Parties:** The Scottish Sheet Metal Workers (Employers) Association and the National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers. **Claim:** For payment of engineering rates in the Dundee, Perth and Arbroath areas. **Award:** The Court awarded that up to 30th April, 1952, the wages of the workers covered by the claim should be adjusted in accordance with the practice hitherto obtaining and thereafter should be subject to such variations as are agreed in the engineering industry.

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

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

## Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposal

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

**Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal R.D.O.(11), dated 1st April, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers and

for amending the Order relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

**Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal C.W.(48), dated 1st April, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

**Ostrich and Fancy Feather and Artificial Flower Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal O.F.(19), dated 1st April, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

**Stamped or Pressed Metal-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal Q.(73), dated 1st April, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

**Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal W.(68), dated 4th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal B.K.(47), dated 4th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and for amending the Order relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

**Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal U.(53), dated 8th April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Hollow-Ware Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal H.(59), dated 15th April, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

**Retail Food Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal R.F.C.(10), dated 10th April, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers and for amending the Order relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

**Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (England and Wales).**—Proposal R.N.T.(11), dated 18th April, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers and for amending the Order relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

**Retail Food Trades Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal R.F.C.S.(10), dated 22nd April, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

**Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal K.D.(45), dated 22nd April, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Jute Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal J.(87), dated 23rd April, for fixing revised general minimum and guaranteed time rates, general minimum piece rates and supplemental payments for male and female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers.

**Coffin Furniture and Cerement-making Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal U.(54), dated 25th April, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

**Retail Bookselling and Stationery Trades Wages Council (Great Britain).**—Proposal R.B.C.(9), dated 25th April, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers and for amending the Order relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

**Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Trades Wages Council (Scotland).**—Proposal R.N.T.S.(9), dated 29th April, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for male and female workers and for amending the Order relating to holidays and holiday remuneration.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

**Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952:** S.I. 1952, No. 744 (V.(49)), dated 8th April and effective from 28th April. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed to all workers for whom statutory minimum remuneration has been fixed and fixes payment for such holidays.

**Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952:** S.I. 1952 No. 822 (B.P.(37)), dated 22nd April and effective from 7th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952:** S.I. 1952 No. 834 (M.T.(36)), dated 24th April and effective from 12th May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed to all workers for whom statutory minimum remuneration has been fixed and fixes payment for such holidays.

**Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952:** S.I. 1952 No. 849 (C.T.(52)), dated 28th April and effective from 12th May. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

**Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952:** S.I. 1952 No. 877 (Y.(47)), dated 30th April and effective from 19th May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed to all workers for whom statutory minimum remuneration has been fixed and fixes payment for such holidays.

**Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952:** S.I. 1952 No. 878 (S.(41)), dated

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 194.

30th April and effective from 23rd May. This Order prescribes the annual holidays to be allowed to all workers for whom statutory minimum remuneration has been fixed and fixes payment for such holidays.

## Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

### Notices of Proposal

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

**Shirtmaking Wages Council (Northern Ireland).**—Proposal N.I.S.(N.43), dated 4th April, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

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

### Wages Regulation Orders

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

## 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) 7/52 (25th March)

A seasonal worker claimed unemployment benefit. She had, however, failed to register for employment during some four months of the preceding period of two years. Held that she did not satisfy the conditions of regulation 2(1) (a) of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is disallowed from and including 14th December, 1951.

"The local tribunal have found that the claimant is a seasonal worker within the meaning of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. 1950 No. 1220] and that finding is manifestly correct, in view of the claimant's record of employment during the three calendar years immediately preceding the date of her claim for unemployment benefit on 14th December, 1951. The tribunal have also found that the claimant satisfied the conditions of regulation 2(1) (a) and 2(1) (b) of the aforesaid Regulations as at the date of her claim. Accordingly, the tribunal allowed the claimant's appeal from the decision of the local insurance officer and decided that she was entitled to unemployment benefit from 17th November, 1951, to 5th April, 1952. The insurance officer has appealed from that decision.

"In connection with the period for which the tribunal allowed unemployment benefit it is sufficient to observe that unemployment benefit cannot, in any event, be paid during a period when the claimant was not unemployed. Her industrial record before me shows that she was employed apple picking from 8th November to 13th December, 1951, inclusive. In these circumstances, benefit could only be paid as from the date of the claim which was made on 14th December, 1951. It is not payable even from that date, however, for the following reasons:—Regulation 2(1) of the aforesaid Regulations provides that 'it shall be an additional condition with respect to the receipt of unemployment benefit by a seasonal worker in respect of any day during his off-season that (a) he has been registered for employment at an employment exchange throughout the period of two years immediately preceding

\* 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 on page 194.

## Catering Wages Act, 1943

### Wages Regulation Orders

During April the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Order\* giving effect to the proposal made to him by the Wages Board concerned:—

**The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Amendment) Order, 1952:** S.I. 1952 No. 861 (U.P.R.(12)), dated 29th April and effective from 23rd May. This Order prescribes revised minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers.

## Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949

### Orders Relating to Wages, etc.

Orders (Order No. 16 of Districts Nos. 1 to 9 and District No. 11 and Order No. 17 of District No. 10) were made on 17th March, 1952, by the Scottish Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Scotland) Act, 1949. The Orders, which became effective on 31st March, 1952, vary the conditions relating to overtime employment for male and female workers employed in agriculture in Scotland, and provide that a worker, other than a shepherd, milker or worker paid by the hour, who is required to work on any of six specified days during the year is entitled to overtime payment for such work; in the case of shepherds, employment on twenty unspecified days qualifies for payment at overtime rates.

that day, or, if he has become a seasonal worker after the commencement of that period, from the day on which he became a seasonal worker until that day, other than (in either case) during any of the following periods, namely (i) any period during which he was employed or was incapable of work; (ii) any inconsiderable period; (iii) any temporary period throughout which he was not available for employment by reason only of domestic necessity or compulsion of law, or by reason of any other circumstances which in the opinion of the determining authority are of an exceptional character; . . . .

"Now the evidence shows that the claimant has not been registered for employment at an employment exchange throughout the period of two years immediately preceding 14th December, 1951. She failed to register for employment at an employment exchange during the period from 7th December, 1950, to 1st April, 1951. No part of that period was one in respect of which she was employed or incapable of work, nor was it an inconsiderable period nor was it a temporary period throughout which she was not available for employment. I cannot say that there were any other circumstances which in my opinion were of an exceptional character, so as to excuse the claimant's failure to register during the period in question. The fact that the distance from the claimant's home to the local employment exchange was as much as four miles, and so rendered it inconvenient for her to register, does not amount to a circumstance of an exceptional character so as to afford her an excuse for not registering, in that she could have secured permission to register by post had she asked for such a concession. In the result, the claimant does not satisfy the conditions of regulation 2(1) (a) of the Seasonal Workers Regulations, and therefore the question whether she satisfies the conditions of Regulation 2(1) (b) of those Regulations does not arise in this case. I allow the appeal of the insurance officer."

### Decision No. R(U) 8/52 (28th March)

Claim for unemployment benefit. The moulders in a foundry went on strike. The claimant was a fletcher and belonged to a different trade union. The employer offered work to a limited number of fletchers, but they refused to work unless all were employed. Held that the claimant belonged to a class of workers participating in the dispute and was disqualified for receiving benefit.

### Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit in respect of Wednesday, 28th November, 1951.

"The moulders at the L.F. foundry decided in conjunction with other moulders employed in other foundries in the same district, to strike on Wednesday, 28th November, 1951, and on the four succeeding Wednesdays in order to bring pressure upon their employers to induce the latter to consolidate the price rates for piece work. The claimant is not a moulder. He is a fletcher but if the moulders' demand had been met it would have resulted in an increase of wages for the claimant as well as for the moulders. It is not disputed that the claimant would have gained financially if the strikers had succeeded in their purpose.

"Two directors of the foundry who attended the hearing by the local tribunal stated that on 27th November, 1951, the day before the strike, they had told the shop steward of the claimant's trade union (which is a different union from the moulders' unions) that there would be work for a proportion of the men of his union on the following day. The shop steward replied that unless there was work for all the members of his union none of them would work on the next day. The claimant lost employment on 28th November, 1951, by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at his place of employment and he is therefore disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit by section 13(1) of the National Insurance Act, 1946, unless he is able to prove as provided by that section (a) that he is not participating in or

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 194.



financing or directly interested in the trade dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and (b) that he does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at his place of employment any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute.

"In my judgment the claimant's claim for benefit on 28th November, 1951, fails. He belonged to a class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at his place of employment some of whom were participating in the dispute. This is plain from the fact that work was offered to some of the members of his trade union, but those to whom work was offered refused it unless all members of the union were employed. Those who refused became participants in a trade dispute, and the claimant thus belonged to a class of workers some of whom were participants. Since the claimant's claim fails on the above-mentioned ground, it is unnecessary for me to consider whether it fails also on the separate ground that the claimant was directly interested in the trade dispute inasmuch as it directly affected his wages. I 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 published in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each Instrument, etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

*The Button Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 744; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 8th April; The Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 822; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 22nd April; The Made-up Textile Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 834; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 24th April; The Cutlery Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 849; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 28th April; The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 877; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 30th April; The Shirtmaking Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 878; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 30th April. These Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 192.*

*The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 861; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), made on 29th April by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 193.*

*The National Insurance (Members of the Forces) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 649), made on 24th March by the National Insurance Joint Authority, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—See page 168.*

*The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 873), made on 30th April by the Minister of National Assistance under the National Assistance Act, 1948.—See page 168.*

*The Coal Mines Regulation (Suspension) Order, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 753), made on 9th April by Her Majesty in Council under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908.—See page 167.*

*The Coal Mines (Officials and Inspections) General Regulations, 1952 (S.I. 1952 No. 845), made on 26th April by the Minister of Fuel and Power under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, as amended by the Coal Industry Act, 1949.—See page 167.*

*The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1952 No. 38; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 25th February; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 39; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 6th March; The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) (Amendment) Order, 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 61; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 27th March. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Assistance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See the issues of this GAZETTE for March and April, pages 117 and 153 respectively.*

*The National Insurance (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952 (S.R. & O. 1952 No. 46; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 28th March by the Ministry of Labour and National Assistance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations, which came into operation on 31st March, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 128).*

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

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

**Agriculture.**—*Agriculture in Scotland. The Report of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland for 1951.* Cmd. 8498. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).

**Careers.**—*Careers for Men and Women Series. No. 20: Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.* (Revised November, 1951.) Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10½d.).

**Census of Production.**—*Final Reports on the Census of Production for 1948.* (i) *Metalliferous Mines and Quarries.* Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.). (ii) *Dyes and Dyestuffs.* (iii) *Linoleum, Leathercloth and Allied Trades.* Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 10½d.) each. (iv) *Cardboard Box, Carton and Fibre-Board Packing Case Trades.* (v) *Brass Manufactures.* (vi) *Oils and Greases.* (vii) *Fish Curing.* Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.) each. (viii) *Soft Drinks, British Wines and Cider.* (ix) *Manufactured Stationery, Paper Bag and Kindred Trades.* Price 3s. (3s. 1½d.) each. Board of Trade.

**Colonial Development.**—*Report and Accounts for 1951.* H.C. 167. Colonial Development Corporation. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).

**Cotton.**—*Report of the Cotton Import Committee.* Cmd. 8510. Board of Trade. Price 9d. (10½d.).

**Economic Co-operation.**—*Thirteenth Report on Operations under the Economic Co-operation Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America Covering the fourth calendar quarter of 1951.* Cmd. 8534. Price 6d. (7½d.).

**Economic Survey.**—(i) *Economic Survey for 1952.* Cmd. 8509. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.). (ii) *Survey '52. Where We Stand This Year. An Official Account in Popular Form of the Economic Situation and Prospects for 1952.* Price 4d. (5½d.).—See page 162.

**Education.**—*Public Education in Scotland.* Scottish Education Department. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 10½d.).

**Fire Services.**—*Report of H.M. Inspector of Fire Services for Scotland, 1951.* Cmd. 8524. Price 6d. (7½d.).

**Health Services.**—(i) *Report of the Central Health Services Council for the year ended 31st December, 1951.* H.C. 159. Ministry of Health. Price 1s. 3d. (1s. 4½d.). (ii) *Reports of the Department of Health for Scotland and the Scottish Health Services Council, 1951.* Cmd. 8496. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.).

**Mines and Quarries.**—*Report of H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and the Quarries Act, 1894, for the year 1950.* Ministry of Fuel and Power. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).—See page 166.

**National Assistance.**—*Explanatory Memorandum on the Draft National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1952.* Cmd. 8507. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 3d. (4½d.).—See page 168.

**National Insurance.**—(i) *National Insurance (Members of the Forces) Amendment Regulations, 1952.* Report of the National Insurance Advisory Committee. H.C. 138. Price 3d. (4½d.). (ii) *Time Limits. Report of the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council on the Time Limits for claiming and obtaining Payment of Benefits under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.* Cmd. 8511. Price 6d. (7½d.). Ministry of National Insurance.—See page 167.

**Research.**—*Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Report for the year 1950-51.* Price 7s. 6d. (7s. 10d.).

**Select Committee on Estimates.**—*Fourth Report from the Select Committee on Estimates. Session 1951-52. Training, Rehabilitation and Resettlement.* H.C. 162. Price 5s. (5s. 3d.).

**Statistics.**—*Annual Abstract of Statistics. No. 88. 1938-1950.* Central Statistical Office. Price £1 1s. 0d. (£1 1s. 8d.).—See page 164.

**Transport.**—(i) *Increase in Passenger Fares. Report of the Committee on the British Transport Commission (Passenger) Charges Scheme, 1952.* Cmd. 8513. Price 9d. (10½d.). (ii) *Transport Policy.* Cmd. 8538. Price 3d. (4½d.). Ministry of Transport.

\* See footnote \* in previous column.

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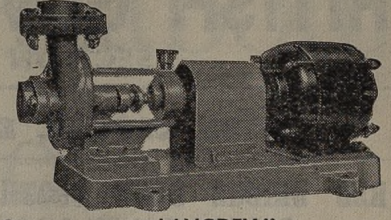
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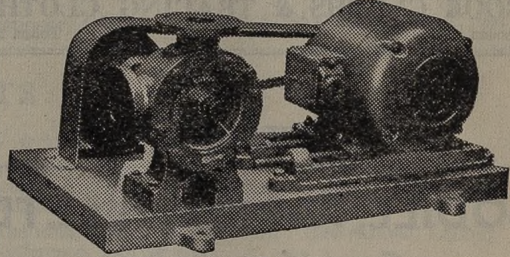
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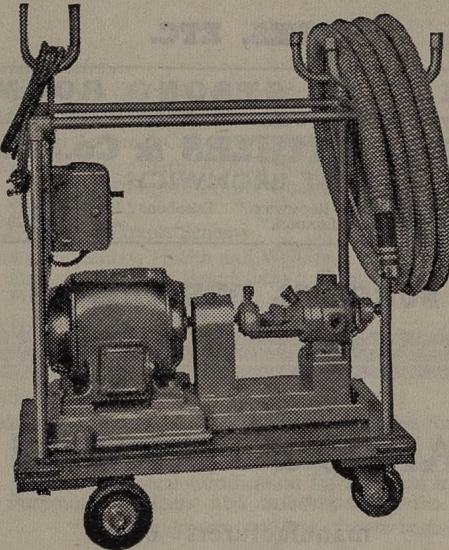


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