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The Employed Population, 1948-1950

THE Tables on the following pages show the estimated numbers of employees classified to each industry at the end of May, 1950, with comparable figures for the end of May, 1949, and the end of June, 1948. Estimates for July, 1948 (now referred to as end of June, 1948), were previously published in the February, 1949, issue of this GAZETTE, but the figures for a number of industries have now been revised in the light of later information.

The figures cover all classes of employees, including those who were unemployed or temporarily absent from work for other reasons. They do not include persons who had not entered employment at the respective dates but were registering at Employment Exchanges (e.g., young persons who had never had a job). Members of H.M. Forces are also excluded. The main basis of the figures for each of the three years

at Employment Exchanges (1997), when here of H.M. Forces are also excluded. The main basis of the figures for each of the three years was the count of insurance cards exchanged under the national insurance schemes, but owing to administrative changes the method adopted for making the estimates for 1949 (1950) was different from the method used for 1948. When and 1950 was different from the method used for 1948. When the new insurance schemes were introduced in July, 1948, all employees (with the exception of permanent Civil Servants, whose contributions are paid by other means) received insurance cards which all came into use simultaneously, and the complete count of the cards issued was therefore used as a

basis for estimating the employee population.

For administrative reasons it was not practicable, after July, 1948, to have a simultaneous annual exchange of all insurance cards. Instead, the cards are exchanged in four nsurance cards. Instead, the cards are exchanged in four quarterly groups at the beginning of March, June, September and December. In allocating the cards to the four groups, arrangements were made to ensure a random distribution of the different cards among the insured population. Examination of the counts of the cards exchanged at the quarterly dates in 1949 and 1950 supports the assumption that a reliable estimate of the total number of insurance cards current at the exchange date can be obtained by multiplying by four the total number of cards due for exchange at that date. The estimate of the total number of employees at the end of May, 1949, has, accordingly, been obtained by multiplying by four the number of cards which were due to be exchanged at the beginning of June and which were in fact exchanged between that date and the end of May, 1950. (Cards due for exchange in June are marked with the letter "B" and it is assumed that any such cards exchanged during the twelve months June to any such cards exchanged during the twelve months June to May were current at the beginning of the period.) An addi-

tion in respect of permanent Civil Servants has been made on the basis of information supplied by the Treasury, and in the case of agriculture and sea transport account has been taken of the statistics compiled by the Departments concerned with those industries. The same method was used to arrive at the estimate of the total number of employees at the end of May, 1950, the only difference being that the comparatively small number of "B" cards remaining to be exchanged after December, 1950, had to be estimated on the basis of the figures for the previous year. The figures for 1949 and 1950 are related to the end of May because the exchange of insurance cards, which was their principal basis, took place in the first week of June. The figures for 1948, on the other hand, were based on the issue of cards in the first week of July.

In order to obtain more accurate estimates of the number of of the statistics compiled by the Departments concerned with

based on the issue of cards in the first week of July.

In order to obtain more accurate estimates of the number of employees in various industries, it was further arranged that, at the time of the exchange of "B" cards in June of each year, employers of five or more persons should make returns showing the total number of cards held by them, distinguishing the number of "B" cards. These returns provide the equivalent of a complete count for those employers who rendered returns, and cover in the aggregate about three-quarters of the estimated total number of cards current, the proportion varying from industry to industry. These returns, together with the number of "B" cards actually exchanged, were analysed by industry on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification, and made it possible to obtain more accurate estimates of the numbers employed in an industry than would have been obtained by relying only on the number of "B"

have been obtained by relying only on the number of "B" cards actually exchanged.

Reference has already been made to the fact that some of the figures for 1948 have been revised. It was realised at the time when the original estimates were made that the procedure for changing over from the old unemployment insurance and health insurance schemes to the new national insurance schemes in 1948 involved the possibility of duplicate issues of cards and some allowance was made for that possibility when the estimates were made. Comparison with the estimates for 1949 and 1950, combined with information from other sources about the changes between 1948 and 1949, however, shows that the allowance that was made was not enough and further revisions have accordingly been made. In view of these revisions have accordingly been made. In view of these differences, publication of the figures for 1949 was postponed until a second year's experience of the new procedure of exchanging cards was available.

			A. GRI		ITAIN	(1940.					
		End	i-May, 195	0		En	d-May, 19	49	E	nd-June, 19	948
Industry	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Total Males and Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	55,090	754,460	10,860	116,860	871,320	772,370	129,050	901,420	775,500	143,110	918,610
	52,970	704,300	10,530	114,500	818,800	719,300	126,450	845,750	719,280	140,510	859,790
	1,130	17,980	230	1,570	19,550	17,460	1,630	19,090	19,520	1,650	21,170
	990	32,180	100	790	32,970	36,580	970	35,610	36,700	950	37,650
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining	29,980 27,710 110 1,200 160 440 360	841,570 766,340 6,690 34,860 5,240 16,770 11,670	1,710 1,130 10 160 ———————————————————————————————	17,110 12,980 120 1,390 40 820 1,760	858,680 779,320 6,810 36,250 5,280 17,590 13,430	866,190 788,710 7,060 35,610 5,390 17,370 12,050	16,260 11,820 80 1,600 30 830 1,900	882,450 800,530 7,140 37,210 5,420 18,200 13,950	866,930 791,110 6,650 35,560 5,350 16,860 11,400	15,870 11,570 160 1,350 30 810 1,950	882,800 802,680 6,810 36,910 5,380 17,670 13,350
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other NM. Mining Products	13,250	244,100	8,010	82,400	326,500	236,750	78,610	315,360	232,270	78,710	310,980
	4,150	74,310	850	7,690	82,000	72,390	7,400	79,790	70,320	7,510	77,830
	2,750	37,660	4,280	44,790	82,450	36,170	43,150	79,320	34,590	42,200	76,790
	1,980	30,740	1,320	11,930	42,670	30,400	10,910	41,310	29,970	11,880	41,850
	1,390	22,150	530	6,160	28,310	21,160	5,840	27,000	20,260	5,830	26,090
	290	12,380	90	970	13,350	13,380	1,010	14,390	13,010	1,430	14,440
	2,690	66,860	940	10,860	77,720	63,250	10,300	73,550	64,120	9,860	73,980
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	9,900	338,010	15,990	136,800	474,810	323,730	134,070	457,800	315,990	130,570	446,560
	290	16,980	70	570	17,550	17,100	550	17,650	16,970	510	17,480
	4,350	159,080	5,830	51,290	210,370	151,680	51,350	203,030	152,070	52,750	204,820
	720	17,190	3,170	24,250	41,440	14,730	22,260	36,990	14,130	20,640	34,770
	460	25,920	970	13,040	38,960	26,300	12,970	39,270	26,140	13,180	39,320
	930	28,050	1,180	11,450	39,500	27,700	11,520	39,220	26,140	11,180	37,320
	1,650	31,940	3,390	22,260	54,200	30,470	21,820	52,290	30,060	19,900	49,960
	950	31,940	460	6,810	38,750	30,740	6,730	37,470	27,500	6,070	33,570
	550	26,910	920	7,130	34,040	25,010	6,870	31,880	22,980	6,340	29,320
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes. Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	17,960	473,910	6,800	63,110	537,020	469,180	60,980	530,160	465,020	62,700	527,720
	370	20,400	40	510	20,910	19,870	470	20,340	19,500	660	20,160
	7,670	196,950	2,590	19,090	216,040	198,230	18,100	216,330	194,490	18,860	213,350
	4,690	100,740	1,550	16,210	116,950	97,350	15,760	113,110	97,600	16,490	114,090
	1,080	16,510	430	3,000	19,510	16,820	2,880	19,700	16,470	2,790	19,260
	1,170	18,420	80	1,070	19,490	17,900	1,010	18,910	17,620	1,200	18,820
	1,120	36,820	640	7,070	43,890	35,750	6,560	42,310	33,440	6,340	39,780
	1,860	84,070	1,470	16,160	100,230	83,260	16,200	99,460	85,900	16,360	102,260
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus, Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	73,620 10,590 4,200 2,650 780 3,550 1,040 2,640 600 3,400 28,620 6,870 1,250 1,200 2,150 580 3,150	1,470,390 205,760 72,020 36,950 22,800 64,440 22,830 55,780 34,650 73,480 542,630 126,370 39,420 29,040 43,300 16,200 10,850 69,870	29,490 890 370 640 180 1,350 310 960 160 600 10,450 3,540 1,210 1,140 2,520 1,380 780 3,010	379,050 8,280 3,630 5,050 2,100 13,170 3,420 10,540 8,030 6,140 116,450 43,970 22,240 40,190 19,010 8,210 48,900	1,849,440 214,040 75,650 42,000 24,900 77,610 26,250 70,320 42,680 79,620 659,080 170,340 61,660 48,760 83,490 35,210 19,060 118,770	1,466,430 221,880 76,150 35,640 20,330 62,690 22,650 60,150 36,810 66,530 538,540 124,520 38,300 29,170 37,720 15,250 10,770 69,330	368,160 8,760 4,200 4,790 1,980 13,750 3,400 9,970 9,120 5,940 113,200 45,360 22,500 20,730 30,990 18,310 8,110 47,050	1,834,590 230,640 80,350 40,430 22,310 76,440 26,050 70,120 45,930 72,470 651,740 169,880 60,800 49,900 68,710 33,560 18,880 116,380	1,456,930 225,500 75,520 35,830 19,570 63,660 20,280 58,010 34,400 67,020 533,270 123,540 38,580 27,990 36,840 16,900 10,900 69,120	388,190 8,300 3,680 5,210 1,730 13,830 3,190 9,770 8,430 6,890 119,780 49,360 24,270 20,450 31,940 20,050 8,750 52,560	1,845,120 233,800 79,200 41,040 21,300 77,490 23,470 67,780 42,830 73,910 653,050 172,900 62,850 48,440 68,780 36,950 19,650 121,680
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc. Motor Repairers and Garages Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft Manufacture of Parts, etc., for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Railway Carriages, Wagons, etc. Carts, Perambulators, etc.	46,110	814,020	12,230	128,410	942,430	793,190	120,240	913,430	777,240	121,350	898,590
	13,120	261,690	3,940	42,430	304,120	258,740	41,710	300,450	245,760	41,970	287,730
	18,930	193,670	3,500	24,740	218,410	186,040	23,290	209,330	190,670	23,090	213,760
	3,280	125,660	1,680	22,140	147,800	127,920	21,370	149,290	122,750	21,270	144,020
	2,460	69,610	1,790	27,810	97,420	55,660	21,940	77,600	53,070	22,350	i75,420
	2,740	58,240	340	2,330	60,570	61,810	3,010	64,820	63,860	2,900	66,760
	990	21,540	220	2,100	23,640	21,480	1,960	23,440	21,060	2,190	23,250
	3,870	77,170	440	3,740	80,910	74,770	3,590	78,360	73,140	3,720	76,860
	720	6,440	320	3,120	9,560	6,770	3,370	10,140	6,930	3,860	10,790
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	18,630	315,080	16,120	185,500	500,580	321,430	177,250	498,680	324,070	186,430	510,500
	1,960	31,010	1,730	21,650	52,660	32,850	19,690	52,540	33,040	20,790	53,830
	990	20,660	1,010	17,720	38,380	20,580	18,180	38,760	21,680	19,400	41,080
	1,440	30,510	420	5,240	35,750	30,590	5,910	36,500	30,570	5,290	35,860
	1,260	28,060	900	9,570	37,630	28,600	9,920	38,520	27,470	10,330	37,800
	1,540	26,600	3,160	31,700	58,300	25,400	29,090	54,490	25,350	29,320	54,670
	1,260	25,450	990	14,850	40,300	26,200	14,810	41,010	27,830	16,470	44,300
	10,180	152,790	7,910	84,770	237,560	157,210	79,650	236,860	158,130	84,830	242,960
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, etc., Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, etc. Musical Instruments	7,650	87,830	5,000	50,540	138,370	85,190	48,020	133,210	82,500	45,460	127,960
	5,330	56,630	3,120	29,460	86,090	54,000	28,090	82,090	51,190	25,520	76,710
	630	8,480	820	7,170	15,650	7,520	6,720	14,240	7,100	6,140	13,240
	1,110	16,670	910	12,220	28,890	17,360	11,590	28,950	17,710	12,030	29,740
	580	6,050	150	1,690	7,740	6,310	1,620	7,930	6,500	1,770	8,270
Textiles	22,960	429,320	65,270	589,880	1,019,200	404,450	569,220	973,670	387,010	546,800	933,810
	3,680	65,930	8,760	119,140	185,070	63,020	115,650	178,670	60,930	112,560	173,490
	2,170	47,690	7,430	95,340	143,030	45,760	94,400	140,160	42,750	88,650	131,400
	5,070	97,940	13,020	121,660	219,600	96,160	117,640	213,800	92,440	114,680	207,120
	730	33,110	1,470	14,380	47,490	30,990	14,680	45,670	28,250	14,820	43,070
	800	20,420	3,790	29,860	50,280	18,040	26,760	44,800	16,920	24,080	41,000
	500	5,670	1,240	8,570	14,240	6,030	8,730	14,760	5,440	8,180	13,620
	430	7,410	700	10,650	18,060	7,730	10,820	18,550	8,160	12,520	20,680
	640	5,950	1,310	9,620	15,570	6,360	9,900	16,260	7,230	10,910	18,140
	2,540	33,410	15,760	90,130	123,540	29,700	82,790	112,490	27,420	75,650	103,070
	400	5,600	890	7,820	13,420	5,130	7,460	12,590	4,930	7,160	12,090
	1,120	13,870	2,820	14,520	28,390	12,230	14,130	26,360	10,870	12,830	23,700
	490	6,940	2,030	15,540	22,480	6,380	15,350	21,730	6,310	15,260	21,570
	690	7,480	2,140	14,890	22,370	6,570	14,260	20,830	6,430	14,640	21,570
	2,690	62,440	3,060	27,540	89,980	56,360	27,200	83,560	54,780	25,670	80,450
	1,010	15,460	850	10,220	25,680	13,990	9,450	23,440	14,150	9,190	23,340
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	2,580	48,270	3,180	29,410	77,680	48,620	28,140	76,760	49,930	29,270	79,200
	1,410	32,090	870	8,360	40,450	32,060	8,550	40,610	32,980	9,610	42,590
	900	11,320	1,980	16,180	27,500	11,650	15,080	26,730	11,840	14,670	26,510
	270	4,860	330	4,870	9,730	4,910	4,510	9,420	5,110	4,990	10,100

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES AT END-MAY, 1950, WITH CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1949 AND REVISED FIGURES FOR 1948.

A. GREAT BRITAIN—Continued.

1949 Hid-Jone, 1948	pM-ball	Er	nd-May, 19	050 0201 3	slyl-ball	Е	nd-May, 19	049	En	d-June, 194	48
Industry Safety Safety	М	ales	Fer	nales	Total Males	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	and Females	10 14n 10	31				
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc.	14,900 6,290 660 720 340 590 4,320 1,980	196,470 76,070 12,200 8,210 7,990 8,070 64,850 19,080	76,600 33,780 17,280 12,240 1,030 5,140 6,700 430	463,340 206,900 90,590 59,000 12,190 28,850 62,550 3,260	659,810 282,970 102,790 67,210 20,180 36,920 127,400 22,340	196,070 75,690 12,340 8,020 7,970 8,240 63,830 19,980	435,880 192,470 88,010 51,650 12,520 27,560 60,480 3,190	631,950 268,160 100,350 59,670 20,490 35,800 124,310 23,170	189,180 71,630 12,530 6,780 8,160 8,700 60,290 21,090	408,040 178,980 81,760 49,370 13,280 25,580 55,600 3,470	597,220 250,610 94,290 56,150 21,440 34,280 115,890 24,560
Repair of Boots and Shoes Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling. Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	25,030 870 8,820 1,260 1,570 520 1,580 1,090 1,430 2,950 840 2,400	444,120 33,020 113,290 14,560 19,130 33,850 15,650 27,950 19,040 35,730 76,610 8,150 26,390	41,850 1,100 10,480 3,910 1,090 1,720 800 8,760 3,350 2,790 1,860 640 2,010	317,920 8,250 75,520 24,060 - 11,160 5,890 46,310 38,260 25,690 18,870 6,660 15,410	762,040 41,270 188,810 38,620 30,290 48,450 21,540 74,260 57,300 61,420 95,480 14,810 41,800	431,870 32,640 110,650 13,860 17,180 27,200 16,260 27,950 18,620 34,100 77,720 7,430 26,560	307,620 8,710 73,340 21,260 10,150 12,670 5,830 44,180 37,260 25,410 19,310 6,230 15,280	739,490 41,350 183,990 35,120 27,330 22,090 72,130 55,880 59,510 97,030 13,660 41,840	412,440 31,750 110,080 13,860 15,910 25,810 14,310 24,320 17,670 31,510 75,200 6,510 24,950	288,840 8,500 68,660 19,550 10,040 5,280 34,800 25,950 19,060 5,470 14,670	701,280 40,250 178,740 33,410 25,950 38,210 19,590 59,120 53,590 57,460 94,260 11,980 39,620
Other Drink Industries Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Misc, Wood and Cork Manufactures	25,030 7,710 11,580 1,670 2,380 1,690	20,750 232,000 81,000 100,970 16,670 18,320 15,040	5,900 1,100 3,060 320 770 650	55,200 11,530 29,080 2,820 5,930 5,840	47,990 287,200 92,530 130,050 19,490 24,250 20,880	21,700 226,140 79,250 96,440 17,380 17,950 15,120	53,170 11,220 27,370 2,960 6,100 5,520	49,690 279,310 90,470 123,810 20,340 24,050 20,640	20,560 218,350 79,520 89,230 16,710 18,140 14,750	28,540 51,810 10,960 25,600 3,100 6,310 5,840	270,160 90,480 114,830 19,810 24,450 20,590
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper, etc. Printing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	25,480 2,590 440 1,360 1,200 5,280 14,610	321,230 58,740 4,770 16,620 16,130 81,530 143,440	33,440 3,350 300 5,220 4,050 2,800 17,720	190,540 19,260 1,880 28,340 25,420 18,650 96,990	511,770 78,000 6,650 44,960 41,550 100,180 240,430	306,050 57,920 4,220 14,100 16,200 73,910 139,700	179,460 18,910 1,560 24,330 23,050 17,550 94,060	485,510 76,830 5,780 38,430 39,250 91,460 233,760	292,790 55,190 3,490 12,770 15,050 68,980 137,310	172,550 18,550 1,250 23,840 21,560 16,990 90,360	465,340 73,740 4,740 36,610 36,610 85,970 227,670
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph Films Misc. Manufacturing Industries	6,560 2,060 320 670 1,260 380 130 1,740	146,140 67,730 12,100 8,210 12,780 4,820 6,500 34,000	10,690 2,770 290 1,210 2,350 700 90 3,280	106,810 36,440 2,690 7,820 19,170 6,750 2,280 31,660	252,950 104,170 14,790 16,030 31,950 11,570 8,780 65,660	140,530 63,410 10,960 7,790 12,510 4,890 7,570 33,400	102,510 33,450 2,390 7,930 17,760 6,870 2,490 31,620	243,040 96,860 13,350 15,720 30,270 11,760 10,060 65,020	144,540 65,190 10,340 8,170 11,170 4,570 10,160 34,940	101,060 33,090 2,280 8,860 15,480 6,180 2,530 32,640	245,600 98,280 12,620 17,030 26,650 10,750 12,690 67,580
Building and Contracting	84,640 70,000 10,640 4,000	1,290,160 1,022,260 60,240 207,660	4,510 2,950 940 620	37,480 25,800 6,400 5,280	1,327,640 1,048,060 66,640 212,940	1,286,520 1,031,200 60,930 194,390	37,710 25,860 6,630 5,220	1,324,230 1,057,060 67,560 199,610	1,300,830 1,053,190 62,920 184,720	39,310 27,470 6,380 5,460	1,340,140 1,080,660 69,300 190,180
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	9,210 3,740 5,120 350	322,720 131,190 161,320 30,210	4,010 1,390 2,490 130	33,320 11,250 20,560 1,510	356,040 142,440 181,880 31,720	299,870 123,740 146,660 29,470	29,420 9,980 17,860 1,580	329,290 133,720 164,520 31,050	287,050 118,780 141,430 26,840	27,140 9,520 16,210 1,410	314,190 128,300 157,640 28,250
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, etc., Conservancy Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication	49,920 18,040 2,200 390 5,270 6,720 1,760 830 360 12,400 1,570	1,541,670 515,520 261,670 23,370 171,870 156,000 104,870 44,600 21,290 208,460 21,010	19,990 2,100 1,560 130 1,490 720 220 110 250 12,000 1,130 280	232,110 36,690 44,710 1,930 13,280 9,160 2,400 2,780 5,710 104,920 8,090 2,440	1,773,780 552,210 306,380 25,300 185,150 165,160 107,270 47,380 27,000 313,380 29,100	1,544,340 525,230 257,310 23,770 171,900 154,000 105,130 43,810 24,130 209,920 17,660	228,830 37,350 44,140 2,000 12,790 8,520 2,740 2,540 6,270 103,510 6,870 2,100	1,773,170 562,580 301,450 25,770 184,690 162,520 107,870 46,350 30,400 313,430 24,530	1,552,360 538,450 251,900 23,650 175,150 152,620 108,700 42,070 25,240 206,300 14,750	233,820 40,280 44,840 2,350 11,860 8,430 2,760 2,190 6,280 105,180 7,600	1,786,180 578,730 296,740 26,000 187,010 161,050 111,460 44,260 31,520 311,480 22,350 15,580
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, etc. Other Industrial Materials, etc. Food and Drink—Wholesale Food and Drink—Retail Non-Food Goods—Wholesale Non-Food Goods—Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers— Retail	380 89,580 4,990 4,500 6,690 36,260 8,470 26,610	13,010 1,111,210 107,170 71,910 108,750 331,780 151,320 323,150 17,130	165,950 3,640 2,550 7,350 43,980 12,600 91,660 4,170	1,008,760 27,100 24,910 51,150 271,840 92,140 509,860 31,760	15,450 2,119,970 134,270 96,820 159,900 603,620 243,460 833,010 48,890	11,480 1,100,040 105,670 72,150 105,740 336,940 146,060 316,410 17,070	1,001,760 26,650 24,650 48,150 276,310 102,330 490,790 32,880	13,580 2,101,800 132,320 96,800 153,890 613,250 248,390 807,200 49,950	13,530 1,073,070 105,270 70,420 102,760 329,720 141,800 306,810 16,290	2,050 960,620 26,130 24,920 47,190 264,030 98,820 466,880 32,650	2,033,690 131,400 95,340 149,950 593,750 240,620 773,690 48,940 434,600
Public Administration and Defence*	8,710 12,430 3,460	1,016,360 455,440	19,200 19,540 7,950	159,660 407,850 193,000	432,320 1,424,210 648,440	1,031,770 485,030	160,640 429,870 218,470	436,670 1,461,640 703,500	1,013,290 473,570 539,720	164,180 431,930 226,260 205,670	1,445,220 699,830 745,390
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional, etc., Services	8,970 17,270 3,370 2,480 2,270 4,430 170 4,550	560,920 501,070 37,170 183,450 29,810 164,880 12,060 73,700	11,590 43,270 3,450 7,970 7,330 19,210 560 4,750	933,180 22,670 386,090 41,490 415,670 15,090 52,170	775,770 1,434,250 59,840 569,540 71,300 580,550 27,150 125,870	546,740 466,310 36,130 169,410 29,870 146,670 11,520 72,710	211,400 857,090 21,420 352,360 40,080 378,310 14,130 50,790	758,140 1,323,400 57,550 521,770 69,950 524,980 25,650 123,500	464,380 36,260 164,850 28,280 146,300 12,050 76,640	842,120 22,080 351,530 37,220 371,000 12,730 47,560	1,306,500 58,340 516,380 65,500 517,300 24,780 124,200
Miscellaneous Services	23,510 4,510 2,470 6,260 4,500 790 990 330 1,010 2,650	465,830 64,110 44,420 197,330 32,780 11,430 16,980 12,610 34,400 51,770	70,390 5,810 4,600 17,500 12,310 3,300 7,900 8,140 7,240 3,590	1,224,360 77,130 40,760 473,930 122,240 29,690 34,840 167,580 224,210 53,980	1,690,190 141,240 85,180 671,260 155,020 41,120 51,820 180,190 258,610 105,750	482,930 65,970 47,760 202,160 32,680 11,140 16,870 13,410 38,880 54,060	1,245,640 75,770 45,950 472,890 121,530 28,540 36,070 180,450 231,500 52,940	1,728,570 141,740 93,710 675,050 154,210 39,680 52,940 193,860 270,380 107,000	499,410 67,960 50,020 205,320 32,490 12,200 16,920 13,540 38,960 62,000	1,327,620 73,720 43,240 491,370 121,210 29,920 37,150 192,370 272,250 66,390	1,827,030 141,680 93,260 696,690 153,700 42,120 54,070 205,910 311,210 128,390
Ex-Service Personnel Not Classified by Industry GRAND TOTAL	690,000	21,400	690,000	6,950,000	21,800	24,000	6,800,000	24,400	98,500	2,500 6,800,000	101,000

^{*} Excluding H.M. Forces.

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ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES AT END-MAY, 1950, WITH CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1949 AND REVISED FIGURES FOR 1948.

B. UNITED KINGDOM

BIRT mat has ever	karenaa	B.	nd-May, 19	ED KIN	GDOM	Er	nd-May, 19	49	E	nd-June, 19	948
Industry Industry	Under 18	Total all ages	Fen Under 18	Total all ages	Total Males and Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	56,710	780,440	10,950	117,700	898,140	802,640	130,100	932,740	805,750	144,160	949,910
	54,520	728,820	10,620	115,330	844,150	748,250	127,490	875,740	748,410	141,550	889,960
	1,170	18,680	230	1,580	20,260	18,040	1,640	19,680	19,970	1,660	21,630
	1,020	32,940	100	790	33,730	36,350	970	37,320	37,370	950	38,320
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	30,200	845,690	1,720	17,180	862,870	870,480	16,330	886,810	871,220	15,950	887,170
	27,710	766,390	1,130	12,980	779,370	788,780	11,820	800,600	791,180	11,570	802,750
	110	6,690	10	120	6,810	7,080	80	7,160	6,670	160	6,830
	1,400	38,330	160	1,420	39,750	39,190	1,640	40,830	39,140	1,390	40,530
	160	5,260	—	40	5,300	5,400	30	5,430	5,360	30	5,390
	460	17,270	160	840	18,110	17,890	850	18,740	17,400	820	18,220
	360	11,750	260	1,780	13,530	12,140	1,910	14,050	11,470	1,980	13,450
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other N.M. Mining Products	13,580	248,050	8,080	82,750	330,800	240,030	79,120	319,150	235,490	79,190	314,680
	4,290	75,490	860	7,710	83,200	73,330	7,420	80,750	71,360	7,530	78,890
	2,780	38,060	4,330	44,990	83,050	36,560	43,530	80,090	34,990	42,550	77,540
	1,980	30,790	1,320	11,950	42,740	30,440	10,920	41,360	30,020	11,890	41,910
	1,420	22,290	530	6,170	28,460	21,280	5,860	27,140	20,290	5,830	26,120
	290	12,610	90	970	13,580	13,600	1,010	14,610	13,200	1,430	14,630
	2,820	68,810	950	10,960	79,770	64,820	10,380	75,200	65,630	9,960	75,590
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc. Mineral Oil Refining. Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	9,940	339,160	16,060	137,170	476,330	324,960	134,450	459,410	317,230	130,930	448,160
	290	16,980	70	570	17,550	17,100	550	17,650	16,980	510	17,490
	4,370	159,830	5,840	51,390	211,220	152,390	51,440	203,830	152,790	52,860	205,650
	720	17,230	3,170	24,290	41,520	14,830	22,320	37,150	14,260	20,700	34,960
	460	25,920	970	13,040	38,960	26,310	12,970	39,280	26,150	13,180	39,330
	940	28,220	1,190	11,490	39,710	27,890	11,560	39,450	26,320	11,220	37,540
	1,660	32,090	3,440	22,430	54,520	30,620	21,980	52,600	30,210	20,040	50,250
	950	31,950	460	6,820	38,770	30,750	6,740	37,490	27,510	6,070	33,580
	550	26,940	920	7,140	34,080	25,070	6,890	31,960	23,010	6,350	29,360
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	18,020	474,700	6,800	63,120	537,820	470,340	61,040	531,380	466,270	62,750	529,020
	370	20,420	40	510	20,930	19,900	470	20,370	19,540	660	20,200
	7,680	197,000	2,590	19,090	216,090	198,470	18,120	216,590	194,910	18,880	213,790
	4,740	101,280	1,550	16,220	117,500	97,860	15,780	113,640	98,130	16,500	114,630
	1,080	16,510	430	3,000	19,510	16,820	2,880	19,700	16,490	2,790	19,280
	1,170	18,450	80	1,070	19,520	17,950	1,020	18,970	17,620	1,200	18,820
	1,120	36,840	640	7,070	43,910	35,770	6,560	42,330	33,450	6,340	39,790
	1,860	84,200	1,470	16,160	100,360	83,570	16,210	99,780	86,130	16,380	102,510
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus, Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators. Other Electrical Goods	75,830 11,220 4,440 2,670 790 3,550 1,040 3,230 600 3,420 29,140 7,000 1,250 1,200 2,170 590 350 3,170	1,508,390 224,020 79,640 37,200 22,890 64,490 22,850 65,210 34,670 73,780 547,450 127,040 39,480 29,090 43,390 16,240 10,890 70,060	29,760 930 370 640 180 1,350 310 1,000 160 600 10,530 3,550 1,210 1,140 2,600 1,380 780 3,030	381,270 8,720 3,660 5,070 2,100 13,170 8,030 6,140 116,880 44,200 22,240 19,720 40,470 19,010 8,270 48,960	1,889,660 232,740 83,300 42,270 24,990 77,6420 42,700 664,330 171,240 83,860 83,860 19,160 119,020	1,505,510 240,980 84,055 35,890 20,440 62,730 56,610 36,830 66,900 543,190 125,170 38,340 29,180 37,770 15,290 10,890 69,560	370,760 9,220 4,240 4,830 1,980 13,760 9,120 5,940 113,610 45,620 20,730 31,210 8,360 47,250	1,876,270 250,200 88,290 40,720 22,420 76,490 76,260 45,950 170,790 60,860 49,910 68,980 33,610 19,250 116,810	1,496,520 244,790 83,560 36,150 19,640 63,690 34,560 34,560 124,140 38,620 28,000 36,900 16,920 11,070 69,310	390,600 8,680 3,730 5,230 1,730 13,840 10,530 8,470 6,900 120,190 20,460 32,050 20,460 32,050 20,060 9,020 52,640	1,887,120 253,470 87,290 41,380 21,370 77,530 74,310 43,030 74,640 657,550 173,730 62,910 48,460 68,950 20,090 121,950
Vehicles	47,370	826,780	12,370	129,590	956,370	806,790	121,540	928,330	791,000	122,690	913,690
	13,240	262,820	3,950	42,450	305,270	260,290	41,760	302,050	247,350	42,040	289,390
	19,770	199,470	3,600	25,240	224,710	191,440	23,790	215,230	196,250	23,630	219,880
	3,480	130,200	1,700	22,600	152,800	132,920	21,870	154,790	127,680	21,740	149,420
	2,460	69,690	1,790	27,810	97,500	55,740	21,950	77,690	53,140	22,370	75,510
	2,760	58,540	340	2,330	60,870	62,100	3,010	65,110	64,440	2,900	67,340
	1,000	21,710	220	2,110	23,820	21,770	1,960	23,730	21,060	2,190	23,250
	3,900	77,690	440	3,740	81,430	75,520	3,590	79,110	73,870	3,720	77,590
	760	6,660	330	3,310	9,970	7,010	3,610	10,620	7,210	4,100	11,310
Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	18,830	316,610	16,180	185,950	502,560	322,990	177,670	500,660	325,630	186,820	512,450
	1,970	31,040	1,730	21,650	52,690	32,890	19,700	52,590	33,090	20,800	53,890
	990	20,670	1,010	17,720	38,390	20,590	18,180	38,770	21,680	19,400	41,080
	1,470	30,730	420	5,250	35,980	30,840	5,910	36,750	30,830	5,310	36,140
	1,270	28,080	900	9,570	37,650	28,640	9,940	38,580	27,500	10,330	37,830
	1,550	26,750	3,180	31,900	58,650	25,550	29,240	54,790	25,490	29,410	54,900
	1,260	25,490	990	14,850	40,340	26,270	14,810	41,080	27,910	16,470	44,380
	10,320	153,850	7,950	85,010	238,860	158,210	79,890	238,100	159,130	85,100	244,230
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, etc., Instruments	7,770	88,570	5,090	51,330	139,900	85,840	48,720	134,560	83,170	46,140	129,310
	5,420	57,090	3,160	29,850	86,940	54,410	28,480	82,890	51,520	25,830	77,350
	640	8,680	820	7,380	16,060	7,680	6,860	14,540	7,310	6,350	13,660
	1,120	16,720	960	12,410	29,130	17,410	11,750	29,160	17,780	12,180	29,960
	590	6,080	150	1,690	7,770	6,340	1,630	7,970	6,560	1,780	8,340
Textiles	28,560 3,720 2,180 5,170 770 860 4,870 430 790 2,710 400 1,180 490 850 3,130 1,010	457,060 66,050 47,720 98,660 33,780 20,620 23,640 7,430 6,710 34,140 5,640 14,290 6,950 15,490	74,180 8,820 7,440 13,180 1,650 3,820 7,860 700 1,600 15,920 920 2,920 2,030 3,070 3,400 850	636,640 119,320 95,390 122,640 15,110 30,070 42,520 10,650 11,760 90,750 7,970 15,100 15,550 20,190 29,380 10,240	1,093,700 185,370 143,110 221,300 48,890 50,690 66,160 18,470 124,890 13,610 29,390 22,500 96,330 25,730	430,610 63,150 45,780 96,860 31,040 18,310 23,680 7,760 7,130 30,190 5,170 12,490 6,400 7,830 60,790 14,030	616,220 115,890 94,450 118,630 14,740 27,080 43,330 10,840 12,290 83,400 7,530 14,660 15,370 19,500 29,030 9,480	1,046,830 179,040 140,230 215,490 45,780 45,780 67,010 18,600 19,420 27,150 21,770 27,150 21,770 27,330 89,820 23,510	412,410 61,040 42,770 93,190 28,310 17,050 22,680 8,160 8,030 27,820 4,930 11,170 6,340 7,660 59,060 14,200	593,300 112,880 88,700 115,720 14,900 24,260 42,640 12,540 13,380 76,180 7,180 13,300 15,320 19,870 27,200 9,230	1,005,710 173,920 131,470 208,910 43,210 65,320 20,700 21,410 104,000 12,110 24,470 21,660 27,530 86,260 23,430
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	2,630	48,690	3,220	29,660	78,350	49,090	28,420	77,510	50,420	29,580	80,000
	1,430	32,400	890	8,480	40,880	32,400	8,680	41,080	33,330	9,740	43,070
	930	11,420	2,000	16,290	27,710	11,770	15,210	26,980	11,960	14,820	26,780
	270	4,870	330	4,890	9,760	4,920	4,530	9,450	5,130	5,020	10,150

Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 1951 ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES AT END-MAY, 1950, WITH CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR 1949 AND REVISED FIGURES FOR 1948

B. UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.

Torn has a irrea (name sour) from the	gradie	Enc	i-May, 195	0 0000	St billion	in OctoBr	d-May, 19	49	Er	nd-June, 19	48
Industry Agent Chapter	Ma	ales	Fem	nales	Total Males and	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
ed as unemplayed in Gozal Britain in CO 600 Notes 1949.	Under 18	Total all ages	Under 18	Total all ages	Females	10 (00) 10 (100) (100)	Stocker Stocker	professions of the sta-	HI SHEET	1057 SAL	THUCH SOUTH
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	15,520 6,410 690 920 370 670 4,390 2,070	200,900 77,230 12,490 9,310 8,070 8,870 65,100 19,830	83,550 34,950 17,910 16,050 1,050 6,320 6,820 450	492,260 211,540 94,300 73,700 12,310 34,270 62,800 3,340	693,160 288,770 106,790 83,010 20,380 43,140 127,900 23,170	200,310 76,900 12,580 9,170 7,980 8,870 64,110 20,700	462,880 197,120 90,990 65,730 12,540 32,530 60,730 3,240	663,190 274,020 103,570 74,900 20,520 41,400 124,840 23,940	193,420 72,870 12,750 8,000 8,170 9,170 60,570 21,890	435,700 183,810 84,540 63,880 13,350 30,630 55,980 3,510	629,120 256,680 97,290 71,880 21,520 39,800 116,550 25,400
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling. Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	26,230 970 9,180 1,340 1,160 1,710 520 1,590 1,150 1,490 2,960 880 2,540 740	458,300 34,760 118,240 14,840 20,410 35,510 15,670 28,010 19,840 36,650 76,690 8,530 27,260 21,890	43,210 1,130 10,800 4,040 1,150 1,840 800 8,770 3,520 2,810 1,860 650 2,030 3,810	326,580 8,450 77,070 24,550 11,530 15,140 5,890 46,380 40,160 26,100 18,890 6,680 15,740 30,000	784,880 43,210 195,310 39,390 31,940 50,650 21,560 74,390 60,000 62,750 95,580 15,210 43,000 51,890	445,470 34,360 115,650 14,070 18,060 28,430 16,310 27,980 19,470 35,060 77,880 7,820 27,510 22,870	316,000 8,890 74,840 21,660 10,420 13,150 5,830 44,240 38,480 26,130 19,340 6,310 15,630 31,080	761,470 43,250 190,490 35,730 28,480 41,580 22,140 72,220 57,950 61,190 97,220 14,130 43,140 53,950	425,840 33,280 115,140 14,200 16,790 26,920 14,380 24,340 18,390 32,500 75,340 6,860 25,950 21,750	297,040 8,670 70,080 19,970 10,270 12,820 5,280 34,850 37,060 26,570 19,090 5,550 15,020 31,810	722,880 41,950 185,220 34,170 27,060 39,740 19,660 59,190 55,450 59,070 94,430 12,410 40,970 53,560
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Misc. Wood and Cork Manufactures	26,090 8,050 12,130 1,690 2,510 1,710	237,450 83,250 103,220 16,840 18,940 15,200	6,010 1,120 3,150 320 770 650	55,950 11,700 29,580 2,850 5,960 5,860	293,400 94,950 132,800 19,690 24,900 21,060	231,490 81,750 98,380 17,500 18,500 15,360	53,840 11,340 27,770 2,980 6,210 5,540	285,330 93,090 126,150 20,480 24,710 20,900	223,880 81,980 91,360 16,890 18,710 14,940	52,480 11,070 26,030 3,110 6,380 5,890	276,360 93,050 117,390 20,000 25,090 20,830
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper, etc. Printing of Newspapers, etc. Other Printing, Publishing, etc.	25,940 2,630 440 1,420 1,250 5,430 14,770	324,530 59,080 4,780 17,090 16,260 82,860 144,460	34,080 3,370 300 5,550 4,080 2,860 17,920	192,910 19,390 1,880 29,290 25,570 19,020 97,760	517,440 78,470 6,660 46,380 41,830 101,880 242,220	309,600 58,520 4,220 14,500 16,370 75,200 140,790	181,810 19,110 1,560 25,100 23,230 17,890 94,920	491,410 77,630 5,780 39,600 39,600 93,090 235,710	296,320 55,830 3,490 13,010 15,160 70,220 138,610	175,020 18,780 1,250 24,670 21,740 17,310 91,270	471,340 74,610 4,740 37,680 36,900 87,530 229,880
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production of Cinematograph Films Misc. Manufacturing Industries	6,640 2,060 320 700 1,280 380 130 1,770	147,270 67,770 12,140 8,320 12,840 4,820 6,510 34,870	10,750 2,770 290 1,220 2,360 700 90 3,320	107,230 36,450 2,690 7,920 19,240 6,760 2,280 31,890	254,500 104,220 14,830 16,240 32,080 11,580 8,790 66,760	141,800 63,490 11,020 7,930 12,610 4,900 7,590 34,260	103,010 33,460 2,400 8,040 17,890 6,870 2,500 31,850	244,810 96,950 13,420 15,970 30,500 11,770 10,090 66,110	145,860 65,250 10,390 8,330 11,250 4,570 10,170 35,900	101,540 33,110 2,290 8,980 15,600 6,200 2,530 32,830	247,400 98,360 12,680 17,310 26,850 10,770 12,700 68,730
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	87,400 72,370 10,900 4,130	1,323,940 1,050,160 61,440 212,340	4,710 3,100 960 650	38,200 26,250 6,500 5,450	1,362,140 1,076,410 67,940 217,790	1,319,920 1,058,950 62,180 198,790	38,630 26,620 6,720 5,290	1,358,550 1,085,570 68,900 204,080	1,334,290 1,080,770 64,210 189,310		1,374,270 1,108,740 70,680 194,850
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	9,350 3,780 5,200 370	328,560 133,470 164,210 30,880	4,100 1,410 2,560 130	33,790 11,390 20,870 1,530	362,350 144,860 185,080 32,410	305,570 126,000 149,470 30,100	29,790 10,090 18,100 1,600	335,360 136,090 167,570 31,700	292,260 121,100 143,890 27,270	27,550 9,640 16,490 1,420	319,810 130,740 160,380 28,690
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, etc., Conservancy Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication	850	1,571,410 521,830 268,940 23,850 176,010 159,090 107,770 45,880 21,480	20,170 2,130 1,580 130 1,500 740 220 110 260 12,080 1,140	234,640 37,030 45,040 1,960 13,340 9,270 2,420 2,800 5,770 106,390 8,180	1,806,050 558,860 313,980 25,810 189,350 168,360 110,190 48,680 27,250 318,580 29,480	1,574,660 531,680 265,060 24,290 175,620 157,480 108,290 44,960 24,290 213,570 17,880	231,350 37,770 44,450 2,030 12,890 8,620 2,760 2,570 6,330 104,860 6,960	1,806,010 569,450 309,510 26,320 188,510 166,100 47,530 30,620 318,430 24,840	1,582,850 545,080 259,630 24,270 179,060 156,330 111,930 43,220 25,420 209,420 14,940	236,430 40,870 45,250 2,390 11,990 8,550 2,790 2,220 6,340 106,310 7,670	1,819,280 585,950 304,880 26,660 191,050 164,880 114,720 45,440 31,760 315,730 22,610
Distributive Trades Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, etc. Other Industrial Materials, etc. Food and Drink—Wholesale Food and Drink—Retail Non-Food Goods—Wholesale Non-Food Goods—Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers— Retail	1,600 380 94,810 5,280 4,720 7,250 38,350 9,120 27,960 2,130	21,300 13,070 1,141,960 111,390 73,710 112,570 341,650 155,100 330,120 17,420	170,290 3,730 2,610 7,720 44,860 12,940 94,110 4,320	2,440 1,028,030 27,700 25,410 52,76,380 93,590 519,740 32,430	2,169,990 139,090 99,120 165,350 618,030 248,690 849,860 49,850	11,540 1,131,440 109,770 73,780 109,700 347,140 149,810 323,830 17,410	2,110 1,020,560 27,170 25,480 49,670 280,510 103,790 500,370 33,570	2,152,000 136,940 99,260 159,370 627,650 253,600 824,200 50,980	13,550 1,104,090 109,570 72,210 106,340 340,550 144,970 313,820 16,630	2,050 979,600 26,840 25,440 48,770 268,750 100,250 476,170 33,380	15,600 2,083,690 136,410 97,650 155,110 609,300 245,220 789,990 50,010
Insurance, Banking and Finance	8,820 12,730	277,400 1,040,980	19,350 19,870	161,320 415,480 199,220	438,720 1,456,460 670,940	280,130 1,057,940	162,240 438,270	1,496,210	1,039,720 491,620	165,540 439,560 232,480	1,479,280 724,100
National Government Service	3,610 9,120 17,620	471,720 569,260 510,550	8,150 11,720 44,050	199,220 216,260 950,490	670,940 785,520 1,461,040	502,900 555,040 474,710	225,370 212,900 872,890	728,270 767,940 1,347,600	548,100	207,080	755,180
Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional, etc., Services	3,430 2,510 2,330 4,590 170 4,590	37,820 187,590 30,330 168,000 12,410 74,400	3,530 8,100 7,480 19,530 590 4,820	23,080 394,100 42,270 423,250 15,340 52,450	60,900 581,690 72,600 591,250 27,750 126,850	36,750 173,030 30,350 149,270 11,900 73,410	21,750 359,510 40,890 385,040 14,380 51,320	58,500 532,540 71,240 534,310 26,280 124,730	36,960 167,760 28,770 148,680 12,470 77,370	22,430 357,560 37,920 377,180 12,980 47,920	59,390 525,320 66,690 525,860 25,450 125,290
Miscellaneous Services	1 4 670	475,140 65,310 45,300 201,230 33,530 11,580 17,580 12,740 34,740 53,130	72,950 5,930 4,650 18,100 12,630 3,350 8,060 8,920 7,670 3,640	1,249,110 78,070 41,030 480,030 125,040 29,980 35,520 176,250 228,410 54,780	1,724,250 143,380 86,330 681,260 158,570 41,560 53,100 188,990 263,150 107,910	493,230 67,150 48,700 206,120 33,480 11,290 17,550 13,620 39,220 56,100	1,273,890 76,770 46,230 479,820 124,080 28,870 36,910 190,750 236,760 53,700	1,767,120 143,920 94,930 685,940 157,560 40,160 54,460 204,370 275,980 109,800	510,230 69,090 51,060 209,280 33,290 12,350 17,510 13,760 39,300 64,590	1,358,890 74,720 43,520 498,820 124,250 30,290 37,960 203,230 278,390 67,710	1,869,120 143,810 94,580 708,100 157,540 42,640 55,470 216,990 317,690 132,300
Ex-Service Personnel Not Classified by Industry GRAND TOTAL†		21,670	717,500	450 7,123,000	22,120	24,450	470 6,970,000	24,920	99,260	2,570	101,830
* Evoluting U.M. Forces	4 750	1227	13 573 3	10 . 1 4 .	10 10	10023	11 000	The same of	100		

* Excluding H.M. Forces.

† Including a small number of persons in Northern Ireland not classified by industry.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1950

Employment*

During 1950 there was a rise of 225,000 (96,000 men and 129,000 women) in the size of the total working population, which numbered 23,225,000 at the end of the year. As in 1948 and 1949, the greater part of this increase in the working population took place in the latter half of the year. The considerable increase in the number of women in the working population reflects the tendency for more women to return to or remain in employment already noted in previous years.

The size of the working population was not appreciably affected by the recruitment of foreign workers under Government schemes during the year. Such recruitment was on a very small scale, all but one of the schemes having now come to an end.

The reduction in the size of the Forces, which has been a feature of previous years, was reversed in 1950, and, after falling to 688,000 at the end of May, the strength of the Forces gradually increased to a total of 752,000, a rise of 27,000 during the year.

The number in civil employment rose by some 240,000 or about one per cent. during 1950. Increased numbers of women in employment accounted for more than half of this rise. The net effect of the changes in total man-power and its distribution between the Forces, civil employment and other categories is shown in the following

	(in	Strength thousands	s) at	Change during 1950				
040 12 -800 12 05	Mid- 1948	Dec., 1949	Dec., 1950	'000s	Per cent.			
Total Working Population	22,904	23,000	23,225	+225	+ 1			
of which— Men Women	15,810 7,094	15,825 7,175	15,921 7,304	+ 96 +129	+ 2			
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Ex-Service Men and Women	846	725	752	+ 27	+ 3			
on Release Leave	92	11	1000	- 11	-100			
Registered Unemployed	282	360	328	- 32	- 9 + 1			
Total in Civil Employment	21,684	21,904	22,145	+241	+ 1			
Men	14,698	14,860	14,964	+104	+ 2			
Women	6,986	7,044	7,181	+137	+ 2			

It will be seen from the above Table that the increase in civil employment was slightly larger than the increase in total man-power available, the rise in the strength of the Forces being offset by a slightly greater fall in the numbers unemployed and on release leave.

Changes in the distribution of man-power in civil employment in

Old St. Old St. Old Sanges	(in	Strength thousands	s) at		ange g 1950
Industry or Service	Mid- 1948	Dec., 1949	Dec., 1950	'000s	Per cent.
Basic Industries Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying. Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Agriculture Fishing	795 80 312 1,808 1,194 41	781 81 346 1,796 1,160 34	762 80 361 1,776 1,143 31	- 19 - 1 + 15 - 20 - 17 - 3	- 2½ - 1 + 4½ - 1 - 1½ - 9
Total, Basic Industries	4,230	4,198	4,153	- 45	+ 1
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades . Metals, Engineering and Vehicles Textiles . Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,935 936 662 723	472 3,969 1,005 713 779	484 4,086 1,033 714 803	+ 12 +117 + 28 + 1 + 24	+ 2½ + 3 + 3
Other Manufactures	1,399	1,468	1,500	+ 32	+ 3 + 2
Total, Manufacturing Industries	8,099	8,406	8,620	+214	+ 21
Building and Contracting Distributive Trades Professional. Financial and	1,463 2,523	1,424 2,601	1,409 2,654	- 15 + 53	- 1 + 2
Miscellaneous Services	3,946	3,866	3,924	+ 58	+ 11
National Government Service Local Government Service	688 735	655 754	631 754	- 24 -	- 31
Total in Civil Employment	21,684	21,904	22,145	+241	+ 1

The main percentage increases were in gas, electricity and water (4½ per cent.), metals, engineering and vehicles (3 per cent.), textiles

* In this article figures relating to civil employment and the total working opulation incorporate the revisions described on pages 41 and 61 of this issue of

(3 per cent.), and food, drink and tobacco (3 per cent.). The main decreases were in fishing, National Government service and coal mining.

Unemployment

The total number registered as unemployed in Great Britain in January, 1950, was 372,000 (42,000 higher than in December, 1949). There was little change in February, but thereafter the figure fell month by month to 272,000 in July. In August it rose again to 288,000 as a result of the registration of school-leavers seeking employment, and in the last quarter of the year the total rose to a little again. little over 300,000. Both the seasonal fall in unemployment in the first half of the year and the seasonal rise in the last quarter were first half of the year and the seasonal rise in the last quarter were considerably smaller than in 1949. Between 5th December, 1949, and 11th December, 1950, there was a reduction of 32,900 in the number of males on the registers but an increase of 4,400 in the number of females. The net reduction of 28,500 was due mainly to a reduction from 50,400 to 39,000 in the metals, engineering and vehicles group of industries. The average number registered as unemployed during the year was 314,000, of whom 220,000 were males and 94,000 were females. The corresponding average figures for 1949 were 228,000 males and 80,000 females.

The industrial analysis of the numbers unemployed in December shows that about 27 per cent. of the total had been last employed in shows that about 27 per cent. of the total had been last employed in manufacturing industries, 13 per cent. in the building and contracting industries, 11 per cent. in the hotel and catering trades, 8 per cent. in the distributive trades and 7 per cent. in transport and communication, the remainder being spread over other industries and services in smaller proportions. An occupational analysis of the 196,000 men registered as wholly unemployed at the same date showed that 83,000 were general labourers, of whom 59,000 were deemed to be fit only for light work.

The number of persons who had been continuously unemployed throughout the year was 36,000, the great majority of whom were over 40 years of age. In general, however, there was a high rate of turnover in the unemployment register, and the available statistics of duration of unemployment show that, apart from the abovementioned 36,000 who were continuously unemployed, about three-quarters of the total number on the registers at the beginning of any quarter had found work or otherwise ceased to register by the

The numbers registered as unemployed in Great Britain at one date in each month of the year are shown in the Table below.

Date	Men aged 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women aged 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
December, 1949		5,768	86,513	5,070	330,336
January, 1950		10,657	99,681	9,814	372,266
February,	257,938	8,176	99,113	7,555	372,782
March, "	240,288	6,667	94,242	6,086	347,283
April, "	223,929	11,034	85,181	8,841	328,985
May, "	213,910	7,075	87,622	6,067	314,674
June, "	196.327	5,444	75,597	4,628	281,996
July, "	190 097	6,340	70,291	5,357	271,975
August, "	106 506	14,824	73,814	13,167	288,311
September, ,,	195 260	11,242	77,328	9,996	283,835
Ostober	100 601	7,402	90,726	7,254	304,063
Marramban	105 478	5,902	94,627	6,064	302,071
December, ,,	200 053	4,935	90,895	5,033	301,816
	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	The second second second		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	

The next Table shows the numbers and percentages unemployed in December, 1950, and the changes in the numbers unemployed between December, 1949, and December, 1950, in each administrative Region and in Northern Ireland:—

Region		on Registers Dec., 1950	crease (-) -Dec	(+) or de- , Dec., 1949 ., 1950 isands)	Percentage unem- ployed at 11th Dec.,
1 000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	Males	Females	Males	Females	1950
London and South- Eastern	36,353 8,937 9,281 10,646 5,657 4,892 11,409 27,764 23,923 45,814 21,212	16,891 4,894 5,697 5,753 2,652 4,056 4,618 14,326 9,803 17,300 9,938	- 4·0 + 0·6 - 0·2 - 1·1 - 2·5 - 0·4 - 1·2 - 9·3 - 2·9 - 6·1 - 5·8	+ 0·3 + 0·7 + 0·4 + 0·3 - 0·2 + 0·2 + 0·2 + 0·9 + 0·1 + 0·7 + 1·3 - 0·3	1.0 1.3 1.6 1.5 0.4 0.6 0.9 1.4 2.7 3.0 3.3
Great Britain	205,888	95,928	-32.9	+ 4.4	1.4
Northern Ireland	23,267	5,763	- 0.5	- 0.8	6.2
United Kingdom	229,155	101,691	-33.4	+ 3.6	1:6

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THE SERVICES AND CIVILIAN LIFE

In 1950 the Government appointed an Advisory Council, under the chairmanship of Sir Godfrey H. Ince, G.C.B., K.B.E., Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour and National Service, to advise the Minister of Labour and National Service and the Minister of Defence jointly on the best means of securing a relationship between Service and civilian life which would provide, for men and women, the opportunity of a continuous career through the Services and industry. The composition of the Council is set out in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1950 (page 194). The Council held its first meeting on 16th May, 1950, and has since met on three occasions, the last being 16th January. A Report, dated 31st January, 1951, has been submitted to the two Ministers, containing an account of the work of the Advisory Council up to now under various headings and its appreciation of the ground still to be covered. This Report is reproduced below.

Report of the Advisory Council on the Relationship between Employment in the Services and Civilian Life

Resettlement in Civilian Employment

Among its plans for resettlement the Ministry of Labour and National Service reported a proposal that employers should allocate a definite percentage of male engagements to ex-Regulars so as to provide an assurance for the future that the ex-Regular would get provide an assurance for the future that the ex-Regular would get a fair share of employment at the time of his discharge. After full consideration of the practicability and desirability of this scheme, the Council approved it in principle on the understanding that it would be voluntary and flexible in application and worked out separately in each field of employment.

Another proposal was that a proportion of regular service should count towards seniority when discharges were necessary, and, where appropriate, towards establishment. The Council recognised that this was a difficult question varying in importance between

that this was a difficult question, varying in importance between different industries and services, and agreed that, where it seemed appropriate in particular industries, proposals on these lines should be brought forward by the Ministry of Labour and National Service for negotiation with both sides.

The responsibility of the Government Service in providing opportunities for resettlement of ex-Regulars was another subject

engaging the attention of the Council. Having discussed this, the Council is clear that the Government Service should play its appropriate part amongst other industries and services and that the actual opportunities to be provided are a matter for discussion and negotiation within the established negotiating machinery of the Government Service. As paragraph 4 of the annexed Report shows

Government Service. As paragraph 4 of the annexed Report shows some progress has already been made along these lines.

The resettlement problem of the Regular officer is in many ways a separate one. It is difficult, but small in size compared with that of the other ranks. The Council recommends that a determined effort should be made to change the climate of opinion in industry and commerce on the employment of officers both with regard to their capacity and to the national duty resting on individual employers to play their part. It has suggested a number of measures by which this might be pursued. A small proportion of ex-officers registering for employment take up residence in areas which largely preclude the possibility of suitable jobs being found for them. Where this is so and they are unwilling to move, the Council is of opinion that there is little it can recommend to assist in their resettlement.

The Part of the Services in Recruitment and Resettlement

The Ministry of Defence presented to the Council comprehensive information about the way in which the Service Departments were endeavouring to improve their conditions, to attract and retain recruits, and to prepare men for return to civilian life.

The Council recommended that consideration should be given to

the possibility of a greater intake of youth at school-leaving age of 15 plus, so that the Forces could help themselves and industry by developing more thoroughly this source of recruitment and supplying their demand for skilled craftsmen to a greater extent from their own sources. The Council was informed that the Services would find that the extent to which this proposal could be implemented would be limited by the addition to overhead costs of training which would be involved.

Particular attention was given to the further education of all types given in the Forces, and the Council has been able to discuss with the Directors of Education in the three Services the facilities which are available. The Council has no doubt that a great deal of valuable work is being done, and it feels that more information about the educational and other work performed in the Services to prepare men for their return to civilian life should be made available to the community generally.

The Part of the Schools and the Youth Employment Service

The attitude of men and women towards joining the Regular Forces is clearly affected by what they know about the Forces and the opportunities which they offer. It is often said that the schools and the Youth Employment Service could play a larger part in this, and the Council has therefore taken the opportunity of discussing the present position with representatives of those concerned with education and youth employment. The Council is quite clear that any attempt to use either the schools or the

Youth Employment Service as a means of recruiting or of propaganda for the Services would be totally wrong. The aim of integrating the Services into the working life of the community clearly requires, however, that information should be available to young men and women, and those advising them about careers equally in regard to industry, commerce, the professions and the Armed Forces. The Council agrees that the Youth Employment Service and the Services are justified in seeking to make readily available information about what the Services have to offer. It is proposed to take steps towards this end, and the Council intends to review the position again later. to review the position again later.

There is annexed a Report [reproduced below] showing the progress which has been made in carrying out the ideas which the Council has discussed and it is suggested that at an appropriate and early stage there should be general publicity for the work done.

General Observations

The Council has up to now concerned itself with the Regular Serviceman, since regular recruitment and the proper use of those leaving the Forces every year is the most important question placed before it. Its immediate future programme of work is also concerned with the Regular. National Servicemen are also within its

cerned with the Regular. National Servicemen are also within its scope and, since these men must be the largest single recruiting source for the Forces at the present time, it will in due course consider what help it can give in that direction.

The Council has not been at work long. It consists of persons representative of a wide variety of interests who have not previously studied these problems together. Quite apart from any practical proposals it may make, the Council is unanimously of the opinion that the exchange of information and the frank expression of differing views is of great value to its members, and through them to a wider public. They would conclude, therefore, by stressing the importance of this sort of exchange of view and discussion throughout the community if the aim of a proper integration of Service and civilian life is to be achieved.

Progress Report on the Work carried out by the Departments concerned with the Resettlement of Ex-Regulars

In present circumstances the ex-Regular Serviceman has ordinarily little difficulty in finding some kind of a job when he leaves the Forces. The rate of unemployment amongst ex-Regulars on leaving the Forces is even lower than amongst the general community, and it has been found that many employers appreciate their qualities. This does not mean, however, that the ex-Regular can be assured of finding a job really suited to him and which will make full use of his qualifications. Nor does it carry to the man who is thinking of engaging or re-engaging any assurance that the position will be the same when he comes out at the end of his period of service. The following Report sets out the main fields in which efforts are being made to work out continuing schemes for the resettlement of the ex-Regular which will increase, improve and consolidate the opportunities open to him.

1 Recognition of Service Trade Qualifications by Trade Unions

An Inter-Services Committee was set up some years ago to negotiate with employers and trade unions for the recognition of Service Trades, with the object that men who have acquired a skill in the Forces which has an equivalent in civilian employment should not be prevented from making full use of it. Negotiations on 254 Service Trades have now been completed; of these, 202 are recognised as giving a degree of skill which warrants acceptance as fully skilled workmen in industry and as qualifying for membership of the appropriate trade union, and 52 as warranting recognition for semi-skilled work. The remaining craft trades are few, and account for relatively small numbers of tradesmen; the Services are, however, continuing discussions in order that these may, if possible, be recognised for civilian employment.

2 Education and Training for Resettlement

(i) The Services are doing all in their power to encourage the (i) The Services are doing all in their power to encourage the Regular to improve his qualifications during his service. Their education scheme is an integral part of Service life, and is closely linked with the national education scheme. It is administered and conducted, mainly within Units and Education Centres, by the officers and other ranks of the Education Branches, assisted by lecturers and teachers provided through the Central Committee for Adult Education in H.M. Forces or by arrangement with Local Education Authorities; there are also educational courses outside the Unit, conducted under both Service and civilian auspices. All local educational facilities are open to conveniently stationed servicemen.

The Forces Correspondence Course Scheme administered by the Army provides at cheap cost many aspects of general, technical and vocational education. For courses not provided under the scheme, financial assistance may be given to men who enrol directly with a providing college. Libraries and information rooms are provided in all except small ships, units and establishments, and the Regular has available to him throughout his period of service the advice and, so far as conditions allow, the facilities which will prepare him for a better job when he leaves the Forces. In some cases arrangements are made for the individual Regular to have cases arrangements are made for the individual Regular to have

the services of a tutor in a special subject. This educational service is constantly being improved and adjusted to meet more closely the Regular's varied needs, and is increasingly used and appreciated

(ii) The Ministry of Labour and National Service Permanent Vocational Training Scheme.—The Ministry of Labour and National Service offers training courses in a wide variety of occupations and all which are suitable have been made available to ex-Regulars. At the moment some 1,200 ex-Regulars are taking advantage of these facilities annually. A review has recently been made of all Service Trades and occupations not recognised for semi-skilled civilian employment to see what help in made of all Service Trades and occupations not recognised for skilled or semi-skilled civilian employment to see what help in resettlement can be given by additional training before or after leaving the Forces, usually by building on skill already acquired in the performance of Service duties. This possibility is being actively pursued.

(iii) The Ministry of Labour and National Service Scheme of Business Training.—This Scheme, run by the Appointments Department of the Ministry, provides theoretical and practical courses for men who wish to enter industry or commerce in junior executive positions. It was begun in April, 1949; up to the end of July, 1950, 301 men had completed their theoretical courses; of these, 160 had, up to 31st October, 1950, been placed in or had found employment and 84 had been placed in courses of practical training. In addition to these 84, 26 men had taken the practical course only.

3 Approaches to Industries and Services

In pursuance of the aims to which reference is made in the opening paragraph, the Ministry of Labour and National Service is engaged in approaches to all the main industries employing any appreciable number of men, and to any others which may be able to offer anything suitable to the ex-Regular. Reference is made later to these in more detail, but it may be said here that out of a total of about 13½ million men engaged in civilian employment, the industries which have already been approached employ about 9 million.

The covering Report refers to the proposal that employers should allocate a definite percentage of male engagements to ex-Regulars so as to provide an assurance for the future that the ex-Regular would get a fair share of employment at the time of his discharge. Considerable importance is attached to being able to demonstrate this convincingly to the man in the Services or who is thinking of joining them. With this aim in view, and with the approval of the Advisory Council, the Ministry of Labour includes in its approaches to those concerned with employment the suggestion of a voluntary quota scheme. This scheme envisages that a definite proportion of the engagement of male labour (usually 5 per cent.) should be allotted to ex-Regulars if suitable men are at the time available. This scheme is voluntary and entirely flexible; it is not intended that vacancies should be kept open until an ex-Regular is available, nor that any elaborate machinery should be set up to control it. The intention is rather that the industry should agree that over a period the aim should be to allot one in 20 of the vacancies over the whole sphere of employment to ex-Regulars.

Such a scheme is not appropriate in all forms of employment, particularly where the number of engagements of labour is small. Some employers, who are obviously concerned to help the ex-Regular, feel that the acceptance of the quota may lead to an appearance of bad faith if they have little or no employment to offer, although the quota does not guarantee employment, but only a share of such employment as may be available. In circumstances of this kind it is usually possible to obtain an assurance of good faith which will corpus conviction. In addition to various press of of this kind it is usually possible to obtain an assurance of good faith which will carry conviction. In addition to various means of providing employment, steps are also being taken to remove such impediments to the engagement or advancement of ex-Regulars as still exist and to find openings for the Regular of superior education, intelligence and experience, but without specialised skill or knowledge useful in civilian employment. In this way the man who is contemplating joining the Forces, or the Regular who is considering whether he should extend his period of service, may be assured of a welcome to civilian employment when he leaves the Forces, and he will know that the employer and his fellow-workers will recognise his right to equality with others and will put themselves to some trouble to see that he is satisfactorily resettled.

4 Government Service

Government Service has for long provided jobs for large numbers of ex-Regulars, but in the past these were largely in the lower grades. In 1949 some 7,500 ex-Regulars were placed in subordinate grades of the Civil Service, and approximately 3,000 in Government Industrial Establishments. Virtually all grades recruited by open competition are now open to the ex-Regular who has the requisite qualifications and who joined the Forces as a youth, as he is permitted to subtract from his actual age the period of his Regular service to bring him within the normal age limits. In addition, special examinations for ex-Regulars have been introduced for the grades of Executive Officer and Clerical Officer. In the Executive Class 15 per cent. of the places filled by examination are now reserved for suitable ex-Regulars, who may compete up to the age of 50 years. In the Clerical Class there is the same age limit, and 10 per cent. of the places are reserved for them. Following the 1949 competitions 131 ex-Regulars have taken posts in the Executive Class and 549 in the Clerical Class. Government Service has for long provided jobs for large numbers Class and 549 in the Clerical Class.

Discussions are now going on about the introduction of similar special facilities for ex-Regulars in other classes for which there are open competitions. For such schemes to be practicable it is necessary that there should be an appreciable number of vacancies and some assurance of an adequate number of suitable candidates.

5 Local Authorities and Statutory Bodies

(i) Recruitment to the Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Staffs of Local Authorities.—A special scheme for the recruitment of ex-Regulars to the administrative and clerical staffs of Local Authorities in England and Wales has been approved by the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services. This provides for the recognition of the Forces Preliminary Examination Certificate as qualifying for admission to the General Division of Local Government Service. Alternatively, a Regular may sit for the Clerical Division Examination of the Local Government Examina-Clerical Division Examination of the Local Government Examina-tions Board. If successful, he is qualified for admission to the General Division and for subsequent promotion. The Examinations Board will also provide special introduction to Local Authorities for men seeking employment who have qualified under this scheme. The scheme has been recommended to the various Provincial Councils which have been asked to draw the attention of employing authorities particularly to: (a) the recommendation of the National Council that Local Authorities should, wherever possible, give employment to ex-Regulars; (b) the importance of their notifying vacancies to Employment Exchanges; and (c) the desirability of the larger authorities reserving a definite number of vacancies each year for ex-Regulars, provided that suitable candidates are forth-coming. The arrangements for implementing this recommendation. The arrangements for implementing this recommendation coming. The arrangen are being worked out.

(ii) London County Council.—The London County Council gives an age concession to ex-Regulars who sit for the Major Establishment (Administrative) and Clerical examinations. In the last two Clerical examinations 53 of the 221 successful candidates appointed

were ex-Regulars.

The London County Council has also agreed to give age concessions to ex-Regulars in filling posts for schoolkeepers and ambulance control clerks, the normal upper age limits for which are 40 and 27, respectively. They may be engaged as schoolkeepers up to the age of 50, and may deduct their period of service from their actual age for the ambulance control vacancies.

(iii) Local Authority Manual Workers.—The National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) for England and Wales has recommended Local Authorities to give the following preferences to ex-Regulars when engaging staff from outside their own establishments:

(1) almost exclusive reservation of vacancies for messengers, cortex stiffmen attendants storekenners caretakers and the porters, liftmen, attendants, storekeepers, caretakers and the like, subject to the existing rules about the employment of disabled persons; (2) in respect of other vacancies, provided all things are equal, preference to ex-Regulars as compared with other civilian applicants from outside their own staffs.

(iv) Scottish Local Authorities.—The two National Joint Industrial Councils for Local Authorities Services (Scotland), which cover Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Staffs and Manual Workers, respectively, have recommended that sympathetic consideration should be given to suitably qualified ex-Regular

(v) Police.—The normal maximum recruitment age of 30 years can be extended for ex-Regulars. This permits the entry of those who serve for twelve years. The attention of Chief Constables has been drawn specially to the merits and claims of Regulars.

(vi) Fire Service.—The normal upper age limit of entry to the Service is 30 years, but under new Regulations ex-Regulars are eligible if under 35 years. This allows many ex-Regulars to join the Fire Service on completion of their reserve liability.

(vii) London, Liverpool and Glasgow Salvage Corps.—These, which are the only three in the country, have agreed to follow the practice of the Fire Service in recruiting ex-Regulars up to the age of 35 years and in granting modified pensions to men recruited above the age of 30 years who remain in the employment of the Corps up to the normal retiring age of 60 years. There were difficulties about pensions which the Corps went out of their way to overcome.

(viii) British Broadcasting Corporation.—The British Broadcasting Corporation has agreed that 50 per cent. of its vacancies for skilled and unskilled workers should carry a preference for ex-Regulars and that special consideration should be given to suitably qualified ex-Regulars in filling specialised vacancies.

(ix) Colonial Development Corporation.—A discussion with the Corporation showed that they were well aware of the merits of ex-Regulars and were employing them when opportunity offered.

(x) Drainage and River Boards.—The National Joint Industrial Council of Local Drainage Authorities and River Boards has recommended its members to reserve a definite proportion of their vacancies for permanent work for ex-Regulars.

(xi) Other Authorities.—The National Health Service and the Dock and Harbour Authorities have also been approached, but the discussions are not yet completed.

6 Nationalised Industries

The Nationalised Industries have in general accepted the principle that opportunities of employment appropriate to their age, experience and ability should be provided for ex-Regulars, and discussions on how it may best be implemented have been going on with the National Coal Board, the Railway Executive, Docks and Inland Waterways Executive, London Transport Executive, the Gas Council and the British Electricity Authority, and the Civil Airways Corporations. There have been the following

The Railway Executive has informed its Regions that favourable consideration should be given to the recruitment of suitable ex-Regulars for employment as opportunity offers and that this is

to be regarded as a long-term policy. Opportunities of employment for ex-Regulars are very varied, particularly on the traffic side and in maintenance work. Some points remain to be settled, but there is no doubt that the Railways can offer opportunities to many

types of ex-Regulars.

The London Transport Executive has agreed to reserve 5 per cent. of its male engagements for ex-Regulars, and in general to give them facilities for employment over a wide range of jobs.

The Docks and Inland Waterways Executive has instructed its Managers that they should co-operate fully with the Ministry of Labour and National Service in the resettlement of ex-Regulars. It has a wide variety of jobs to offer, particularly to Service tradesmen. It will also consider ex-Regulars up to about 30 years of age for posts in its clerical grade. for posts in its clerical grade.

The National Coal Board offers vacancies for ex-Regulars in coal production, and has under consideration what facilities it can provide in its administrative and clerical work and its subsidiary

The Road Haulage Executive, the British Electricity Authority, the Gas Council and the Airways Corporations are considering proposals put to them, but it is as yet too early to say with what results. The Airways Corporations already have special arrangements for recruiting air crew from the Services.

7 Privately Owned Industry and Services

Nearly all the large industries and services have been approached and have proved sympathetic to the general aim. Indeed, almost all have been anxious to obtain the services of more ex-Regulars than are now available. The following industries have, however, agreed to aim at the voluntary quota to which reference has already been made: Boot and shoe; cement; flour milling; malting; paper and paper board manufacture; two large manufacturers of photographic materials; a large glass manufacturer. The following have recommended their members to do everything possible to facilitate the resettlement of ex-Regulars: Retail distribution (England and Wales); brewing. Approaches have been made to the following: Bread and flour confectionery; catering;

chemicals; engineering; glass; iron and steel; the N.A.A.F.I.; oil; pottery; printing; radio; road passenger transport; sawmilling; tobacco.

8 Commerce and Finance

An approach has been made to representative bodies and to the large individual employers in this field of employment, including the banks, insurance companies of all types, insurance brokers and building societies. They have been asked (a) to give special consideration to ex-Regulars, and especially the older ex-officers, for any posts not requiring specialised knowledge of the business for which they would normally go outside their own staff; (b) to give special consideration on their merits to ex-Regulars, up to the age of just over 30, who appear to have the necessary qualities to succeed despite a late start on work requiring long and specialised training; (c) to give a high degree of preference to ex-Regulars for such jobs as messengers, as most of them already do. already do.

already do.

Discussions are not complete, and whilst it is clear that the number of vacancies under (a) and (b) cannot be large, it is hoped that a new field of employment will be opened for the better educated ex-Regular, including the ex-officer. Some insurance companies have agreed to consider specially suitable candidates and there has been a sympathetic response from the Building Societies Association and the Corporation of Insurance Brokers, who have commended ex-Regulars to their members.

It is the aim to approach all the main forms of employment, in order to be able to show that none of them is barred to the Regular who has the necessary qualities or potentialities for it. As new opportunities become available and arrangements are made, they are brought to the attention of Employment Exchanges, the National Association for the Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen and, by means of the Services Resettlement Bulletin, to the Resettlement Authorities in the Services.

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 61

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell by 97,000 (37,000 males and 60,000 females) during December, the number at the end of the month being 22,145,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 7,000, manufacturing industries, a decrease of 29,000, and other industries and services a decrease of 61,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who had not taken up employment, is estimated to have decreased by 64,000 from 23,289,000 to 23,225,000 (the figures for November and earlier dates have been revised—

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 301,816 to 333,571 between 11th December, 1950, and 15th January, 1951. There was a rise of 24,976 in the case of males and 6,779 in the case of females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 115 at the end of January, as compared with 114 at

the end of December, 1950. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the month resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £564,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,849,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in coal mining, the cotton industry, road passenger transport services, the iron and steel industry, the wool textile industry in Yorkshire, and laundries.

At 16th January the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 117, compared with 116 at 12th December, 1950, and with 113 at 17th January, 1950. The rise in the index during the month under review was due to increased prices for many articles, including vegetables, rabbits, fish, fruit, clothing and household textiles, shoe repairs and laundry charges.

The number of workers involved during January in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was about 24,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at was about 24,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 84,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 129, and, in addition, 4 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of aircraft workers at Belfast.

DEFENCE PROGRAMME

In a statement made in the House of Commons on 29th January the Prime Minister gave a broad indication of the scale of the new defence programme adopted by the Government, The text of the statement has been published as a Command Paper,* a summary of which is given below.

Man-Power

Man-Power

The Prime Minister stated that, as a result of earlier measures, the numbers in the Armed Forces had been substantially increased, and would reach 800,000 by 1st April, 1951, as compared with the figure of 682,000 given in the last White Paper on Defence. The country was, however, without the reserves of officers and men with up-to-date training who would be required to fill out the existing formations in an emergency. There had not yet been time to build up these reserves, in accordance with the Government's long-term plan, from National Service men who had finished their service with the Colours. The Government now proposed to fill the gap with the Colours. The Government now proposed to fill the gap by calling on a number of selected reservists who had the up-to-date training required, and by giving them a period of refresher training, so that, if an emergency arose requiring general mobilisation, they would be ready to take their place in the units in which they would

Accordingly, the Government had decided to call up in the summer of 1951, for 15 days' training with the Army, up to 235,000 reservists, officers and men, the great majority being Class Z reservists who had been called up for service before the end of

* Defence Programme. Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Monday, 29th January, 1951. Cmd. 8146. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5d. post free).

1948. Of these, some 80,000 would do their training in the Territorial units and formations with which they would actually serve if war broke out. Similarly, 40,000 reservists would be called up for training in the Anti-Aircraft Command, and about 115,000 for training with Active Army formations in the United Kingdom and with various technical, administrative and fighting units which would be required in war to support the Forces overseas and at home. In addition, the Royal Air Force would recall for 15 days' training about 10,000 officers and men who would be required to man the Control and Reporting Organisation in emergency; these men would be drawn from the Class G reservists, the equivalent of Army Class Z.

As the Class Z and G reservists affected by the Government's proposals would be specially selected trained men, required to serve exceptionally in peace-time, they would receive the normal regular rates of pay and allowances, together with a bounty of £4. By arrangement with the Ministry of Labour and National Service, no Class Z or G reservists would be recalled who would be reserved Class Z or G reservists would be recalled who would be reserved for industry in the event of a general mobilisation. The men to be called up would be notified as early as possible and would be given the maximum notice of the dates on which they were to join their units. Cases of hardship would receive sympathetic hearing. The legislation which would shortly be introduced to give effect to the Government's proposals would confer on these men the same protection against loss of employment or holidays on account of their training which was enjoyed by National Service men summoned for training during their part-time service.

The Prime Minister added that a selective call-up was planned, the purpose being to select those officers and men whose qualifications and experience in their rank, trade or arm of the Service

fitted them to fill the existing gaps in the formations and units as

fitted them to fill the existing gaps in the formations and units as they now stood. The selection would therefore necessarily involve some element of discrimination between man and man, since the basis of selection would have to be the actual requirements of the Services. The officers and men selected would be, in fact, those who, by virtue of their qualities and experience, could best fulfil the country's need at the time.

Some members of the Regular Reserve and Auxiliary Forces would also be called on to make their contribution. The Royal Navy would call up about 6,000 men from the Royal Fleet Reserve for about 18 months' service with the Regular Forces. It would also need, for 18 months, about 600 officers from the emergency list of the Royal Navy, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve or the Royal Naval Volunteer Special Reserve. It was hoped that a good proportion of the reservists would be obtained by a call for volunteers. The officers and men of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, about 2,300 in number, would be called up for three months' volunteers. The officers and men of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, about 2,300 in number, would be called up for three months' continuous training. The Royal Air Force would also recall for three months' refresher training about 1,000 aircrew reservists of the Regular and Volunteer Reserves. In addition, about 200 regular and volunteer reservists might be recalled for flying instruction duties for periods up to 18 months, it was bound that tion duties for periods up to 18 months; it was hoped that a good proportion of these would be volunteers.

For the time being, it would be necessary to continue the practice, adopted at the beginning of the fighting in Korea, of retaining Regulars beyond the normal expiry of their Colour service; but this additional period of service would not exceed 18 months in the Royal Navy, between 12 and 18 months in the Army, and 12 months in the Royal Air Force. The Regular reservists already called up by the Navy and Army for the Korean emergency would be released after they had completed a similar period of service.

The Prime Minister said that there was urgent need of an The Prime Minister said that there was urgent need of an increased production programme concentrated mainly on increasing the fighting strength of the Forces, which, for the last five years, had been living largely on their stocks of equipment. It was intended to carry out this production programme to the limit of the resources under the control of the Government. The completion of the programme, in full and in time, was dependent upon an adequate supply of materials and components and, in particular, on the early provision of machine tools, many of which could only be obtained from abroad.

If the Government's plan were fully achieved, expenditure on

only be obtained from abroad.

If the Government's plan were fully achieved, expenditure on production for the Services in 1951–52 would be more than double the rate for the current year, and by 1953–54 it should be more than four times as great. The Prime Minister indicated briefly the scope of the production programme, which covered compat vehicles and of the production programme, which covered combat vehicles and aircraft, weapons, measures to counter the submarine and mining menace, and stores, clothing and equipment for the Services. It was also intended to accelerate as far as possible the measures already in hand for accumulating stocks of food and raw materials.

Civil Defence

As the emphasis of the Government's policy was upon the strengthening of the active defences, and as there were limits to the resources which could be applied to defence purposes in time of peace, no general acceleration of Civil Defence was proposed. The Government would, however, press on with Civil Defence planning and would accelerate those Civil Defence measures which directly supported the efficiency of the Armed Forces, in particular, communications, the control network and the warning system. In addition, a start would be made in building up stocks of some of the essential equipment required by the Civil Defence services.

Over the whole field of military and civil preparations for defence, apart from the building up of stocks, it was estimated that expenditure in the financial year 1951-52 would be in the neighbourhood of £1,300 million. During the three following years expenditure on production would be on a rising curve. If the programme were fully achieved, the total defence budget over these three years, covering all the military and civil preparations but excluding were fully achieved, the total defence budget over these three years, covering all the military and civil preparations but excluding stockpiling, might be as much as £4,700 million. The Prime Minister pointed out, however, that limitations on production might make it impossible to spend that sum within the period in question. Administration.

The acceleration of defence preparations would involve an increased call on the already strained resources of experienced staff, administrative, technical and other. The requirement could not be met without a diversion of effort from peace-time activities, and Ministers would have to consider to what extent they could

discontinue or retard the peace-time activities of their Departments to free staff for defence work. It might be necessary for local authorities to make a similar diversion of effort to defence planning.

Economic Implications

The statement concluded with an indication of the effect of the Government's programme on the national economy. The programme would impose upon it a heavy and growing burden at a time when a further large increase in exports was needed to meet the rapidly rising bill for imports. The Government were determined that the country should carry as much of the load as possible at the present time, without running into debt abroad or reducing investment upon which industrial efficiency depended. The task would be of great difficulty as the engineering and metal-using industries, which would have to carry most of the increased defence orders, were those on which reliance was placed for the largest contribution to exports and industrial equipment. The measures which it would now be necessary to take would therefore be far-reaching and would affect every citizen and almost every industry. There would have to be financial measures to check civilian demand, and, in addition, a series of more direct economic measures. The statement concluded with an indication of the effect of the

Sections of the engineering industry, especially those producing aircraft, vehicles, radio and radar equipment and machine tools, would have to be turned over progressively to defence production. Some new factories would have to be built, but for the most part some new factories would have to be built, but for the most part it would be necessary to rely on existing capacity. Much of the new work under the programme would have to replace work that was already going on. This would inevitably reduce the exports of the industries concerned, particularly at a time of scarcity of labour and materials. It would accordingly be necessary to call upon the rest of industry in two ways. In the first place, when the main contracts had been placed, those sections of the engineering industry new cascadia. industry now engaged in producing goods for current consumption would have to take some of the strain of producing components, etc., under sub-contracts. Secondly, these and other industries, such as the textile industry, would have to expand their exports

In this way the Government would aim at maintaining a balance in this way the Government would aim at maintaining a balance in the overseas accounts, at the expense primarily of home consumption, although some reduction in the supply of plant and machinery would be inevitable. There would also have to be some reduction in the civil building programme, although every effort would be made to avoid large and widespread interference with it. The Prime Minister added that to achieve these ends it would be recessary to resimpose many of the control used during the reserved. necessary to re-impose many of the controls used during the war. Allocations of some raw materials had already been introduced, and others would probably be necessary to ensure that defence needs were met. Some less essential production, especially for the home market, would have to be reduced or stopped, by limitation of supply orders and the prohibition of certain end-uses. Factory and storage space would be requisitioned where necessary. If, as the programme developed, it appeared that exceptional measures were necessary to ensure the availability of labour, the Government would not hesitate to take them.

would not hesitate to take them.

The fulfilment of defence orders would have to be regarded as of special importance and carried through with all possible urgency. Some firms, for their own protection, would have to be given directions about the volume of defence orders which they must accept and the timing of these in relation to other orders. In cases where there was a doubt whether defence orders should have nce over other obviously important orders, such as equipment for a generating plant or an export of special importance, the necessary guidance should be obtained from the Supply Department. It would thus be ensured that the defence programme was carried through without introducing the idea of an "over-riding priority" for defence, which, as the experience of the last war showed, created

for defence, which, as the experience of the last war showed, created more problems than it solved.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the programme would have far-reaching effects on the pattern of industry. To carry it through effectively and smoothly, the Government would need, and looked for, the fullest support and co-operation from managements and workers. Both sides of industry would be taken fully into consultation at every stage of the programme. In preparing the programme, the Government had weighed very carefully its probable effect on the social and economic standards of life in the probable effect on the social and economic standards of life in this country, and it could not be denied that the standard of living would be affected and that it would be necessary for all to make some sacrifices in the face of rising prices and shortages of consumer goods. If, however, the heavy burden were carried in the way suggested, the recovery which had been made in the last few years would not be destroyed, and the future strength of the national economy would not be imperilled.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The National Joint Advisory Council, representing the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress together with the nationalised industries, held a quarterly meeting on 31st January, 1951, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and National Service. Notes on some of the subjects considered are given below.

Man-power for the Defence Programme

Man-power for the Defence Programme

The Council again considered the man-power aspects of the rearmament programme, on which it had held a preliminary exchange of views at its meeting in October, 1950.

It was recognised that a large part of the additional man-power to be employed on work for the defence programme might be obtained by the switch within a factory of its existing labour force from civilian to defence production. On the other hand, the actual numbers to be employed in some undertakings would have to be raised. This increase could be effected to some extent by drawing

on the man-power rendered redundant in other employments as a result of the controls which must necessarily be imposed on certain raw materials of which supplies were scarce. There would, nevertheless, be need for substantial numbers of additional workers and for the most efficient use of existing labour, if the competing demands of defence, exports and domestic consumption were to be

The Council agreed that the following action might be recommended with a view to enabling employers and trade unions to assist in achieving the necessary production:—

1. The Council should, in the interests of both sides, draw the attention of its constituent members to the desirability of advance notification of redundancy and also of advance registration of workers likely to become redundant, so as to reduce to a minimum any periods of unemployment between jobs and enable the Employment Exchanges to place the workers concerned so far as possible in important work which would make full use of their skill. The Council would distribute to these constituent members copies of a letter which it was suggested the Minister should address to the British Employers' Confederation and the Trades Union Congress

Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 1951

2. Schemes of training, upgrading and dilution should be developed by different industries, supplemented in suitable cases by training on the lines which proved successful in the last war in Government Training Centres, in order to overcome the scarcity of killed workers.

3. There should be an extension of the arrangements already existing in certain industries to facilitate, by adjusting the hours of work, the employment of women with domestic responsibilities (but not women with very young children) in view of the fact that more women workers will be needed as the programme develops.

4. Women should be employed to a greater extent on appropriate semi-skilled processes, and training should be provided for them both within industry itself and in Government Training Centres.

5. Each industry should be asked to consider through its appropriate machinery whether the extension of hours of work by the ntroduction of systematic overtime where suitable would be of assistance in increasing production.

6. The Council should use its influence with both sides of industry in emphasising the importance of avoiding unfair competition in the recruitment of labour.

7. The Council should recommend industries to consider what leasures were desirable in order to secure the most efficient use of present labour forces.

The Council received a report, following the Prime Minister's announcement on 29th January*, about the recall of certain reservists (mostly from Army Class Z or the corresponding Royal Air Force Class G) for 15 days' training.

Although the calling up of these reservists is bound to involve some disturbance both to the reservists themselves and to industry, it is notified by that the total loss of man power to industry.

it is pointed out that the total loss of man-power to industry, measured in terms of man-weeks, will not be very great. Further, the fortnightly training periods will be spread over at least six months, and the long notice which will be given to the men con-

cerned will allow time for any adjustments needed to reduce the inconvenience to industry and individuals.

Steps will, however, be taken to reduce the disturbance to a minimum. The Service Departments will do their best to meet any serious difficulties which an employer might encounter owing to the simultaneous absence of a number of workers on Service training, and to protect the civilian rights of the reservist himself.

Discussion turned on the question how employers would know which of their workers would be withdrawn for training and which which of their workers would be withdrawn for training and which would be called up immediately, in the event of an emergency embodiment of the Reserves. The answer to this was that notice would be given to reservists of their coming recall for training in ample time for employers to make any arrangements required, and that those recalled for training would not necessarily be those who would be called up on embodiment.

The Council was informed that both sides of the Council would be called up to the council wo

ed as soon as possible as to the classes of Z reservists to be reserved for industry.

Man-power Statistics

The Council agreed that the Ministry of Labour and National Service should resume the collection from employers in the manufacturing industries of regular information about employment on nunitions and equipment for the Forces.

During most of the last war and until early in 1947 employers

During most of the last war and until early in 1947 employers were asked to state each month on their man-power returns what proportion of their total labour force was engaged on orders placed by the Supply Departments. In view of the new situation created by the present rearmament programme, it was decided that employers should be asked once every quarter to state on their current monthly man-power return the percentage of their total labour force employed on defence contract work. Information so obtained would enable a watch to be kept on the progress in the redeployment of labour for war production and on the impact of the redeployment of labour for war production and on the impact of the rearmament programme on the national economy as a whole, while at the same time assisting the Ministry in devising means of overcoming any particular labour shortages that might arise.

Employment of Older Workers

Employment of Older Workers

The Council was consulted by the Minister on a number of questions relating to the employment of workers over the pensionable ages (men, 65; women, 60), not merely because of its bearing on labour supply for the defence and export programmes, but also because of the increasing span of life and the rising standards of health and fitness of older people.

In a Memorandum on the subject it was pointed out that the expectation of life of a man of 65 at present is 12½ years while that of a woman of 60 is no less than 18 years; and the tendency of these figures is to rise. In view of the corresponding prolongation of the capacity for work, it is necessary to revise traditional attitudes towards old age and retirement. Moreover, the proportion of older people in the population tends to increase. In 1911 the persons over the pensionable ages mentioned above represented 67 per thousand of the population; in 1947 the figure was 131 per thousand; and it is estimated that by 1977 it will be 192.

The Council considered that this question needed serious attention, particularly in view of the man-power needs of the defence programme. It was agreed that a number of special measures which might be taken should be further considered at a meeting of the Joint Consultative Committee.

of the Joint Consultative Committee.

* See pages 49 and 50 of this GAZETTE.



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NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED AT 11th DECEMBER, 1950: ANALYSIS FOR REGIONS AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS

Duration of Unemployment and Ages of Unemployed

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 8) figures were given analysing the number of insured persons registered as wholly unemployed in Great Britain at 11th December, 1950, according to age and the duration of the last spell of registered unemployment. A corresponding analysis is given in the Table below, in summary form, for each Region and Development Area. Similar analyses for December, 1949, and June, 1950, were published in the issues of the GAZETTE for February and August, 1950 (pages 45 and 259), respectively.

The Table shows considerable differences between various parts of the country in the age-distribution of the unemployed. In Wales nearly 68 per cent. of the total number of unemployed men were over 40 years of age, and in the South Wales Development Area the proportion was more than 70 per cent. In Scotland, on the other hand, the corresponding figure was 53 per cent., while the proportion in the 21–40 age-group was 38 per cent., compared with 27 per cent. in Wales. The over-40 percentages in the other Regions were between the figures of 53 and 70 per cent. for Scotland and Wales. Among women the age-group 21–40 accounted for a higher percentage of the total than the over-40 age-group in all Regions except the London and South-Eastern Region, the averages for the country as a whole being 45·7 per cent. in the former age-group and 38·5 per cent. in the latter.

Continuous unemployment of more than six months' duration is experienced by relatively few men under 40 years of age. In eight Regions, over 80 per cent. of the men who at 11th December had been unemployed for more than six months were over 40 years of age, and in two other Regions the proportion was above 75 per cent. In Scotland, however, the proportion was considerably lower—72 per cent.—and the incidence of prolonged unemployment among younger men was correspondingly higher.

Prolonged unemployment was heavily concentrated in the Development Areas. The total number of men who had been unemployed for more than six months was 51,138, of whom 37,122 were in the North-Western and Northern Regions, and Scotland and Wales, and within those Regions 29,535 were in the Development Areas.

In all Regions and Development Areas the men whose unemployment had been of short duration were, in the main, much younger than those whose unemployment had lasted longer. In Scotland (where the average age of unemployed men was lowest) 41 per cent. of the men who had been unemployed for eight weeks or less were over 40 years of age, while the corresponding proportions for the "8–26 weeks" and "over 26 weeks" categories were 53 per cent. and 72 per cent. respectively. There was a similar gradation in all the other Regions and Areas.

Among women there was practically no long-term unemployment in the South, the Midlands and the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire. Of the 9,418 women who had been unemployed for more than six months, 7,154 were in the North-Western and Northern Regions, and Scotland and Wales, and within those Regions 5,960 were in the Development Areas.

Turnover Among the Unemployed

Comparison of the numbers who, in December, 1950, had been unemployed for more than six months with the *total* numbers unemployed in June, 1950, shows the extent to which unemployed persons found work (or ceased to register) during the half-year. The following Table shows the total numbers of males and females wholly unemployed in June, 1950, in each Region and Development Area, and the percentages who had found work, or ceased to register, by December, 1950:—

Region or Area	unemp	nber wholly loyed at ine, 1950	Percentage who had found work (or ceased to register) b 11th December, 195				
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western North-Western Soutland Wales	33,237 6,447 6,472 8,782 6,605 5,174 10,832 30,076 22,466 40,509 21,813	13,393 2,547 4,076 3,858 2,424 1,555 3,600 12,554 8,519 14,667 9,290	85·6 82·9 79·2 74·5 86·6 81·4 75·2 75·8 67·0 66·7 59·1	95·5 94·2 88·9 89·1 94·1 95·4 87·9 89·2 83·1 82·4 80·9			
Great Britain	192,413	76,483	73.4	87.7			
Development Areas North-Eastern South Wales and Monmouthshire West Cumberland South Lancashire Merseyside Werxham Scottish	20,295 17,428 839 2,095 16,282 566 27,405	7,886 7,681 243 988 6,402 402 10,320	66·10 56·9 65·4 61·0 76·4 50·7 63·8	82·9 80·9 79·8 86·2 87·4 79·4 80·0			
Total, Development Areas	84,910	33,922	65.2	82.4			

The Table shows that, in the country as a whole, nearly three out of every four men who were unemployed in June, 1950, had found work by December, 1950. The proportions who found work in the second half of the year varied between the maximum of 87 per cent. in the Midland Region and the minimum of 59 per cent. in Wales. The low percentage in Wales is a reflection of the fact that, to a greater extent than in any other part of the country, the unemployed include elderly men who have been out of work for a considerable period. The proportions who found work in the Development Areas were between 51 and 76 per cent., with an average of 65 per cent. Merseyside had again the highest percentage (which was, in fact, well above the average for the whole country), while the lowest percentages were in the Welsh Development Areas.

The percentages for females were considerably higher than those for males, but this is partly due to the fact that some women discontinue registering when they cease to be entitled to unemployment benefit. The geographical comparisons are similar to those for males, the southern half of England having a higher rate of turnover than other parts of the country. In Wales, the proportion of women who found work in the half-year was 81 per cent., as compared with the average of 88 per cent. for the whole country.

Numbers Unemployed at 11th December, 1950: Analysis for Regions and Development Areas

	A THE		4749	M	ales				910 9			Fen	nales				
Area and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	00/10	Nu	mber	93035T	160 6	Per Cent.				Number				Per Cent.			
	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	
ner to Aint with . 2020	q.946	of elle					- 190°	Great	Britain		Parties.		OTO SOSTA COCOLO PE		ACTUAL PROPERTY.	tares on	
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	10,114 2,467 810	44,527 13,542 9,777	48,220 27,665 40,551	102,861 43,674 51,138	9·8 5·7 1·6	43·3 31·0 19·1	46·9 63·3 79·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	11,311 2,838 470	28,265 10,604 3,403	19,649 10,473 5,545	59,225 23,915 9,418	19·1 11·9 5·0	47·7 44·3 36·1	33·2 43·8 58·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	
Total	13,391	67,846	116,436	197,673	6.8	34.3	58.9	100.0	14,619	42,272	35,667	92,558	15.8	45.7	38.5	100 · 0	
	17.00		1	Charles of				Reg	ions				20	1	Potenti	- Pali (1)	
London and South-Eastern 8 or less	1,813 242 49	9,256 2,263 753	11,280 5,171 3,985	22,349 7,676 4,787	8·1 3·1 1·0	41·4 29·5 15·7	50·5 67·4 83·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	2,098 256 28	5,713 1,034 135	4,944 1,655 436	12,755 2,945 599	16·5 8·7 4·7	44·8 35·1 22·5	38·7 56·2 72·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	
Total	2,104	12,272	20,436	34,812	6.0	35.3	58.7	100.0	2,382	6,882	7,035	16,299	14.6	42.2	43.2	100 - 0	
Eastern 8 or less	560 64 18	2,145 460 150	2,993 1,401 935	5,698 1,925 1,103	9·8 3·3 1·6	37·7 23·9 13·6	52·5 72·8 84·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	712 88 7	1,690 273 37	1,502 319 98	3,904 680 142	18·2 12·9 4·9	43·3 40·2 26·1	38·5 46·9 69·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	
Total	642	2,755	5,329	8,726	7.4	31.5	61 · 1	100.0	807	2,000	1,919	4,726	17.1	42-3	40.6	100 - 0	

Numbers Unemployed at 11th December, 1950: Analysis for Regions and Development Areas—continued

STANDARD LANGE	mi kan	Males								Females							
Area and Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	Teleplan	Nur	nber	Harris Ch	53	Per	Cent.	no tack	Number Per Cent.								
Onemployment in Weeks	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	Under 21	21 and under 41	41 and over	Total	
Southern 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	450 81	2,374	3,170 1,345	5,994	7.5	39.6	52.9	100·0 100·0	790 273	1,540	1,086	3,416 1,742	23 · 1 15 · 7	45·1 42·6	31·8 41·7	100.0	
Over 26	544	3,011	1,149	9,219	5.9	13·8 32·7	85.2	100.0	1,095	2,439	2,076	5,610	7.1	43.5	58·2 37·0	100.0	
8 or less	482 86	2,078 633	2,987 1,903	5,547 2,622 2,238	8·7 3·3	37·5 24·1	53·8 72·6	100·0 100·0	700 215	1,647 660	1,184 788	3,531 1,663	19·8 12·9	46·7 39·7	33·5 47·4	100·0 100·0	
Over 26	582	2,953	6,872	2,238	5.6	28 · 4	88.6	100.0	9 924	2,443	2,248	5,615	16.5	32.3	65.6	100.0	
Midland 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	287 14	1,916 204 97	1,631 595	3,834 813	7.5	50·0 25·1	42·5 73·2 88·2	100·0 100·0	327 41	921 147	674 248	1,922 436	17.0	47.9	35·1 56·9	100·0 100·0	
Over 26 Total	309	2,217	3,009	5,535	5.6	40.1	54.3	100.0	370	1,094	1,038	2,502	14.8	43.7	80.5	100.0	
North-Midland 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	333 61 8	1,056 205 117	1,414 791 838	2,803 1,057 963	11·9 5·8 0·8	37·7 19·4 12·2	50·4 74·8 87·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	542 73 4	1,474 159 22	1,218 210 45	3,234 442 71	16·7 16·5 5·6	45·6 36·0 31·0	37·7 47·5 63·4	100·0 100·0 100·0	
Total	402	1,378	3,043	4,823	8.3	28.6	63 · 1	100.0	619	1,655	1,473	3,747	16.5	44.2	39·3	100 · 0	
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	537 81 21	2,481 696 420	2,744 1,721 2,248	5,762 2,498 2,689	9·3 3·2 0·8	43·1 27·9 15·6	47·6 68·9 83·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	506 84 8	1,396 347 122	923 513 305	2, 825 944 435	17·9 8·9 1·8	49·4 36·8 28·1	32·7 54·3 70·1	100·0 100·0 100·0	
Total	639	3,597	6,713	10,949	5.8	32.9	61.3	100.0	598	1,865	1,741	4,204	14.2	44.4	41 · 4	100.0	
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	1,510 321 104	6,348 1,535 1,397	6,597 3,480 5,788	14,455 5,336 7,289	10·5 6·0 1·4	43·9 28·8 19·2	45·6 65·2 79·4	100·0 100·0 100·0	1,221 257 27	4,293 1,750 431	3,054 1,929 902	8,568 3,936 1,360	14·3 6·5 2·0	50·1 44·5 31·7	35·6 49·0 66·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	
Total	1,935	9,280	15,865	27,080	7.1	34.3	58.6	100.0	1,505	6,474	5,885	13,864	10.9	46.7	42.4	100.0	
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	1,012 348 143	4,983 1,871 1,595	4,166 2,893 5,679	10,161 5,112 7,417	10·0 6·8 1·9	49·0 36·6 21·5	41·0 56·6 76·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	1,191 384 89	2,647 1,459 557	1,264 1,104 791	5,102 2,947 1,437	23·3 13·0 6·2	51·9 49·5 38·8	24·8 37·5 55·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	
Total Scotland 8 or less	2,403	9,142	7,879	19,424	12.3	37·3 47·1	40.6	100.0	1,664	4,663	2,647	9,486	21.1	50.3	28.6	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26	838 326 3,567	3,782 3,506 16,430	5,243 9,655 22,777	9,863 13,487 42,774	8·5 2·4 8·3	38·3 26·0 38·4	53·2 71·6 53·3	100.0	570 151 2,675	2,508 1,067 8,235	1,968 1,368 5,983	5,046 2,586 16,893	11.3	49.7 41.3	39·0 52·9 35·4	100.0	
Wales 8 or less	727	2,748	3,359	6,834	10.6	40.2	49.2	100.0	1,270	2,284	1,153	4,707	27.0	48.5	24.5	100.0	
Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	331 106 1,164	1,442 1,314 5,504	3,122 7,509 13,990	4,895 8,929 20,658	6·7 1·2 5·6	29·5 14·7 26·7	63·8 84·1 67·7	100.0	597 113 1,980	1,525 713 4,522	1,012 945 3,110	3,134 1,771 9,612	19.0 6.4 20.6	48·7 40·3 47·0	32·3 53·3	100.0	
all to memoral to the action of the comment of the		O(\$1)355		Shake-	escho!	Damp.A	Dev	elopmen	t Areas	COST. 6		Top Paring	12 12010	er land		Site and a	
All Development Areas 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	3,724 1,342	15,065 6,115	12,441 9,153	31,230 16,610	11.9	48·2 36·8	39.9	100.0	3,340 1,079	8,667 5,256	4,348 4,117	16,355 10,452	20.4	53·0 50·3	26.6	100·0 100·0	
Over 26 Total	5,604	6,560	22,437	29,535	7.2	35.9	76·0 56·9	100.0	4,722	5,256 2,344 16,267	3,313	5,960 32,767	5.1	39.3	35.9	100.0	
North-Eastern 8 or less	850 289	4,341 1,645	3,437 2,318 5,214	8,628 4,252	9.9	50·3 38·7	39·8 54·5	100·0 100·0	972 304	2,243 1,291	998 948	4,213 2,543 1,352	23·1 12·0	53·2 50·7	23·7 37·3	100·0 100·0	
Over 26	1,272	7,510	5,214	6,871	6.5	38.0	75·9 55·5	100.0	1,359	4,075	728 2,674	1,352 8,108	16.8	50.2	33.0	100.0	
South Wales and Mon- mouthshire 8 or less	412 176	1,748 886	2,186 2,047 6,357	4,346 3,109	9·5 5·7	40·2 28·5	50·3 65·8	100·0 100·0	825 327	1,724 1,089	803 647	3,352	24·6 15·8	51·4 52·8	24·0 31·4	100·0 100·0	
Over 26	73	1,078	6,357	7,508	0.9	24.8	70.8	100.0	1,234	3,422	776	2,063 1,467 6,882	17.9	41.5	52.9	100.0	
West Cumberland 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26	42 26	113 52 37	124 126	279 204	15·1 12·7	40.5	44·4 61·8	100·0 100·0	24 15	60 32	28 35	112 82	21·4 18·3	53.6	25·0 42·7	100·0 100·0	
Over 26	77	202	494	773	3.1	12·8 26·1	63.9	100.0	43	100	100	243	8·2 17·8	16.3	75.5	100.0	
South Lancashire 8 or less	51 8 2	252 70	243 185 •700	546 263 818	9·3 3·0 0·2	46·2 26·6 14·2	44·5 70·4 85·6	100·0 100·0	93 16	278 159	154 158 94	525 333	17·7 4·8 2·9	53·0 47·7 28·0	29·3 47·5 69·1	100·0 100·0 100·0	
. Total	61	438	1,128	1,627	3.8	26.9	69.3	100.0	113	475	406	994	11.4	47.8	40.8	100.0	
Merseyside 8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	923 242 77	3,315 876 980	2,602 1,338 2,791	6,840 2,456 3,848	13:5 9:8 2:0	48·5 35·7 25·5	38·0 54·5 72·5	100·0 100·0 100·0	443 119 11	1,590 953 258	845 973 537	2,878 2,045 806	15·4 5·8 1·4	55·2 46·6 32·0	29·4 47·6 66·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	
Total	1,242	5,171	6,731	13,144	9.5	39.3	51.2	100.0	573	2,801	2,355	5,729	10.0	48.9	41 · 1	100.0	
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	14 8 —	59 32 27	86 95 252	159 135 279	8·8 5·9	37·1 23·7 9·7	54·1 70·4 90·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	38 11 5	67 56 24	39 70 54	144 137 83	26·4 8·0 6·0	46·5 40·9 28·9	27·1 51·1 65·1	100·0 100·0 100·0	
Total	22	118	433	573	3.8	20.6	75.6	100.0	54	147	163	364	14.9	40.4	44.8	100.0	
8 or less Over 8 and up to 26 Over 26	1,432 593 244	5,237 2,554 2,798	3,763 3,044 6,879	10,432 6,191 9,921	13·7 9·6 2·4	50·2 41·3 28·2	36·1 49·1 69·4	100·0 100·0 100·0	945 287 114	2,705 1,676 866	1,481 1,286 1,087	5,131 3,249 2,067	18·4 8·8 5·5	52·7 51·6 41·9	28·9 39·6 52·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	
Total	2,269	10,589	13,686	26,544	8.5	39.9	51.6	100.0	1,346	5,247	3,854	10,447	12.9	50.2	36.9	100.0	

THE EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND PERSONS

On 1st June, 1948, the Minister of Labour and National Service announced that he had appointed a Working Party, under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. Taylor, C.B., Under Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, to investigate the facilities existing for the employment of blind persons in industry and in public and other services, and to make recommendations for their development (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1948, page 195). The Report of the Working Party, which was submitted to the Minister last October, has recently been published*. The Report states that from the outset it became clear to the Working Party that their investigations must cover a wide field; they therefore included within the scope of their inquiry whatever factors appeared

to have contributed to the existing employment situation or to be likely to affect the employment of blind persons in the future.

Under the Blind Persons Acts, 1920 and 1938, a blind person is defined as "a person so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential". This definition has been retained in the National Assistance Act, 1948. It is, however, important, the Person tetrees to hear in sind that only a small preparation of in the National Assistance Act, 1948. It is, however, important, the Report states, to bear in mind that only a small proportion of the blind have no sight at all, and that, as they are in fact very much like sighted persons, it is a mistake to think of the blind as a special class or as all alike. Although blind persons have been employed in special workshops and in various professional, commercial and other occupations for many years, it was not until 1940 that any substantial progress was made in placing blind people in employment in open industry. As a result of careful research and training it was found possible during the war and afterwards to employ blind workers on jobs for which sight had previously been thought essential.

At 31st March 1949 the total number of registered blind persons

previously been thought essential.

At 31st March, 1949, the total number of registered blind persons in England and Wales was 78,579 (36,464 males and 42,115 females) and in Scotland 8,596 (4,392 males and 4,204 females). These figures represented 0·17 per cent. of the total population both in England and Wales and in Scotland, but the percentage varied in different age groups. Of the total number of registered blind persons in Great Britain, approximately 36,400 (19,700 men and 16,700 women) were within the normal working age-range of 16 to 65. About 25,000 of these were unemployed, including 22,000 who were classified as unemployable. In order to obtain additional information about these unemployed persons, the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other competent authorities, at the request of the Working Party, made a new and independent Labour and National Service and other competent authorities, at the request of the Working Party, made a new and independent scrutiny of the registration particulars of about 23,800 unemployed blind persons, with the result that over 3,000 were found to be employable under certain circumstances, i.e., provided work was available in the area, or escort or accommodation was provided or the persons were rehabilitated and/or trained. The Working Party conclude that the total number of blind persons who are already in employment or in training for employment or who are capable of

employment is of the order of 14,000.

The Report states that rehabilitation, or the instruction of the adult blind person in how to adjust himself to blindness, is the

* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Report of the Working Party on the imployment of Blind Persons. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 11d.



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essential preliminary to any vocational training, and that this may be obtained at home or with others at a training centre or residential establishment. The only residential establishment in England and Wales, set up specifically for the rehabilitation of civilian blind Wales, set up specifically for the renabilitation of civilian blind persons, is the Queen Elizabeth Home of Recovery for the Blind at America Lodge, Torquay, which is run by the National Institute for the Blind. This establishment is recognised by the Minister of Labour and National Service as an establishment providing industrial rehabilitation of the type which he is empowered to give under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment). Act. The Minister takes financial responsibility for the blind attending the courses in order to fit themselves for employment, a attending the courses in order to fit themselves for employment, a training fee is paid to the National Institute for the Blind, and the trainees receive training allowances. Reference is made to the group rehabilitation for the blind which is being conducted experimentally by the London County Council. The Working Party consider that an efficient home teaching service is essential to rehabilitation. They also consider that a further centre for residential rehabilitation should be established in a geographical position more convenient for blinded persons living in the North of England, which should provide accommodation for not less than 50 to 60 blind persons at any time. 50 to 60 blind persons at any time.

In the view of the Working Party, some form of training preceded by a course of rehabilitation is usually essential before a blind person is ready to take up employment. The Minister of Labour and National Service is empowered to provide facilities for the training of disabled persons aged 16 and over who are in need of training of disabled persons aged 16 and over who are in face of training in order to render them competent to undertake employment, or work on their own account, of a kind suited to their age, ment, or work on their own account, of a kind suited to their age, ment, or work on their own account, of a kind suited to their age, experience and general qualifications. The Report describes the training facilities in various occupations which are available for civilian blind persons, and refers to the importance of maintaining the highest possible standards of training, with a view to developing good working habits and establishing self-confidence in the blind person and to satisfying the up-to-date needs of trades and

The Report notes that the placing of blind persons after training was undertaken by specialist placing services in some areas during the war. Experience has shown that such services, working in co-operation with the Disablement Resettlement Officers of the co-operation with the Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, provide the most efficient means of finding employment for the blind, and the Working Party means of finding employment for the blind, and the Working Party recommend that they should be developed or introduced in all parts of the country. The Report describes in some detail the openings for the employment of blind persons in commercial and industrial occupations, including shorthand-typing, telephony, piano tuning, factory employment; in professional and administrative occupations such as the law, the Church, teaching (including the home teaching of other blind persons), physiotherapy, and music; in business management and shopkeeping; in rural occupations; and in the public services. A brief account is given of the work of the two voluntary organisations, St. Dunstan's and the Scottish National Institution for the War Blinded, which have assumed complete responsibility for the rehabilitation. have assumed complete responsibility for the rehabilitation training, placing and after care of men and women members of the Armed Forces blinded as a result of war service, and for members of the Civil Defence Services blinded on duty.

Facilities exist in England and Wales for the education of blind children and adolescents from the age of two years to 16 (or in the case of secondary grammar schools to the age of 19 or over) and for further education, together with technical training, from the age of 16 to about 21. In Scotland all blind children remain at school until 18. With regard to the training of blind adolescents, the Working Party consider that the attainments, capacities and interests of the child should be taken into account when deciding the nature of the employment for which he should be prepared. Each child for whom industrial employment seems appropriate should have opportunity to choose between sheltered and open employment. It is considered that a basic training syllabus could be worked out which would include exercises to promote general manual skills, an introduction to the use of tools, and some instruction in the traditional handicrafts practised in sheltered workshops At a later stage the instruction should be more specifically related to the employment selected.

The Working Party consider that from the age of 16 years blind children should be brought into continually closer association with sighted children, and that training designed to foster independence in adult life should be introduced or extended. Trainees should be treated as young adults and given appropriate training allowances. The Working Party contemplate the provision of establishments. The Working Party contemplate the provision of establishments, independent of any school or other training institution, which should provide not only for general education but also for vocational guidance, basic occupational training and training in social development. It is suggested that two such centres for prevocational training should be set up in England and Wales and one in Scotland. Adolescents should not need to spend a longer time in them than was necessary to bring them to the point at which a definite choice of vocation could be made, for which it is suggested that the appropriate age should be 18, as in the present Scottish practice, rather than 20 or 21

The Working Party say that guide dogs have enabled a number of blind persons to undertake employment, but that it would be wrong to suggest that it is essential for a blind man to possess a dog before he can go out to work. Many blind persons prefer not to have a dog, and whether the possession of a guide dog is desirable largely a matter of individual temperament,

RECENT COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Cotton Industry: Training of Assistant Spinners in Mule Spinning Rooms

An agreement, operative from 15th January, has been made between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations Ltd. and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners for the training and introduction of assistant spinners in mule spinning rooms. The purpose of the agreement, which is based on schemes already functioning satisfactorily at individual mills, is to provide for the intensive training of assistant spinners and an increase in the number of these workers employed in mule spinning rooms, so that the restarting of stopped mules may be facilitated. The text is as follows:—

It is hereby agreed that the training and introduction of assistant spinners in mulerooms shall be carried out in the following

Clause 1. Training Scheme for Assistant Spinners

The parties to this agreement recommend their respective members to adopt a training scheme to enable males or females to be introduced as assistant spinners within a short period of time.

Clause 2. Age at Entry and Compulsory National Service
(a) Age at Entry. No person shall be eligible for engagement under this agreement as a trainee unless he has attained the age of

(b) Compulsory National Service. In the event of the training or introductory period being interrupted by compulsory National Service, the trainee shall be entitled to return to his employment to complete the period of training or introduction as though his employment had been continuous.

Clause 3. Wages of Trainees

Until appointed to be an assistant spinner, the trainee shall be paid 90 per cent. of the appropriate current full staff assistant spinner rate for his age and the length of mule on which he is training. Both male and female trainees shall be treated alike.

N.B.—The scheme is not applicable to those entering the industry as ancillary workers or mule assistants, but only to personnel for whom there is a definite assistant spinner vacancy is soon as they have completed the period of training.

Clause 4. Training Pair and Instructor
One or more pairs of mules may be set aside for training purposes and the spinner on the pair will receive during the training period payment at the rate of his actual average earnings during the preceding four full weeks plus an instructor's allowance of 7s. 6d,

Assistant Spinner-Training Allowance and Absentee Money
(a) During the training period, the assistant spinner shall receive

an allowance of 2s. 6d. per week.

(b) In computing the assistant spinner's absentee money, the trainees shall be ignored.

Clause 6. General Conditions Relating to Training

(a) Maximum Number of Trainees. The maximum number of trainees on a pair of mules at one time shall not exceed three.

(b) Training Period. The training shall extend over a period of thirteen weeks and so far as possible trainees shall be introduced at varying intervals in order to ensure that the spinner will have ample

opportunity to attend to new entrants.

(c) Training Programme. The training programme shall cover all the normal duties performed by a mule assistant and an assistant spinner, but every available opportunity shall be taken to instruct the training programme shall be a matter for arrangement between

the management and the instructor.

(d) Staffing on the Training Pair. The staff on a pair of mules set apart for training shall consist of at least a spinner and assistant

Introduction of the Trainee as an Assistant Spinner After the completion of the training period, the trainee shall be put on a pair of mules as an assistant spinner at the full list rate of

wages and appropriate absentee money.

The following wage payments and allowances shall be made to the spinner to whom the trainee is allotted as an Assistant Spinner:—

1st to 4th week inclusive Average full staff wage calculated by reference to the preceding four full

weeks, plus appropriate absentee money, plus 7s. 6d. per week.

5th to 16th week inclusive Normal piece work rates, plus 12s. 6d. per week, plus appropriate absentee

17th to 28th week inclusive Normal piece work rates, plus 7s. 6d. per week, plus appropriate absentee

29th to 40th week inclusive Normal piece work rates, plus 5s. per week, plus appropriate absentee

41st and subsequent weeks Normal piece work rates, plus appropriate absentee money.

Clause 8. General (a) Commencement. This agreement shall come into force on 15th January, 1951.
(b) Amendment. This agreement may be amended at any time

by mutual consent.

(c) Termination. This agreement may be terminated by either party giving in writing twelve weeks' notice to the other party.

Building Industry: Incentives Bonus Payments

In the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1947 (page 366), particulars were given of the agreed terms of settlement dated October, 1947, which authorised the introduction of incentive systems of bonus payments in the building industry in England and Wales. The basis of these systems is indicated in the addition which was made to the national working rules by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry in the following terms, with effect from the beginning of the pay week following 17th November 1947.

"Notwithstanding any restrictions (regional, local or sectional) in existence at November, 1947, any employer may, in respect of work on a particular site, job, shop or factory, initiate an incentive system of bonus payments proportionate to the results achieved in performing a definite task, allotted either to an individual worker or performing a definite task, allotted either to an individual worker or to a gang of workers or to a team comprising all the men working on that site, on the basis of giving an operative of average ability and capacity a reasonable opportunity to achieve on such work earnings 20 per cent. higher than those yielded by the normal prescribed hourly rate, provided always that the detailed conditions, to be observed in connection with such systems, shall be as recorded in the Terms of Settlement of October, 1947, between the Adherent Basics and somewhat whilehold." It was agreed at the time that the systems were to be regarded as

experimental for a period of two years. A review of the operation of the systems has now been completed, and a settlement between the parties, dated 11th January, 1951, has been reached as to the basis upon which they are to be continued and extended. The text of the settlement is given below.

INCENTIVES BONUS PAYMENTS

SETTLEMENT BETWEEN NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDING EMPLOYERS AND OPERATIVES

(a) The Employers' Federation will issue a pronouncement to all their members that they share the view, strongly urged by the Operatives' Federation, that the piecework type of labour-only sub-contracting is liable to abuses and, provided that bona fide sub-contracting (whether including materials or not) is adequately

sub-contracting (whether including materials or not) is adequately safeguarded, should be under more effective control. The essential factor in such control is that the individual labour-only sub-contractor must be prepared, if called upon, to prove his bona fides.

(b) The Operatives' Federation will at the same time record, and intimate to all concerned, that their objection to labour-only sub-contracting, customary in the building industry, in which bona fide

firms are the sub-contractors.

(c) In the light of the pronouncements indicated in (a) and (b) (c) In the light of the pronouncements indicated in (a) and (b) above, both Federations agree that cases of doubt or difference, as to the genuine character of the sub-contract or the bona fide status of the sub-contractor, shall be brought before Local Joint Committees (or, where no Local Joint Committee exists, before the Regional Joint Conciliation Panel) which shall have the primary duty of assessing the merits of each case and dealing with it accordingly. Thereafter any reference arising would be for the ordinary Conciliation machinery.

General Principles concerning Incentives

Having reviewed the Incentives position, the parties have jointly

Having reviewed the incentives position, the parties have jointly reached the following conclusions:

(1) Experience of operating the 1947 Settlement has shown that well-organised schemes of Incentive Payments have resulted in increased production as well as higher earnings.

(2) Therefore, provided that the best practice is more generally followed, the Federations on both sides are in favour of extending, followed, the reservements related to the set of the

where practicable, the system of bonus payments related to output. Subject to the modifications and additions contained in the present document they confirm and renew the principles set out in the 1947 Settlement (which, as so modified, will be reprinted as part

this Settlement).

(3) While continuing, and endeavouring to extend the operation of, the main principles of the provisions in the 1947 Settlement, it is recognised (a) that the Incentives system is still experimental in this Industry and the process of improving and adapting it must be carried out in stages; (b) that, at the present stage, it is undesirable to attempt to lay down a precise and detailed scheme on a National basis (and for the time being is probably impracticable

national basis (and for the time being is probably impracticable on a Regional or even a Local basis).

(4) At the present stage the main task must therefore be to provide more effective machinery for ensuring (i) that the agreed principles are well understood by building firms and their operatives, (ii) that bonusing arrangements are on a satisfactory basis (yielding higher earnings for higher output), and (iii) that such satisfactory schemes of bonusing become general practice. It is recognised that both sides have a joint interest in achieving these objects.

New Machinery-Regional Joint Advisory Panels on Incentives

(5) In furtherance of the principles stated in (1) to (4) above, it is agreed that, although the decision to operate a Bonus scheme

* Under this system a sub-contractor undertakes the supply of labour in a

will remain the responsibility of the individual employer and although the arrangements in furtherance of a scheme will remain as between the employer and his operatives on the site, the Federations will set up in each Region special Joint Advisory Panels on Incentives Payments (hereinafter referred to as "Incentives Payments Panels") from which guidance can be sought in the following circumstances :-

(a) Where the operatives on a site are aggrieved by the bonusing scheme operated there, they may request the District Organiser of their Trade Union to discuss the position with the employer. If no settlement follows from such discussion then either the District Organiser or the employer may report the disputed issues to the appropriate Incentives Payments Panel for that Region, which will examine the facts and give guidance thereon to those concerned. (Those presenting the facts to the Panel must include operatives from the site itself.)

from the site itself.)

(b) Where the operatives on a site are aggrieved because of the absence of a bonusing scheme and seek advice accordingly from the District Organiser of their Trade Union, he may discuss with the Employer the reasons for the absence of a scheme and, if they are unable to agree about the possibilities of introducing a scheme, may report thereon to the appropriate Incentives Payments Panel for that Region, which will ascertain the employer's position and give midance accordingly.

for that Region, which will ascertain the employer's position and give guidance accordingly.

(c) Where an employer is aggrieved by non-co-operation of his operatives (or a section of them) in the starting or carrying out of a bonusing scheme he may report the matter to the appropriate Incentives Payments Panel for that Region, which will examine the fact and give appropriate guidance thereon to those concerned. facts and give appropriate guidance thereon to those concerned.

It is to be clearly understood that, if a scheme is in operation and no requests are made to the District Organiser of the Trade Union, there will be no question of intervention by Regional Incentives Panels. Similarly, an Incentives Panel will not approach employers concerning the absence of a scheme unless it receives a report from the District Organiser of the Trade Union whose members are involved. On the other hand, it will be open to an employer needing guidance as to the feasibility of operating a scheme to seek such guidance direct from the appropriate Regional Incentives Payments Panel.

(In the case of certain large cities, or where otherwise jointly deemed desirable, Regional Incentives Panels shall be empowered to delegate their functions to such Panels as they agree to be

(6) It shall be open to Regional Incentives Panels to make joint submissions, upon problems of general principle arising from cases reported to them, to the sub-committee of the Executives provided

(7) In view of the setting-up of the new Incentives Panel machinery it is agreed to discontinue the existing provision that particulars of schemes have to be lodged with the Regional Employers' Secretary.

Provision for Reviewing the Arrangements

(8) The foregoing agreed arrangements being regarded as still on an experimental basis, it is agreed to appoint a joint subcommittee of the Executives of the Federations on both sides (of five each side with Officials) charged with the duty of reviewing the progress made and rendering reports to the full Joint Executives concerning any further modifications of the Scheme (including its machinery) which they might, from time to time, deem desirable. The above Joint Sub-Committee shall be open to receive submissions concerning cases involving problems of general principle or joint policy—when put forward either by joint references from Regional Incentives Payments Panels or by any of the National parties to this Agreement—but it shall be no part of its duty to hear evidence on detailed cases. The Joint Sub-Committee shall have power (a) to give guidance, on problems of general principle, have power (a) to give guidance, on problems of general principle, in the manner it deems most appropriate; (b) to secure professional advice; (c) to call the full Joint Executives together where that is found necessary at any time for the purpose of endeavouring to resolve problems of joint National policy or considering amend-

APPOINTMENTS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

A pamphlet entitled Appointments in His Majesty's Colonial Service has been issued by the Colonial Office, primarily for the guidance of persons resident outside the Colonies themselves who wish to have information about appointments in the Colonial Service. The Colonial Service includes all the public services of British Colonies, Protectorates, Protected States and Trust Territories for the administration of which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is responsible.

The pamphlet is a revised edition of the one published in January, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1950, page 49). It contains information about permanent and contract appointments which are dealt with by the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service) and for which candidates are selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the advice of the Colonial Services Appointments Page 1964.

Secretary of State for the Colonies on the advice of the Colonial Service Appointments Board. The information given includes details regarding the qualifications and other requirements for eligibility, the methods of application and selection, procedure and training after selection, and salary scales.

Particulars are also given of appointments dealt with by the Overseas Nursing Association for Queen Elizabeth's Colonial Nursing Service, for which the Secretary of State selects candidates on the recommendation of the Committee of the Association; and of other appointments dealt with by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who, acting on behalf of the Colonial Governments, select and engage candidates.

Copies of the pamphlet (C.S.R.I. 1951) can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net (2s. 2d. post free).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

113th Session of Governing Body

The 113th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Brussels from 21st November to 25th November, 1950, under the Chairmanship of M. Leon Eli Troclet, Belgian Government representative. The United Kingdom representatives were Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., representatives were Sir Guildaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

Notes on some of the main subjects discussed by the Governing Body are given below.

Full Employment

The Governing Body had before it a resolution on full employment adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 11th Session. By this resolution the Council decided to place the subject of full employment on its agenda each year. The Governing Body decided that it would consider at its next session the procedure whereby its views should be made known to the Economic and Social Council on these occasions. In response to a suggestion in the Economic and Social Council resolution it was decided that the the Economic and Social Council resolution it was decided that the Director-General of the International Labour Office should pursue actively the question of making possible international comparisons of unemployment percentages with reference to the specific uses which they should serve. The Director-General will pay particular attention to the highly industrialised countries beginning with those of Europe. He is also to consult Governments with a view to ascertaining their views on the question of the scope for further action by the Office. The Governing Body also decided that the Office should as operated in the avanisation of that the Office should co-operate in the examination of studies, analyses and reports transmitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which, under the terms of the resolution, the Economic, Employment and Development Commission are requested to examine. Note was taken of the fact that the Secretary-General of the United Nations is to appoint a small group of experts to prepare a report on un-employment and under-employment in under-developed countries. When the group of experts has been appointed the Director-General is to take steps to make known to them the views which have been expressed on this subject by general and regional conferences of the International Labour Organisation.

The Governing Body also took note of a recommendation on full employment adopted by the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe. The Director-General was instructed to follow closely the activities of the Council of Europe in this field and to co-operate closely in the studies proposed by the Consultative

Agenda of the 35th (1952) Session of the Conference

The Governing Body determined the agenda for the 35th (1952) Session of the International Labour Conference. In reaching its decision the Governing Body took into account the three standing items (the Report of the Director-General, financial and budgetary questions and the application of Conventions and Recommendations and three items likely to be carried forward for second discussion from the 34th Session, viz., social security, industrial relations and holidays with pay in agriculture. In addition six other items were before the Governing Body for consideration. These were: Protection of the health of workers in dangerous trades; reduction Protection of the health of workers in dangerous trades; reduction of working hours as a consequence of rising productivity; regulation of the employment of young persons in underground work in coal mines; revision of the Maternity Protection Convention, 1919; revision of the Hours of Work (Coalmines) Convention (Revised) 1935; and the question of an International Declaration on the Rights of the Worker.

It was decided that a place on the agenda should be reserved for the revision of the Maternity Protection Convention, 1919, it being impossible for procedural reasons for a decision to be taken at this Session. It was also decided that the protection of the health

at this Session. It was also decided that the protection of the health of workers in dangerous trades and the regulation of the employment of young persons in coal mines should be placed on the agenda. The Governing Body decided, however, that both these subjects needed Governing Body decided, however, that both these subjects needed to be more closely defined for the purpose of considering the adoption of international regulations, and they agreed upon certain arrangements for this purpose. The reduction of working hours as a consequence of rising productivity is to be dealt with in the Report of the Director-General to the 1952 Conference. The question of an International Declaration of the Rights of the Worker will be taken into account by the International Labour Organisation representatives on a working party on the proposed economic, social and cultural articles of the United Nations Covenant on Human Rights, the establishment of which is to be proposed by the Office to the the establishment of which is to be proposed by the Office to the Economic and Social Council.

Relations between the International Labour Organisation and the Council of Europe

The Governing Body considered the general question of relationships between the International Labour Organisation and the Council of Europe. Note was taken that in August, 1950, the Consultative Assembly of the Council had made certain recommendations to the Committee of Ministers concerning consideration by the Council of items on the agenda of sessions of the International Labour Conference presents. national Labour Conference prior to their consideration by the Conference. The Governing Body also noted that the Council was taking interest in a number of questions which were of concern to the Organisation and that there had been contact between the International Labour Office and the Secretariat-General of the Council. The Governing Body laid down certain principles which

it considered should guide the Director-General of the Office in seeking to establish satisfactory working relationships with the Council of Europe. In formulating these principles the Governing Body was guided by the need to avoid unnecessary duplication and to facilitate concentration of effort on the achievement of the objectives of both organisations.

The Governing Body took note that the International Labour Office would shortly be sending to Governments a memorandum on the best form of co-operation at the international level to facilitate migration from Europe. On the basis of the replies, the Office will make concrete proposals to the next session of the Governing Body for the convocation of a second session of the Preliminary Migration Conference. (The first session of the Conference was held in Geneva from 25th April to 9th May, 1950.) The session will be held not earlier than the autum of 1951. The The session will be held not earlier than the autum of 1951. The Governing Body accepted an invitation from the Italian Government for the session to be held in Naples. The Governments of emigration and immigration countries are to be requested to define their needs for technical assistance in the migration field and to request assistance on the scale and in the manner desired. The Governing Body also instructed the Director-General to obtain from Governments and international organisations concerned information on the progress made as a result of the conclusions reached by the first session of the Preliminary Migration Conference; this information when collated will be circulated to the Governments and international agencies concerned. circulated to the Governments and international agencies concerned

The Governing Body reviewed the operation of the International Labour Organisation Fellowship programme which operated for the first time in 1950, and considered the question of the facilities to be made available in 1951. It was decided to increase the number of fellowships to 27, as compared with 15 which were available in 1950. Three of the fellowships are to be awarded to indigenous presents from the proportion of the contract persons from non-autonomous or trust territories under the control of the Netherlands, Portugal and New Zealand. The Governing Body also noted that the Scheme in 1950 had provided Governing Body also noted that the Scheme in 1950 had provided for 12 grants to be made to persons nominated by the three groups for the purpose of studying the International Labour Office in Geneva. In view of the good results of this Scheme, it was decided that a similar Scheme should be operated in 1951. Each group of the Governing Body has nominated four countries from which the grant holders will be drawn; these are the Argentine Republic, Indonesia, Italy, Iran, India, Pakistan, Turkey, Uruguay, China, Finland, France and the United Kingdom.

The Governing Body took note of the text of the United Kingdom-United States draft resolution concerning forced labour tabled at the 11th Session of the Economic and Social Council, and expressed its willingness to co-operate with the Council in the manner suggested in the draft resolution. The Director-General was authorised to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in implementing the draft resolution in the event of its approval by the Economic and Social Council.

The Working of the Governing Body and its Committees

The Governing Body had before it the first report of a special Committee which it had decided at its 112th Session to set up to committee which it had decided at its 112th Session to set up to examine the working of the Governing Body and its Committees together with the frequency of meetings. The Governing Body accepted the conclusion of the Committee that the Governing Body should continue to hold three sessions a year as a normal minimum. At the same time the Governing Body approved a number of detailed proposals aimed at simplifying the system of Governing Body Committees and assisting the Governing Body to deal effectively and expeditiously with its work. deal effectively and expeditiously with its work.

Domestic Workers

The Governing Body approved proposals made by the Director-General for the composition of a special conference of experts on the Status and Conditions of Employment of Domestic Workers. It was decided this Conference should take place in Geneva from 2nd to 6th July, 1951.

Staff Matters

The Governing Body had before it the text of an agreement between the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations for the admission of the uninsured staff of the International Labour Office into the Joint Staff Pension Fund of the United Nations. It noted with satisfaction the completion of the negotiations for the entry of uninsured Office staff into the United Nations Fund. In order to implement the decision taken at its 111th Session to set up a scheme for the alleviation of hardship caused to pensioners of the International Labour Office Staff Pension Fund by increase in the cost of living, the Governing Body authorised by increase in the cost of living, the Governing Body authorised a supplementary credit to cover expenditure for 1950. The Governing Body also approved certain scales for the adjustment of pensions payable in Swiss francs to pensioners living in certain countries which devalued their currencies on or after 18th September,

Other Matters

Among other matters dealt with by the Governing Body were: Action to be taken on resolutions adopted by the 33rd Session of the International Labour Conference; arrangements for regional conferences for the Near and Middle East (Tehran, April, 1951) and the Americas (Colombia 1952); human rights; and technical assistance. The Governing Body also considered the reports of various Committees, and fixed the dates and agendas of a number of future meetings.



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Second Session of Asian Advisory Committee

The Second Session of the Asian Advisory Committee of the International Labour Organisation was held at Bandoeng, Java, from 18th to 20th December, 1950. The meeting was attended by representatives from Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, France, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Kingdom. There were observers from the United Nations and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. E. W. Barltrop, formerly Regional Controller, Ministry of Labour and National Service, now Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Barltrop was accompanied by Mr. E. M. Hunt, Principal, Ministry of Labour and National Service, and formerly Labour Attaché in China. Labour Attaché in China.

The following paragraphs give some particulars of the discussion which took place on the principal items of the agenda.

In the matter of wage policy, the Committee was in general agreement that increased productivity was a paramount consideration in Asian countries and that wage problems must be considered in that context. It recommended that the International Labour Office should give practical assistance to Asian countries in solving Office should give practical assistance to Asian countries in solving such specific wage problems as the establishment and operation of wage-fixing machinery and raising the productivity of labour. The Committee further recommended that, in agreement with the Governments concerned, the services of experts should be secured to carry out studies on the spot and give advice to under-developed Asian countries. These experts would select typical industrial units and advise on the best means of increasing productivity, due regard being paid, among other factors, to the need for improving technology and to the possibility of enabling workers to share in profits accruing from improved conditions of productivity.

With respect to housing, the Committee approved a questionnaire to be sent to all Governments with a view to the preparation of a report on the position of workers' housing programmes in Asia. It was generally agreed that one of the most important practical contributions which could be made towards progress in workers' housing would be for the International Labour Office to collaborate with other international organisations in sending technical experts to Asian countries with the object of developing, in consultation with Governments, types and methods of house construction at reduced building costs. If possible, the experts' ideas would be demonstrated in practical form at suitable centres, financed by

In the matter of technical assistance, the Committee recommended the Governing Body to draw the attention of Asian Governments to the fields in which the Organisation was in a position to help. The Committee expressed the hope that these Governments would make the fullest use of the assistance thus available. In connection with technical assistance for vocational training the Committee also expressed the opinion that the International Labour Office should pay particular attention to developing quantitative methods with a view to the effective and practical training of the maximum number of workers in the minimum period of time.

The Committee agreed on the desirability of convening a Regional Meeting of labour statisticians and arranging in connection therewith a technical statistical seminar. The Committee further recommended that before the next session of the Asian Regional Conference in 1953 there should be a technical conference on the protection of young workers in Asian countries.

Other subjects discussed by the Committee included the conditions of employment of Asian seafarers, the representation of Asian countries on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and the agenda for the 1953 Session of the Asian Regional Conference. The conclusions of the Committee will come before the Governing Body, which will decide the action to be taken

First Session of Plantations Committee

The First Session of the Plantations Committee was held in The First Session of the Plantations Committee was held in Bandoeng, Java, from 4th to 16th December, 1950. The meeting was attended by representatives from Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, France, India, Indonesia, Liberia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal and the United Kingdom. There were observers from the United States of America, Viet Nam and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The names of the United Kingdom representatives were given in the December issue of this GAZETTE (page 413). Mr. V. K. R. Menon (India), one of the representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, was the Chairman of the Committee. The agenda of the Committee comprised the following items: International Labour Office, was the Chairman of the Committee. The agenda of the Committee comprised the following items:

(a) To examine and to report to the Governing Body on the basic questions common to workers on plantations as a whole, suggesting appropriate methods of action by the International Labour Office on these matters; (b) to examine and to report to the Governing Body on methods for securing within the framework of the International Labour Organisation consideration of the special problems of clearting workers employed in the different broaders. of plantation workers employed in the different branches.

Two sub-committees were set up to deal with the first item, for which a Report entitled "Basic Problems of Plantation Labour" had been prepared by the Office from material furnished by Governments in response to a questionnaire. One sub-committee was concerned with man-power and employment conditions and the other with welfare and industrial relations. The reports and resolutions adopted by the sub-committees were endorsed, subject to one or two amendments, by the full Committee.

A resolution on recruitment and engagement of labour for plantations recommended that Governments should make enquiries into the operation of the recruitment system, and, where necessary, enact comprehensive legislation governing recruitment operations in conformity with International Labour Organisation standards. In particular, the resolution urged that legislation should be enacted as rapidly as possible to abolish recruitment by professional as rapidly as possible to aboust recruitment by professional recruiters and to prohibit any person, other than an employee on a plantation (this term excludes persons paid on a commission basis), from recruiting workers. At the same time, it was recommended that the competent authority should establish free public employment services. In the matter of contracts of employment, Committee recommended that these should be regulated by legislation and, where necessary, their operation supervised by Government; that infringement should no longer give rise to penal sanctions applied to the workers; and that the Office should undertake a study of the circumstances in which contracts might be terminated before the date of their expiry.

A resolution on hours of work recommended that hours should not exceed eight a day, whether in the factory or on the plantation that for field workers there should be established a maximum annual total number of basic hours of work, together with basic weekly limits, above which overtime rates would be paid, and that legislation should ensure that plantation workers had annual holidays with pay and a weekly rest. The resolution concerning the regulation of wages advocated that minimum wages should be fixed by collective agreement, legislation, or other methods, and that, among other criteria, they should be calculated so as to make allowance for the needs of the worker and his family on the weekly day of rest. A noteworthy clause in the relevant resolution reads as follows:—"The workers settled on plantations should, provided they present themselves for work, be guaranteed a minimum wage ys a month throughout the year and provided the contract

With respect to housing, the Committee recognised that, where with respect to housing, the Committee recognised that, where circumstances required workers to reside on plantations, it was the responsibility of the employer to provide housing, which, however, should conform to minimum standards to be established by legislation, regulation or otherwise, prescribing (inter alia) that each family, consisting of husband, wife and one or more children, had at least two rooms. It was further recommended that, whenever a resident worker was discharged, he should be allowed a reasonable time in which to vacate the house, and that the time to be allowed should be determined by negotiating machinery. The Committee also took the view that workers residing on estates should not be made subject to restrictions in respect of social activities, including the entertainment of visitors.

In regard to the supply of food and other necessities, the Com-In regard to the supply of food and other necessities, the Committee drew attention to the need for development of co-operative stores and recommended that assistance should be given in order to facilitate this development by means such as the provision of suitable accommodation and the grant of assistance in the bulk purchase of consumer goods. The employer should ensure that food, clothing and other necessities were available at fair and reasonable prices; it was also stipulated that such services provided by the employer should not be conducted for profit.

Dealing with the question of education, the Committee recommended that, where State facilities were not available, employers and public authorities should collaborate financially and otherwise in their provision, and that Governments in conjunction with employers should promote facilities for vocational training. A resolution on health and social security recommended that, where adequate free State medical services were not available. employers should provide free of charge medical services to workers and their families resident on plantations, and dispensary facilities and their families resident on plantations, and dispensary facilities for non-resident workers; that medicinal foods to counteract nutritional deficiencies should be supplied free or at concession rates; and that workers' children attending school should be supplied with milk or a free meal. With respect to employment injuries and maternity protection, the resolution advocated any necessary extension of legislation to cover plantation workers. The introduction of contributory provident fund schemes was also recommended.

A resolution on industrial relations recommended that plantation workers should organise themselves into "free, independent and democratically-controlled trade unions" and that employers should provide such unions with facilities for the conduct of their normal activities, including office accommodation, freedom to hold meetings and freedom of entry. The Committee also recommended that bona fide organisations of workers and of employers should, whenever possible, negotiate collective agreements with respect to conditions of work, wages, and machinery for the settlement of

Labour inspection of plantations was recommended in a further resolution which called for the establishment and maintenance by Governments of a system of inspection adapted to the special needs of the industry. In establishing the system, Governments were urged to bear in mind the principles embodied in International Labour Regulations on labour inspection.

Finally, the Committee invited the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to instruct the Office to undertake fuller studies of a number of aspects of plantation employment, including recruitment, wages, cheap house construction, nutrition (in collaboration with other specialised agencies concerned), health and social security services and conditions of employment of clerical and analogous staff.

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

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Labour-Management Co-operation in France

The International Labour Office have published a report* on the methods and organisation of industrial co-operation in France as they were in effect at the beginning of 1948. The report presents an analysis of the laws and regulations which have established and organised the numerous forms of co-operation which exist in the French community between public authorities, employers and workers. It also embodies the findings of a mission undertaken by two representatives of the International Labour Office, who were able to get in touch with the heads of administrations, services and ations and to examine on the spot the various institutions for the representation of workers in undertakings.

Co-operation at the National and Departmental Level

The report traces the development of co-operation at the national and departmental level in France from the establishment in 1891 of the Higher Labour Council to the official recognition in the preamble of the present Constitution of the Republic of the fundamental principle of the participation of occupational organisations in the determination of the social and economic policy of the country. Effect is given to this principle through bodies with general powers and certain specialised bodies, on all of which nployers and workers are represented.

The bodies with general powers are, on the one hand, those that direct the preparation and execution of the Industrial Equipment Plan, drawn up after the liberation of France for the restoration of the national economy, and, on the other, the Economic Council, which assists the Government and Parliament with information which assists the Government and Parliament with information and guidance on economic matters. The Economic Council includes representatives of the productive forces of the country, comprising members nominated by the most representative organisations of wage and salary earners, officials, technicians, engineers, and technical and managerial staff, and representatives of industrial and commercial undertakings, handicraftsmen, representative agricultural organisations, the co-operative movement, consumers and oversea territories, together with experts and technicians. The essential function of the Economic Council is to make studies and enquiries in which it can take the initiative. It has no right for and enquiries, in which it can take the initiative. It has no right to initiate legislation, but it may, if necessary, act as an organisation for arbitration or for co-ordinating the action of various advisory bodies set up on a governmental basis.

Specialised advisory bodies, on which representatives of the occupational or other organisations sit with representatives of public authorities, have been established in such fields as productive in the productive of the productive in the product tion, rationing and retail prices. Many of these bodies are temporary only. Others, which meet permanent requirements, will ultimately have their duties taken over by the Economic Council.

Before the war, rates of wages and employment conditions generally were fixed by collective agreements between employers and workers, but the Government assumed control of both prices and wages during the war, and the control of wages continued to be exercised after the liberation, although various tripartite bodies were set up for advisory purposes. The right of collective bargaining, except as regards the fixing of wage rates†, was restored at the end of 1946 by legislation, which at the same time established the Higher Committee for Collective Agreements. This Committee, composed of representatives of Government Departments, employers and workers under the abdirmorphic of the Ministry of Talescand and workers, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Labour and Social Security, has been given wide advisory powers as regards wages and conditions of employment. It co-ordinates the work of national joint committees and may act as an arbitrating body.

The National Labour Council was also established by legislation The National Labour Council was also established by legislation late in 1946, but at the date of the report had not begun working. The Council consists of voting members and members with advisory powers only. The voting members include Members of Parliament and representatives of occupational organisations and certain other councils. The advisory members include experts and technicians on labour questions and representatives of Government Departments. The Council is an advisory body attached to the Minister. ments. The Council is an advisory body, attached to the Minister of Labour and Social Security and to Parliament, whose competence covers all fields of labour and social policy, except those connected with social security (which come under a special council), and whose powers may extend as far as compulsory consultation.

In the field of social questions the French Government have set up bodies with special powers, through which the occupational organisations may give their opinions or communicate suggestions. Such bodies have been established for questions of man-power, social security, mutual assurance, occupational safety and medicine, and conditions of employment other than wages.

Co-operation in Nationalised Industries

The nationalised sector of the French economy includes the getting of mineral fuel, gas and electricity supply, the railways, the mercantile marine, certain undertakings in the chemical and engineering industries, banking and insurance, and some press undertakings. In this sector, the report states, labour-management co-operation is more highly developed than elsewhere and has a definitely organic shape, since the nationalisation Acts have

*Labour-Management Co-operation in France. Studies and Reports New Series, No. 9. International Labour Office, Geneva. Price 7s. 6d.
† Collective bargaining between employers' and workers' representatives as the means of determining wage and salary issues was reintroduced in February, 1950, by an Act on collective agreements (see the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1950, page 92).

explicitly defined the functions and duties of the trade unions in the bodies which direct the nationalised industries and in the management of the industries. Bodies placed at the head of nationalised industries have general powers of direction, co-ordination and control, which they usually exercise in an advisory capacity. Those at the head of nationalised undertakings have powers of administration and management which they are present and proposed to the administration and management, which they exercise in an executive capacity. Workers are represented on bodies of both types, usually directly, but in some cases indirectly through another body of which they are a constituent element. On the boards of directors of nationalised undertakings seats are generally reserved for the staff of the undertaking concerned, but in the case of bodies extending beyond the undertaking the workers' members sit as representing the general interests of the workers.

Co-operation within the Undertaking

The report examines the way in which workers take part in the The report examines the way in which workers take part in the operation of undertakings in general, both privately-owned and nationalised. There are, broadly speaking, three types of cooperative machinery: staff delegates, to defend the workers' interests; safety delegates and health and safety committees, whose sphere of action is industrial health and safety; and works committees and similar bodies, for co-operation in the economic and social field.

Staff delegates are appointed in all undertakings which give permanent employment to more than ten workers, the number of delegates depending upon the size of staff. The staff delegates can delegates depending upon the size of start. The start delegates can respecting wage regulation, the labour code or other matters of social legislation. They can also bring to the attention of the labour inspectorate complaints about the application of laws and regulations that fall within the inspectorate's sphere of control. In undertakings in which there is a works committee, the staff delegates can refer to it representations on such matters as welfare services. can refer to it representations on such matters as welfare services, increase of production, etc. Where there is no works committee they may refer to the employer all suggestions aimed at improving efficiency or those which touch upon the organisation of the undertaking. The staff delegates may also carry out the tasks of health and safety committees in undertakings where these do not exist.

Safety delegates are appointed in mines, explosive factories, etc., and commercial aviation, and on the railways. Safety committees operate in the mercantile marine. Health and safety committees must be set up in industrial undertakings employing permanently at least 50 workers and in commercial undertakings, Government offices, etc., with a permanent staff of at least 500 persons. The duties of the committees include the investigation of serious accidents or cases of occupational disease, the inspection of undertakings to see that safety regulations are complied with and the takings to see that safety regulations are complied with, and the instruction of fire and first-aid squads.

Works committees must be set up in all industrial and commercial undertakings, offices, etc., which habitually employ not less than 50 wage-earners. The works committee consists of the head of the undertaking or his representative, as chairman, and regular and substitute delegates elected by the staff. Every representative trade union recognised by the undertaking may appoint a person to attend the meetings of the committee in an advisory capacity. The duties of the works committee are numerous, corresponding to various aspects of the life of the undertaking. On the welfare side, the committee co-operates with the management in improving collective conditions of work and living conditions, and manages or supervises welfare schemes, or shares in their management. The functions of the committee in the economic field are exclusively advisory, but on a number of questions affecting the working of the undertaking the employer is obliged to take note of the opinions of the committee when making a decision. The economic duties of the committee when making a decision. The economic duties of the works committee are mainly concerned with the increase of productivity and output, and with problems of management, especially financial management. At the beginning of 1948 works committees registered by the Minister of Labour and Social Security numbered about 8,600, of which 1,600 were in metallurgical undertakings and 935 were in the textile industry.

Earnings and Hours of Work in the Netherlands in 1949

The Central Bureau of Statistics of the Netherlands have published in the issue of Statistick der lonen for April-August, 1950, a summary of the results of the official enquiry into earnings and hours of work in Netherlands industries during a week in September or October, 1949. The information on which the summary is based was supplied voluntarily by undertakings employing an aggregate of over half-a-million workpeople. The earnings taken into account were gross earnings, before deductions on account of social insurance contributions, and included overtime payments, bonuses and other additions to wages, and the value of payments in kind, but not statutory family allowances.

The enquiry showed that the average hourly earnings in September or October, 1949, were 100·1 cents for men, 62·9 cents for women (21 years of age and over), 44·1 cents for youths and for women (21 years of age and over), 44-1 cents for youths and boys and 40-8 cents for girls. The corresponding averages for the previous enquiry, which related to November, 1948, were 98-8, 62-2, 43-6 and 40-6 cents. Average weekly earnings in September or October, 1949, were 49-34 gulden for men, 29-11 gulden for women, 21-24 gulden for youths and boys and 19-35 gulden for girls, compared with 48-68, 28-61, 20-95 and 19-19 gulden, respectively, in November, 1948. The summary gives detailed information about the average hourly earnings and average number of hours worked in a week in September and October, 1949, by skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled men (21 years of age and over) in a large number of industries. The Table below shows the averages for some of the more important of the industries, with the averages for all industries in September or October, 1949, and in November, 1948.

		illed Ien		Skilled len	Unskilled Men		
Industry	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Weekly	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	
and a street of the	Cents	1 11 100 1010 101	Cents		Cents	Michael B	
Earthenware and	00.1	40	97.2	40	90.4	49	
Pottery	99·1 102·6	48	94.1	49 48 1	94.2	49	
Cement Goods	105.6	561	107.3	481	94.2	491	
26 . 1 777 11	111.1	491	103.9	49	96.4	491	
Automobile Repair	95.9	49	85.3	49	84.8	49	
Cotton	106.9	47	104.2	461	94.2	471	
Wool Textile	106.8	48	104.6	48	99.7	48	
Artificial Fibre Spin-		A STATE OF				PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
ning	_	_	101.9	48	94.9	49	
Knitted Goods			107 · 4	46	95.1	47	
Tanning and Leather	7025	-	94.6	48	89.8	48	
Clothing	146.1	48	99.7	48	95.9	48	
Boots and Shoes	100	701	92.2	471	86.9	471	
Bakeries	100 · 4	481	93.0	481	97.6	481	
Beet Sugar	106.4	48	113·3 102·2	56½ 47½	106·3 84·5	55½ 48	
Cigars Millsawing	100.4	40	93.1	50	87.1	491	
	98-1	49	94.4	481	85.6	49	
Book, Newspaper,	90 1			702	05 0	e e e e e e	
etc., Printing	110.4	481	102.2	481	90.5	49	
Rubber Goods	C TOTAL STORY		100.3	48	92.2	47	
Building	97.4	50	90.1	501		<u></u>	
Public Works Con-	1311-0113-10		STEEL STEEL STEEL		DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF T		
tracting	102.3	55	97.1	55	89.3	521	
All Industries (including some not shown separately above)* Sept. or Oct., 1949 Nov., 1948	110.1	49 49	100.5	49	93·7 92·6	49½ 49¾	

Earnings in the United States Motor Vehicle Industry in February, 1950

Early in 1950 a comprehensive survey of wages and related benefits in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry of the United States was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The survey covered establishments assembling complete vehicles and those manufacturing parts. Data were collected from all passenger vehicle establishments and from nearly all truck manufacturers. An article summarising the results of the survey as regards undertakings producing complete passenger cars and trucks was published in the *Monthly Labor Review* for September, 1950.

passenger cars and trucks was published in the *Monthly Labor Review* for September, 1950.

The survey showed that in motor vehicle manufacturing establishments extensive use was made of the time-rate method of payment, in which single wage scales for occupations predominated within establishments. It also showed that a relatively large proportion of the workers were engaged in assembly occupations, and that there was wide-spread use of collective bargaining in determining rates of pay. Incentive methods of payment were found in passenger car manufacture but rates of pay. Incentive methods of payment were found in only a few establishments engaged in passenger car manufacture, but were fairly common among truck manufacturers. New workers received a rate of payment below the job rate and progressed to the job rate during a qualifying period, usually up to about three months. When job rates had been attained, pay in the occupation

Plant workers (i.e., workers engaged in the productive process) in passenger car establishments earned an average of 1.63 dollars an hour in February, 1950. More than 60 per cent. of these workers earned between 1.50 and 1.70 dollars an hour. In truck manu-

* Figures relating to underground coal miners have been taken into account in culating the average earnings of skilled and semi-skilled men, but not those of skilled men or the average number of hours worked by all three classes.

facturing establishments the comparable average hourly earnings were 1.66 dollars, but only 34 per cent. of the workers concerned earned between 1.50 and 1.70 dollars. The differences between the distribution of earnings in the two branches were accounted for primarily by the greater frequency of payment on an incentive basis in the establishments engaged in truck production. The averages relate to straight-time earnings, i.e., earnings during normal working hours, including incentive payments but excluding extra payments for overtime and night work.

All the establishments engaged in passenger car manufacture paid shift differentials, usually an addition to the day-work rate of 7 cents an hour or 5 per cent. for the second shift and of 10 cents or 7½ per cent. for the third shift. Nearly two-thirds of the workers were engaged on a first shift and little more than 6 per cent. on a third shift. Most of the passenger car establishments granted annual holidays with pay, usually of one week after one year's

paid public holidays a year, and all the establishments granted annual holidays with pay, usually of one week after one year's service, one week and a half after three years and two weeks after five years. About 23 per cent. of passenger car plant workers were employed at establishments which provided retirement pensions, and all but a small proportion of the workers were eligible for life insurance, paid for partially by the employers. More than 70 per cent. were covered by health insurance plans and nearly 25 per cent. were eligible for hospital treatment insurance, which was also partially paid for by the employers.

In truck manufacturing establishments multiple shift working was less frequent. Over 80 per cent. of the workers were engaged on the first shift. The most common differential payment for shift work was an addition to the day rate of 5 per cent. for the second and 7½ per cent. for the third shift. All the establishments granted six or more paid public holidays a year, and all plant workers received annual holidays with pay, or payment in lieu, usually of one week after one year's service and two weeks after five years. The proportion of workers covered by retirement pension plans and life insurance schemes was about the same as in passenger car manufacture, but health and hospital treatment insurance was much more common, over 90 per cent. of truck workers being ligible for the first and over 90 per cent. of truck workers being much more common, over 90 per cent. of truck workers being eligible for the first and over 80 per cent. for the second form of

The Table below shows the average hourly earnings (exclusive of extra payments for overtime and night work) in February, 1950, of fully qualified plant workers in important occupations in the passenger car and truck manufacturing establishments in the United States as a whole and in the Great Lakes region (including Michigan), and the number of workers in each occupation.

not of various addition	06 0H 3	Average Hourly Earnings							
Occupation	Number	United	States	Great Lakes					
t auchricheles as portune os caibod sacto do le	Workers	Passenger Cars	Trucks	Passenger Cars	Trucks				
Alba Roomondie Council	dancon	8	\$	ad et stem	He Ille				
Assemblers, Bench	6,945	1.55	1.77	1.57	1.74				
Conveyor	54,337	1.60	1.77	1.60	1.68				
Drill Press, Special or Heavy		1.61	1.73	1.61	1.68				
Inspectors, Machine Parts	5,016	1.59	1.67	1.59	1-59				
Maintenance Electricians	3,677	1.85	1.75	1.86	1.78				
Labourers,			10 MM	CONTRACTOR NO					
etc	8,273	1.37	1.29	1 · 37	1.29				
" Machine			MARKET AND THE	B (100 St 100 St					
Repairmen	4,275	1.89	1.82	1.89	1.83				
Millwrights	3,954	1.80	1.72	1.80	1.73				
Material Handlers	10,484	1 · 48	1.35	1.47	1.37				
Metal Finishers, Body	5,772	1.72	2.09	1.75	2.06				
Punch Press Operators,	ROTEST FROM		TENEDOWS.	ngs (Jolla)	OMESTO				
Heavy, etc	8,467	1.62	1.70	1.62	1.69				
Punch Press Operators,		A PART OF THE PART OF THE							
Light and Medium	3,790	1.65	1.80	1.65	1.68				
Repairmen, Car Assembly	5,294	1.67	1.80	1.69	1.62				
Sanders, Wet	3,284	1.70	1.75	1.72	1.61				
Sewing-Machine Operators	3,486	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.45				
Trimmers, Cushion and	1-081E-02	We HORISO	BURGE	CANTING TO NO.	203				
Back Builders	4,884	1.69	1.79	1.70	1.79				
Truck Drivers, Inside, Gas	200				37				
and Electric	5,470	1.52	1.46	1.52	1.48				
Welders, Arc and Gas	4,875	1.70	1.81	1.71	1.76				
., Gun	5,910	1.64	200 200	1.64	Mary Town				
" Spot	4,231	1.62	1.75	1.62	1.72				

Cancer Registration in England and Wales

AN ENQUIRY INTO TREATMENT AND ITS RESULTS

By PERCY M. STOCKS

Cancer kills in a single year nearly as many people as our army lost in officers and men in World War II. The object of the registration and follow up scheme described in this booklet by the Chief Medical Statistician of the General Register Office is to get much more exact information than we now have about the results

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EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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Employment in Great Britain in December

Note.—The estimates of total man-power which appear in the Tables below have been revised on the basis of statistics derived from the administration of the national insurance schemes (see article and Tables on pages 41 to 45 of this GAZETTE). In addition to the changes which follow the revisions of the employee figures, the estimate of the number of employers and self-employed persons has been reduced from a figure of 1,800,000 used hitherto in the new series of man-power figures since mid-1948 to 1,700,000. Information about the number in this category is fuller now than it was two years ago, but there is still insufficient information about the total number in this field. Estimates which are still subject to an appreciable margin of error have had to be made of the number of employers and self-employed persons who are not contributors under the National Insurance Acts and who do not therefore exchange insurance cards (e.g., persons over pensionable age at 5th July 1948, etc.) 5th July, 1948, etc.).

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population* decreased during December by 64,000 (6,000 men and 58,000 women). This fall is about the same in total as that which occurred in December,

The size of the Forces increased during December by 7,000 to a tal of 752,000. The number of ex-Service men and women on total of 752,000. The number of ex-Service men and release leave at the end of the month was under 1,000.

The number of unemployed persons registered for employment at 15th January, 1951, was 333,600, compared with 301,800 at 11th December. The January figure represented about 1.6 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees, compared with 1.4

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) fell during December by 97,000 (37,000 men nd 60,000 women).

There was a decline of 7,000 during the month in the total number employed in the basic industries, the main decrease being 6,000 in transport and communication. The number of wage earners on colliery books increased by 2,000.

The numbers employed in the manufacturing industries declined during December by 29,000. The principal decrease was 11,000 in the food, drink and tobacco group.

There was an estimated decline of 34,000 in the numbers employed

Employment in the distributive trades fell by 18,000 while there was a decline of 11,000 in professional, financial and miscellaneous services. In National Government Service there was an increase of 4,000 due to a rise in the numbers employed in the Defence Departents which was only partly offset by decreases elsewhere.

GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

The broad changes in the man-power position between mid-1948 and the end of December, 1950, are shown in the following Table:-Thousands

	Mid- 1948	End- 1949	End- Nov., 1950	End- Dec., 1950	Change during Dec., 1950
Total Working Population* Men	15,810 7,094	15,825 7,175	15,927 7,362	15,921 7,304	- 6 -58
Total	22,904	23,000	23,289	23,225	-64
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men	807 39 846	698 27 725	722 23 745	730 22 752	+ 8 - 1 + 7
Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment Registered Unemployed Persons in Civil Employ- ment	92 282	11 360†	302†	328†	+26
Men	14,698 6,986	14,860 7,044	15,001 7,241	14,964 7,181	-37 -60
Total in Civil Employ-	21,684	21,904	22,242	22,145	-97

* The total working population in this series of man-power statistics represents the total number of persons aged 15 and over who work for pay or gain register themselves as available for such work. The figure includes the Forces, the nemployed, and all persons in civil employment (including private indoor domestic servants and gainfully occupied persons over pensionable age). Part-time orkers are counted as full units.

† End of menth estimate.

ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

End-Dec., 1950 End-Nov., 1950 Mid-1948 End-1949 during Dec., 1950 Industry or Service Basic Industries

Coal Mining
Total Man-power
(Wage-earners on Colliery
Books)
Other Mining and Quarrying
Gas, Electricity and Water
Transport and Communica-795 781 762 + 2 (689) 80 361 (725) 80 312 + 2) (709) 81 346 + 1 1,808 1,194 41 1,796 1,160 34 Total Basic Industries 4,230 4,198 4,160 4,153 - 7 472 3,969 1,005 713 779 1,468 - 4 -11 - 9 Food, Drink and Tobacco
Other Manufactures
Total, Manufacturing
Industries 8,099 8,406 8,649 8,620 -29 Building and Contracting
Distributive Trades
Professional, Financial
Miscellaneous Services
Public Administration
National Government 1,424 2,601 1,463 2,523 3,946 3,866 3,935 3,924 -11 688 735 655 754 627 756 631 754 Total in Civil Employ-21,684 21,904 22,242 22,145

NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Table on the next page shows, for those industries for which omparable figures are available, the numbers employed at mid-1948, end-1949 and November and December, 1950. 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.

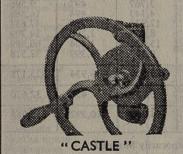
The figures are based primarily on the estimates of the total numbers of employees and their industrial distribution at the middle of each year which have been computed on the basis of the counts of insurance cards. In the case of all industries other than coal mining, building and civil engineering and gas and electricity, use has also been made of the monthly returns rendered by employers under the Undertakings (Records and Information and Inspection of Premises) Order, 1943, and the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. Some of the figures for the first three dates in the Table differ from those previously published, revisions having been made in the light of the mid-year estimates for 1949 and 1950 which are now available. 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 demobilised men and women taking paid leave are not included.

* Cotton-331,000. Wool-220,000. Other textiles-482,000.

		Mal	es ·	(Thousan	es,	Fema	les			Tota	al	
Industry	Mid- 1948	End- 1949	Nov., 1950	Dec., 1950	Mid- 1948	End- 1949	Nov., 1950	Dec., 1950	Mid- 1948	End- 1949	Nov., 1950	Dec., 1950
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	782 · 8	768.9	746.8	748.8	11.5	12.3	12.9	12.9	794.3	781 · 2	759 · 7	761 - 7
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metallif. Mining Manufactures	229·1 69·3 34·2 29·6 19·9 12·9 63·2	238·5 73·4 36·2 30·6 22·2 13·6 62·5	241·2 71·9 37·1 30·9 21·7 12·5 67·1	241·1 72·0 37·2 31·0 21·7 12·5 66·7	77.9 7.4 42.1 11.7 5.6 1.4 9.7	79·0 7·3 42·6 11·1 6·3 1·1 10·6	83·7 7·6 45·3 12·3 6·1 1·0 11·4	83·3 7·6 45·2 12·3 6·0 1·0 11·2	307·0 76·7 76·3 41·3 25·5 14·3 72·9	317·5 80·7 78·8 41·7 28·5 14·7 73·1	324·9 79·5 82·4 43·2 27·8 13·5 78·5	324·4 79·6 82·4 43·3 27·7 13·5 77·9
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Perfumery, etc. Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	311·2 16·8 150·6 14·0 24·2 25·8 29·8 27·3 22·7	331·1 16·8 154·9 16·8 25·5 27·9 31·2 31·6 26·4	341·0 16·8 162·0 17·2 25·2 28·3 32·5 32·4 26·6	340·6 16·8 162·1 16·9 25·3 28·3 32·1 32·6 26·5	128·3 0·5 52·1 20·4 12·2 11·1 19·7 6·0 6·3	136·7 0·5 52·1 25·0 12·8 11·3 21·3 6·7 7·0	140·3 0·6 51·3 25·2 13·1 11·4 24·6 6·5 7·6	138·4 0·6 51·2 24·4 13·0 11·3 24·0 6·5 7·4	439·5 17·3 202·7 34·4 36·4 36·9 49·5 33·3 29·0	467·8 17·3 207·0 41·8 38·3 39·2 52·5 38·3 33·4	481·3 17·4 213·3 42·4 38·3 39·7 57·1 38·9 34·2	479·0 17·4 213·3 41·3 38·3 39·6 56·1 39·1 33·9
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc. Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	459·5 19·3 192·5 96·5 16·3 17·3 33·0 84·6	466·1 19·7 195·6 98·0 16·6 18·1 36·1 82·0	475·0 20·2 196·4 100·7 16·5 18·3 37·2 85·7	474.6 20.2 195.8 101.0 16.6 18.3 37.1 85.6	61·1 0·7 18·5 16·3 2·7 1·1 6·2 15·6	60·8 0·5 18·1 15·8 2·7 1·0 6·7 16·0	62.9 0.5 19.1 15.9 2.9 1.0 7.0 16.5	62·7 0·5 19·0 15·8 2·9 1·0 7·1 16·4	520·6 20·0 211·0 112·8 19·0 18·4 39·2 100·2	526·9 20·2 213·7 113·8 19·3 19·1 42·8 98·0	537·9 20·7 215·5 116·6 19·4 19·3 44·2 102·2	537·3 20·7 214·8 116·8 19·5 19·3 44·2 102·0
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	1,430·7 217·0 74·4 35·3 19·5 63·0 20·2 57·5 33·2 64·7 526·0 122·5 38·2 27·8 36·0 16·7 10·7 68·0	1,437·3 200·3 73·0 34·6 21·5 60·7 22·6 59·4 35·2 70·8 533·9 124·7 37·0 28·8 40·2 14·7 10·9 69·0	1,473·9 195·4 70·7 35·7 23·2 65·4 22·9 60·2 33·4 72·7 549·3 128·1 40·2 29·1 46·6 17·3 11·0 72·7	1,475·4 194·4 70·5 35·8 23·3 65·5 23·0 60·2 33·6 72·3 550·1 128·5 40·4 29·1 47·1 17·5 11·0 73·1	382·2 7·9 3·6 5·1 1·7 13·7 3·2 9·8 8·0 6·4 118·5 49·0 24·1 20·3 31·0 19·9 8·6 51·4	369·2 8·2 4·1 4·7 2·0 13·5 3·4 10·3 8·8 5·7 112·5 43·6 622·1 20·4 36·6 18·0 8·6 46·7	394·8 8·0 3·6 4·9 2·1 13·4 3·4 10·5 7·5 5·8 120·2 44·7 23·3 19·0 46·2 20·9 9·3 52·0	393·7 7·9 3·6 4·9 2·1 13·4 3·4 10·6 7·5 5·8 120·0 44·6 23·2 19·0 45·8 20·9 9·1 51·9	1,812·9 224·9 78·0 40·4 21·2 76·7 23·4 67·3 41·2 71·1 644·5 171·5 62·3 48·1 67·0 36·6 19·3 119·4	1,806·5 208·5 77·1 39·3 23·5 74·2 26·0 69·7 44·0 76·5 646·4 168·3 59·1 49·2 76·8 32·7 19·5 115·7	1,868·7 203·4 74·3 40·6 25·3 78·8 26·3 70·7 40·9 78·5 669·5 172·8 63·5 48·1 92·8 38·2 20·3 124·7	1,869·1 202·3 74·1 40·7 25·4 78·9 26·4 70·8 41·1 78·1 670·1 173·1 63·6 48·1 92·9 38·4 20·1 125·0
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages	188 · 4	795·1 257·1 185·5	821·1 263·8 196·2	822·9 264·1 196·7	120·2 41·7 23·0	125·8 42·1 24·4	131·4 43·9 25·4	131·1 43·6 25·4	888·2 284·5 211·4	920·9 299·2 209·9	952·5 307·7 221·6	954·0 307·7 222·1
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	120·5 52·1 63·8	60·5 60·6	126·3 72·7 57·7	73·2 57·6	21·0 22·0 2·9	22·0 25·2 3·0	22·3 28·8 2·5	22·4 28·8 2·5	74·1 66·7	85·7 63·6	148·6 101·5 60·2	149:6 102:0 60:1
Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	20·8 72·9 6·7	76·5 6·4	77·3 6·1	21·0 77·1 6·0	2·1 3·7 3·8	3·6 3·4	3·7 2·7	3·7 2·6	76·6 10·5	80·1 9·8	23·1 81·0 8·8	80·8 8·6
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	27.1	314·9 31·9 20·1 30·0 28·1 25·7 25·6 153·5	315·7 31·1 20·7 30·6 28·1 26·5 25·4 153·3	315·9 31·3 20·7 30·7 28·2 26·6 25·5 152·9	183·7 20·6 19·2 5·2 10·2 28·6 16·4 83·5	180·5 20·2 17·3 5·6 9·6 30·7 14·5 82·6	189·4 22·3 17·7 5·3 9·5 31·4 15·3 87·9	186·8 22·1 17·5 5·3 9·4 30·7 15·1 86·7	502·7 53·2 40·7 35·5 37·3 53·5 43·9 238·6	. 495·4 52·1 37·4 35·6 37·7 56·4 40·1 236·1	505·1 53·4 38·4 35·9 37·6 57·9 40·7 241·2	502·7 53·4 38·2 36·0 37·6 57·3 40·6 239·6
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical, Photographic Instruments Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	81·6 50·7 6·9	85·6 55·0 7·6 16·9 6·1	88·3 56·8 8·5 16·6 6·4	88·3 56·8 8·5 16·6 6·4	45·0 25·3 6·0 12·0 1·7	49·7 29·0 6·8 12·2 1·7	51·2 29·2 7·5 12·7 1·8	50·5 28·9 7·5 12·3 1·8	126·6 76·0 12·9 29·6 8·1	135·3 84·0 14·4 29·1 7·8	139·5 86·0 16·0 29·3 8·2	138 · 8 85 · 7 16 · 0 28 · 9 8 · 2
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	91.8 28.2 16.8 5.3 7.9 7.0 27.2 4.9	418·8 65·0 46·5 97·1 32·3 19·9 6·1 7·3 6·2 31·7 5·4 13·2 6·5 6·5 59·4 15·7	431·8 65·6 48·0 97·2 33·8 21·0 5·8 7·1 5·7 33·9 5·6 14·0 7·1 7·5 63·2 16·3	433·2 65·7 48·2 97·3 33·9 21·1 5·9 7·2 5·7 34·1 7·1 7·5 63·3 16·5	544·2 112·2 88·4 114·4 14·7 24·0 8·1 10·6 75·3 7·1 12·7 15·2 14·4 25·6 9·1	578·0 116·2 95·3 120·3 14·6 27·5 8·4 10·1 9·4 87·1 7·8 14·3 15·4 14·4 27·7 9·5	594·2 120·6 96·6 120·5 14·8 30·2 8·8 10·5 9·5 90·3 8·2 14·8 15·6 15·1 128·1	592·3 120·2 96·2 119·9 14·6 30·1 8·8 10·5 9·5 90·3 8·2 14·8 15·5 15·0 28·1 10·6	927·7 172·4 130·9 206·2 42·9 40·8 13·4 20·3 17·6 102·5 512·0 23·5 21·5 20·7 79·9 23·1	996·8 181·2 141·8 217·4 46·9 47·4 14·5 17·4 15·6 118·8 13·2 27·5 21·9 20·9 87·1 25·2	1,026·0 186·2 144·6 217·7 48·6 51·2 14·6 15·2 124·2 128·8 22·7 22·6 91·3 26·9	1,025.5 185.9 144.4 217.2 48.5 51.2 14.7 17.7 15.2 124.4 13.8 28.9 22.6 22.5 91.4 27.1
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	49·0 32·7 11·5 4·8	48·1 31·8 11·6 4·7	47·8 31·9 11·1 4·8	47·6 31·9 11·0	28·9 9·5 14·5	28·3 8·5 15·2	30·4 8·5 16·7	29·9 8·5 16·3	77·9 42·2 26·0 9·7	76·4 40·3 26·8	78·2 40·4 27·8	77·5 40·4 27·3 9·8
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc. Repair of Boots and Shoes	184·7 69·4 12·3 6·7 7·3 8·6	192.6 74.3 12.0 8.1 7.7 8.1 64.1 18.3	190·1 72·9 11·9 8·4 8·1 7·8 62·6 18·4	4·7 189·6 72·9 11·7 8·4 8·1 7·8 62·7 18·0	4·9 404·1 177·2 81·1 49·1 12·6 25·4 55·3 3·4	4.6 446.7 196.3 89.4 54.9 12.2 28.1 62.6 3.2	5·2 455·2 204·8 86·0 60·6 12·4 28·3 60·0 3·1	5·1 451·3 203·8 84·3 60·3 12·4 27·9 59·6 3·0	588 · 8 246 · 6 93 · 4 55 · 8 19 · 9 34 · 0 115 · 2 23 · 9	9·3 639·3 270·6 101·4 63·0 19·9 36·2 126·7 21·5	10·0 645·3 277·7 97·9 69·0 20·5 36·1 122·6 21·5	640 · 9 276 · 7 96 · 0 68 · 7 20 · 5 35 · 7 122 · 3 21 · 0
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	407·2 31·5 108·5 13·8 15·6 25·3 14·0 24·0 17·5 31·0 74·7 6·4 24·7 20·2	437·1 32·8 109·8 14·1 18·1 29·8 18·2 27·9 19·9 34·3 77·8 7·4 25·9 21·1	448·0 33·7 113·1 16·0 19·5 31·7 18·7 29·4 19·2 35·2 76·8 8·1 26·0 20·6	446·8 33·6 112·8 16·0 19·4 31·3 18·7 29·5 19·1 34·8 77·2 8·2 25·7 20·5	285·2 8·4 68·1 19·3 9·8 12·3 5·2 34·5 35·0 25·5 18·9 5·4 14·5 28·3	312·1 8·7 73·1 22·7 11·1 13·1 6·4 45·3 36·6 27·0 19·4 6·2 14·7 27·8	336·2 8·5 79·9 28·2 12·1 13·2 6·6 50·8 43·1 26·4 19·2 6·7 14·6 26·9	326·4 8·4 78·8 27·3 11·6 13·0 6·4 49·9 39·0 25·1 19·2 6·7 14·4 26·6	692·4 39·9 176·6 33·1 25·4 37·6 19·2 58·5 52·5 56·5 93·6 11·8 39·2 48·5	749·2 41·5 182·9 36·8 29·2 42·9 24·6 73·2 56·5 61·3 397·2 13·6 40·6 48·9	784·2 42·2 193·0 44·2 31·6 44·9 25·3 80·2 62·3 61·6 96·0 14·8 40·6 47·5	773:2 42:0 191:6 43:3 31:0 44:3 25:1 79:4 58:1 59:9 96:4 14:9 40:1 47:1

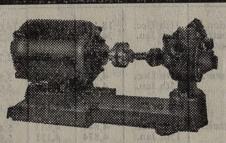
Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

at Bondreich Abellen 16 bischnut sitt z	THE STATE	Ma	iles -			Fen	nales	OKEA	HOT	To	tal U	4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Industry 31 december 18 feet	Mid- 1948	End- 1949	Nov., 1950	Dec., 1950	Mid- 1948	End- 1949	Nov., 1950	Dec., 1950	Mid- 1948	End- 1949	Nov., 1950	Dec., 1950
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	214·6 78·3 87·5 16·5 17·8 14·5	228·2 80·6 98·0 17·0 17·6 15·0	227·2 79·6 99·0 16·2 17·9 14·5	226·8 79·4 98·9 15·9 18·0 14·6	51·1 10·8 25·3 3·1 6·2 5·7	54·6 11·0 29·2 2·7 6·2 5·5	55·7 11·5 30·2 2·7 5·6 5·7	54·8 11·3 29·7 2·7 5·5 5·6	265·7 89·1 112·8 19·6 24·0 20·2	282·8 91·6 127·2 19·7 23·8 20·5	282·9 91·1 129·2 18·9 23·5 20·2	281 · 6 90 · 7 128 · 6 18 · 6 23 · 5 20 · 2
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	291·0 54·7 3·5 12·7 14·9	311·6 56·9 4·6 15·4 16·6	324·1 60·5 4·6 17·3 16·6	323·7 60·7 4·6 17·4 16·6	171·7 18·3 1·2 23·7 21·5	186·0 18·5 2·3 27·4 23·8	194·0 19·8 2·0 29·6 26·3	191·7 19·7 2·0 29·2 25·9	462·7 73·0 4·7 36·4 36·4	497.6 75.4 6.9 42.8 40.4	518·1 80·3 6·6 46·9 42·9	515·4 80·4 6·6 46·6 42·5
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	68.5	76.8	80.9	80.5	16.9	18.7	18.6	18.6	85-4	95.5	99.5	99.1
Engraving, etc.	136-7	141 · 3	144.2	143.9	90.1	95.3	97.7	96.3	226.8	236.6	241.9	240 · 2
Other Manufacturing Industries	141·9 64·2 10·2 8·0 10·9 4·5 10·0 34·1	142·7 65·9 12·0 7·8 12·6 4·8 6·7 32·9	149·9 70·4 12·6 8·2 12·9 4·9 6·0 34·9	149·3 70·7 12·6 8·1 12·3 4·9 5·9 34·8	99·3 32·7 2·3 8·7 15·1 6·1 2·5 31·9	106·1 36·0 2·7 7·8 18·8 6·8 2·5 31·5	110·1 37·0 2·9 7·8 20·0 7·2 2·1 33·1	106·6 36·7 2·9 7·7 18·1 6·8 2·1 32·3	241·2 96·9 12·5 16·7 26·0 10·6 12·5 66·0	248·8 101·9 14·7 15·6 31·4 11·6 9·2 64·4	260·0 107·4 15·5 16·0 32·9 12·1 8·1 68·0	255·9 107·4 15·5 15·8 30·4 11·7 8·0 67·1
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,271 · 0	5,447 - 7	5,575 · 1	5,575 · 8	2,582.9	2,713.5	2,829 - 5	2,799 · 5	7,853.9	8,161.2	8,404 · 6	8,375.3
Building and Contracting	1,264·3 1,203·0 61·3	1,232·4 1,172·3 60·1	1,256·3 1,195·1 61·2	1,222·0 1,161·1 60·9	39·0 32·7 6·3	37·3 30·8 6·5	37·4 30·8 6·6	37·5 30·8 6·7	1,303·3 1,235·7 67·6	1,269·7 1,203·1 66·6	1,293·7 1,225·9 67·8	1,259·5 1,191·9 67·6
Gas, Electricity and Water	285·2 117·9 140·8 26·5	314·8 128·0 157·3 29·5	326·0 132·8 162·7 30·5	326·6 133·4 162·7 30·5	27·0 9·5 16·1 1·4	31·5 10·7 19·2 1·6	34·3 11·5 21·3 1·5	34·4 11·6 21·3 1·5	312·2 127·4 156·9 27·9	346·3 138·7 176·5 31·1	360·3 144·3 184·0 32·0	361·0 145·0 184·0 32·0
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	250·5 23·0 171·6	255·0 22·3 169·8	252·4 20·3 169·3	250·7 20·2 169·5	44·3 2·3 11·8	43·4 1·9 12·9	44·6 1·6 13·3	44·6 1·6 13·5	294·8 25·3 183·4	298·4 24·2 182·7	297·0 21·9 182·6	295·3 21·8 183·0
Distributive Trades	1,059 · 3	1,092.9	1,107 · 4	1,106.9	953 - 7	998 · 2	1,054.5	1,036 · 5	2,013.0	2,091 · 1	2,161:9	2,143 - 4
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricult. Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers, Retail	103·4 68·4 101·5 326·5 140·2 303·3	105·1 70·2 105·8 329·7 147·2 318·1	108·3 70·4 108·4 326·3 151·9 325·1 17·0	109·5 70·3 108·2 326·4 151·7 324·0 16·8	25·9 24·7 46·9 261·6 98·3 463·9 32·4	26·7 24·6 48·1 272·5 97·0 501·4	27·5 25·7 51·4 276·4 94·6 545·7	27.6 25.7 50.7 275.6 92.8 530.8	129·3 93·1 148·4 588·1 238·5 767·2 48·4	131·8 94·8 153·9 602·2 244·2 819·5	135·8 96·1 159·8 602·7 246·5 870·8	137·1 96·0 158·9 602·0 244·5 854·8
	100	10-8	1, 0	10 8	32.4	2. 3	33 2	1 4/0	no.			
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	66·2 47·6 198·8 32·0 11·9	61·4 39·3 187·0 33·2 10·9	60·7 37·3 196·4 31·9 10·9	61·9 37·2 196·7 31·8 10·7	72.9 42.5 481.9 120.2 29.6	73·5 40·9 446·9 119·4 27·2	75.9 39.1 446.3 116.8 28.1	441.6	139·1 90·1 680·7 152·2 41·5	134·9 80·2 633·9 152·6 38·1	136·6 76·4 642·7 148·7 39·0	75·2 638·3 147·7

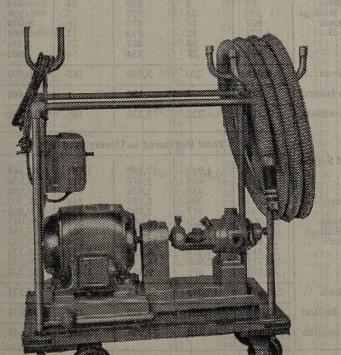


PUMPS HAND & POWER

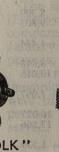
THICK, THIN, OR DIRTY LIQUIDS



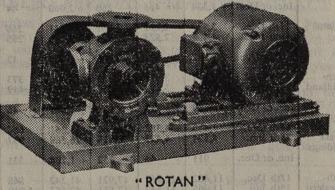
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Regions and Principal Towns

Unemployment at 15th January, 1951

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 11th December, 1950, and 15th January, 1951, were as follows:—

o-tet e-285	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
11th December	200,953	4,935	90,895	5,033	301,816
15th January	220,821	10,043	92,588	10,119	333,571

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

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 15th January represented 1.6 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 11th December was 1.4.

In the week ending 30th December, 1950, about 34,000 operatives in the manufacturing industries were on short time, losing 21 hours each on the average; on the other hand 838,000 were working on an average $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours overtime.

The analysis of the figures for 15th January is as follows:—

	Wholly U	Jnemployed	(including C	Casuals)	THE SE	Total	
2-75 E 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	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	Temporarily Stopped		
Men 18 and	53,541	61,341	99,010	213,892	6,929	220,821	
Boys under 18 Women 18 and	5,524	3,253	1,046	9,823	220	10,043	
over Girls under 18	30,141 5,561	23,878 3,031	35,510 1,342	89,529 9,934	3,059 185	92,588 10,119	
Total	94,767	91,503	136,908	323,178	10,393	333,571	

The total of 333,571 includes 47,595 married women.

The changes between 11th December and 15th January in each administrative Region were as follows:—

Frage (c)	1-02 T-A	2 2-7		Unemploy g Casuals)		10t 0	C680 0 1
Region		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	Temp- orarily Stopped	Total
London & South- Eastern	11th Dec. 15th Jan.	18,151 24,912	18,150 18,625	16,007 18,233	52,308 61,770	936 898	53,244 62,668
Eastern	Inc. or Dec.	+ 6,761	+ 475	+ 2,226	+ 9,462	- 38	+ 9,424
Eastern	11th Dec. 15th Jan.	4,691 4,454	5,013 6,158	3,850 5,028	13,554 15,640	277 310	13,831 15,950
	Inc. or Dec.	- 237	+ 1,145	+ 1,178	+ 2,086	+ 33	+ 2,119
Southern	11th Dec. 15th Jan.	4,847 4,874	4,633 4,151	5,419 5,854	14,899 14,879	79 81	14,978 14,960
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 27	- 482	+ 435	- 20	+ 2	- 18
South- Western	11th Dec. 15th Jan.	3,991 5,325	5,312 5,778	6,944 7,204	16,247 18,307	152 196	16,399 18,503
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,334	+ 466	+ 260	+ 2,060	+ 44	+ 2,104
Midland	11th Dec. 15th Jan.	3,539 4,451	2,221 2,523	2,281 2,574	8,041 9,548	268 255	8,309 9,803
1 1 1	Inc. or Dec.	+ 912	+ 302	+ 293	+ 1,507	- 13	+ 1,494
North- Midland	11th Dec. 15th Jan.	2,671 2,760	3,371 3,384	2,533 3,452	8,575 9,596	373 419	8,948 10,015
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 89	+ 13	+ 919	+ 1,021	+ 46	+ 1,067
East and West Ridings	11th Dec. 15th Jan.	4,413 5,324	4,382 4,427	6,566 6,818	15,361 16,569	666 997	16,027 17,566
2001180	Inc. or Dec.	+ 911	+ 45	+ 252	+ 1,208	+ 331	+ 1,539
North- Western	11th Dec. 15th Jan.	11,462 13,465	11,859 11,647	17,921 17,541	41,242 42,653	848 1,019	42,090 43,672
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 2,003	- 212	- 380	+ 1,411	+ 171	+ 1,582
Northern	11th Dec. 15th Jan.	6,678 8,361	8,887 9,760	16,913 16,588	32,478 34,709	1,248 2,065	33,726 36,774
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,683	+ 873	- 325	+ 2,231	+ 817	+ 3,048
Scotland	11th Dec. 15th Jan.	14,019 15,013	15,897 17,617	30,982 34,359	60,898 66,989	2,216 3,351	63,114 70,340
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 994	+ 1,720	+ 3,377	+ 6,091	+1,135	+ 7,226
Wales	11th Dec. 15th Jan.	4,361 5,828	7,462 7,433	18,729 19,257	30,552 32,518	598 802	31,150 33,320
	Inc. or Dec.	+ 1,467	- 29	+ 528	+ 1,966	+ 204	+ 2,170
Great Britain	11th Dec. 15th Jan.	78,823 94,767	87,187 91,503	128,145 136,908	294,155 323,178	7,661 10,393	301,816 333,571
	Inc. or Dec.	+15,944	+ 4,316	+ 8,763	+29,023	+2,732	+31,755

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 15th January, 1951, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	register	ber of per ed as uner h January	nployed	Percentage rate of unemployment*			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
London and South-		1	A 100 Miles	PL PARTY NO	Stateman.	4350	
Eastern	43,408	19,260	62,668	1.3	1.0	1.2	
Eastern	10,423	5,527	15,950	1.4	1.6	1.5	
Southern	8,841	6,119	14,960	1.4	2.0	1.6	
South-Western	12,199	6,304	18,503	1.7	1.8	1.7	
Midland	6,686	3,117	9,803	0.5	0.5	0.5	
North-Midland	5,398	4,617	10.015	0.6	1.0	0.7	
East and West Ridings	12,565	5,001	17,566	1.0	0.8	1.0	
North-Western	29,383	14,289	43,672	1.6	1.3	1.5	
Northern	26,824	9,950	36,774	3.0	2.9	2.9	
Scotland	52,723	17,617	70,340	3.8	2.4	3.3	
Wales	22,414	10,906	33,320	3.3	4.4	3.6	
Great Britain	230,864	102,707	333,571	1.7	1.5	1.6	

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 15th January, 1951, was 366,649, including 246,913 men, 11,210 boys, 97,948 women and 10,578 girls. Of the total, 355,788 (including 5,124 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 10,861 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons† on the registers in each Region at 15th January, 1951, are shown below.

10.174 10.061	0.060		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Mill tellande	September September 1					
Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total					
30-3 37-3	w	holly Unem	ployed (inclu	iding Casua	ls)					
Eastern Southern	41,049 9,837 8,374	1,895 436 432	16,885 4,865 5,391	1,951 502 682	61,770 15,640 14,879					
South-Western Midland North-Midland E. and W. Ridings North-Western	11,738 6,210 5,007 11,542 27,309	394 308 325 390 1,550	5,642 2,696 3,767 4,143 12,936	533 334 497 494 858	18,307 9,548 9,596 16,569 42,653					
Northern	27,309 23,789 47,923 21,124	1,550 1,261 1,954 878	8,459 15,628 9,117	1,200 1,484 1,399	34,709 66,989 32,518					
Great Britain	213,892	9,823	89,529	9,934	323,178					
Northern Ireland	25,807	1,165	5,180	458	32,610					
United Kingdom	239,699	10,988	94,709	10,392	355,788					
01	Temporarily Stopped									
London and South- Eastern	457	17	414	10	898					
Bastern	141 34	9 1 2 9	151 45	9	310 81					
South-Western	65 159	2 9	114	15	196 255					
North-Midland	62	4	319	34	419					
E. and W. Ridings North-Western	599 507	34 17	357 479	7 16	997					
Northern	1,722 2,792 391	52 54	279	12 22	2,065 3,351					
Wales	391	21	483 334	56	802					
Greet Britain	6,929	220	3,059	185	10,393					
Northern Ireland	285	2	180	1	468					
United Kingdom	7,214	222	3,239	186	10,861					
		Total Regi	stered as Ur	nemployed						
London and South- Eastern	41,496	1,912	17,299 5,016	1,961	62,668					
eastern	9,978 8,408	445 433	5,016	511 683	62,668 15,950 14,960					
outh-Western	11,803	396	5,436 5,756	548	18,503 9,803					
Midland	6,369 5,069	317 329	2,780 4,086	337 531	9,803					
and W. Ridings	12,141	424	4,500	501	17,566					
North-Western	27,816 25,511	1,567 1,313	13,415 8,738	874 1,212	43,672 36,774					
cotland	25,511 50,715 21,515	2,008	16,111 9,451	1,212 1,506 1,455	36,774 70,340 33,320					
Great Britain	220,821	10,043	92,588	10,119	333,571					
Northern Ireland	26,092	1,167	5,360	459	33,078					
United Kingdom	246,913	11,210	97,948	10,578	366,649					
	Contract of the latest and the lates	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY					

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

† The figures exclude registered severely disabled persons who are unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

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 15th January, 1951, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 11th December, 1950.

Men 18 and

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 15th January, 1951

Women 18 and under 18 years

Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals

with 11th
Decem-

Total

Marks Frenchischer Later	Lotes	esinm	573 (solt	Mary Joseph	ber, 1950
London and South-Eastern London (Administrative	41,496	17,299	3,873	62,668	+ 9,424
County) Acton	17,361 134	5,527 64	765 17	23,653	+ 2,782 + 40
Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove	246 2,461	56 960	20 113	322	+ 41 + 630
Croydon	673 903	1,008	166 45	1,847 1,212	+ 86 + 260
Dagenham	469 264	184 120	79	732 405	+ 142 + 68
East Ham Enfield Harrow and Wembley	274 173 684	89 76 359	45	408	+ 55 + 117 + 247
Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hendon	103 436	61 168	67 20 55	1,110 184 659	+ 247 + 44 + 132
Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow	513 772	168 221	50 65	731	+ 150 + 163
Tottenham	533 703	204 301	39 49	776 1,053	+ 216 + 109
Willesden	394	65	50	509	+ 111
Bedford	9,978	5,016	956 15	15,950	+ 2,119 + 42
Cambridge	139 262	88 143 28	19 34 32	246 439	+ 53 + 38
Norwich	103 819 1,341	153 555	18 100	163 990 1,996	+ 40 + 78 + 171
Watford	174	104	18	296	+ 38
Southern Bournemouth	8,408 1,178	5,436 568	1,116 67	14,960 1,813	- 18 + 69
Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	2,039	189 1,847	23 255	314 4,141	+ 35 + 281
Reading Slough	455 143	279 85	39	773	+ 213 + 79
South-Western	981	5,756	944	1,510	-1,382 + 2,104
Bristol (inc. Kingswood) Exeter	2,588 357	714 243	102	3,404	+ 160 + 9
Gloucester Plymouth	1,181	75 987	9 167	161 2,335	+ 11 + 219
Swindon	114	101	20	235	+ 30
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent	6,369 1,736	2,780	654	9,803 2,500	+ 1,494 + 758
Coventry	18 534 21	217 16	24 4	69 775 41	- 6 + 38 + 14
Smethwick	58 792	27	-39	85 902	+ 15 + 19
Walsall .: West Bromwich	233	93 25	36	362 61	+ 69 + 17
Wolverhampton Worcester	391 164	155 127	11 8	557 299	+ 86 - 8
North-Midland	5,069	4,086	860	10,015	+ 1,067
Chesterfield	163 1,241	44 348	27 9 211	311 216 1,800	+ 52 + 18 + 56
Leicester	240 127	46 31	21	307 177	+ 64 + 15
Mansfield Northampton	187 83	60 55	17 8	264 146	+ 61 + 11
Nottingham	801 71	300 280	58 24	1,159 375	+ 123 + 64
Scunthorpe	47	196	65	308	+ 55
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford	12,141 400 614	4,500 53 88	925 15 28	17,566 468 730	+ 1,539 + 19 + 82
Dewsbury Doncaster	109 247	28 313	- 23	137 583	+ 25 + 50
Halifax	71 132	25 35	- 1	96 168	- 9 + 16
Hull	3,629 2,214 347	878 699	156 65	4,663 2,978	-82 + 513
Rotherham	1,022	199 472	33 38	579 1,532	+ 147 + 180
Wakefield York	140 465	67 99	26	215 590	+ 6 + 199
North-Western	27,816 116	13,415	2,441	43,672	+ 1,582 + 39
Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	163 290	16 523	8 71	187 884	- 5
Birkenhead	869 105	601 50	55 11	1,525 166	+ 38 + 31 + 52
Bolton	2,414	1,607	115	4,136 587	+ 52 - 120 + 29
Bury	192	28 37	11 2	231 108	+ 55
Crewe	119 11,197 2,788	3,783 929	25 999 165	274 15,979 3,882	+ 73 + 166 + 479
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	387	79	11	477	+ 40
Preston Rochdale	524 123	234 59	18	776 185	+ 169 + 37
St. Helens Salford (inc. Eccles and	533	538	77	1,148	
Stockport	529 364	230	12 25	626	- 51 + 42 + 10
Wallasey Warrington	704 247 635	635 246 249	107 14 28	1,446 507	+ 10 + 65 - 8
Wigan	033	249	28	912	

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

ingry by industry, the			Persons on h January,		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Juveniles under 18 years	Total	as compared with 11th Decem- ber, 1950
Northern	25,511	8,738	2,525	36,774	+ 3,048
	199	156	32	387	- 27
	235	147	17	399	+ 18
	1,525	399	140	2,064	+ 248
	788	395	39	1,222	- 112
	839	607	41	1,487	- 45
Bank) Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington	682	517	129	1,328	+ 71
	4,274	1,300	245	5,819	+ 493
	2,493	429	166	3,088	+ 384
	451	407	87	945	+ 35
	3,306	891	332	4,529	+ 775
Cotland	382 50,715 2,429 224 1,533 3,932 15,429 1,714 1,573 758	168 16,111 447 122 451 725 3,497 1,178 612 294	3,514 144 34 41 143 805 175 168 51	70,340 3,020 380 2,025 4,800 19,731 3,067 2,353 1,103	+ 19 + 7,226 + 616 - 113 + 206 + 706 + 1,502 + 248 + 243 + 117
Vales	21,515	9,451	2,354	33,320	+ 2,170
	2,267	552	186	3,005	+ 356
	1,357	407	158	1,922	+ 277
	673	320	63	1,056	+ 188
	1,847	573	182	2,602	+ 201
	1,010	944	92	2,046	+ 289
Northern Ireland	26,092	5,360	1,626	33,078	+ 4,048
	8,136	2,530	203	10,869	+ 882
	3,315	261	284	3,860	+ 516

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1951

The Table below shows the average numbers of persons registered as unemployed in the years 1939 to 1950, and the numbers so registered in March, June, September and December, 1950, and in January, 1951.

	PAT SELECT	G	reat Britai	in		TOP SERVE	
10 101		nemployed g Casuals)		orarily pped	Total	United Kingdom	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Total	
1939	934,332 468,777 105,973 62,019 47,191 45,062 86,273 251,914 234,895 225,566 223,219 214,943	258,088 222,373 97,701 31,859 20,574 17,634 53,004 107,840 78,756 70,567 76,913 90,595	137,192 100,389 29,275 3,196 795 394 549 2,097 102,738 4,289 4,752 5,147	78,347 58,549 27,476 2,691 733 518 584 1,218 51,960 3,148 3,081 3,486	1,407,959 850,088 260,425 99,765 69,293 63,608 140,410 363,069 468,349 303,570 307,965 314,171	1,480,324 918,054 299,273 119,117 85,538 77,929 159,977 394,164 498,323 331,323 337,997 341,093	
13th Mar 12th June 11th Sept 11th Dec	241,218 195,580 192,624 201,316	97,406 76,722 84,362 92,839	5,737 6,191 3,887 4,572	2,922 3,503 2,962 3,089	347,283 281,996 283,835 301,816	377,504 307,759 308,348 330,846	
15th Jan	223,715	99,463	7,149	3,244	333,571	366,649	

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 15th January, 1951, was 926,144, compared with 936,481 at 16th October, 1950. The figure for January included 834,608 men, 85,997 women, and 5,539 young persons.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 15th January, 1951, was 61,757, of whom 57,039 were males and 4,718 were females. The total included 31,859 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 29,898 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

12 161 17 803 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	- 4	25, 210	1500 E	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinar	y emp	loyme	nt :	an Longs to gr	allega ben ale	Wallow's
Ex-Service Others	11	::	*	28,133 21,174	208 3,977	28,341 25,151
Total				49,307	4,185	53,492
Classified as unlikely ment other the conditions:				AND than ga	ALTERNATION DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	AND MARK
Ex-Service Others		::		3,513 4,219	5 528	3,518 4,747
Total			1000	7,732	533	8,265
Grand Total	100			57,039	4,718	61,757

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

† Up to June, 1948, the figures on which the averages are based relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but the figures for all later dates include all unemployed persons on the registers.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 15th January, 1951, distinguishing those wholly unemployed (i.e., out of a situation) from those temporarily stopped (i.e., suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment). The figures include all unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges with the

845 457 450,5 (84) (87) 757 7 8 1 513 46 (515) 46 (10) 100 (10) 10	1000	d decimal	10 G	reat Britai	n so escono	of to steple	role	United Kingdom		
Industry	unem (incl	nolly ployed uding uals)	Tempo		anilos Mor Tou	Total		Ui	(all classes)	
22 1 1 240 78 105 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 106	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	13,765 8,005	6,445 6,402	1,497 230	645 641	15,262 8,235	7,090 7,043	22,352 15,278	21,827 14,449	7,277 7,228	29,104 21,677
Forestry Fishing	425 5,335	25 18	1,246	4	6,581	25 22	6,603	6,879	25 24	6,903
Mining and Quarrying	2,825 1,893 35	122 84	106	1	2,931 1,902 35	123 84	3,054 1,986 35	3,774 1,919 37	128 85	3,902 2,004 37
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	527 103 146 121	12 2 5 19	$\frac{92}{3}$		619 103 149 123	12 2 6 19	631 105 155 142	1,313 104 272 129	14 2 7 20	1,327 106 279 149
Freatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,877	730	47	26	2,924	756	3,680	3,267	769	4,036
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	906 344 375	151 106 196	14 6 3 6	11 5 2 8	920 350 378 286	162 111 198 161	1,082 461 576 447	1,020 362 381 320	162 112 200 162	1,182 474 581 482
Cement	280 61 911	153 16 108	18	1 138	61 929	16 16 108	1,037	77 1,107	16 117	93
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3,166 117 1,160	1,620 7 496	15 1 4	19	3,181 118 1,164	1,639 7 501	4,820 125 1,665	3,287 126 1,209	1,657 7 505	4,944 133 1,714
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish See Conding Character Polishes Ink and Matches	111 803	221 395	1 2	5	112 805	226 395	338 1,200	116 806	226 396	342 1,202
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	246 184 193 352	99 253 49 100	$\frac{4}{3}$	3 6 —	250 184 196 352	102 259 49 100	352 443 245 452	267 196 209 358	102 266 52 103	369 462 261 461
Metal Manufacture	3,585 120	688	563	4	4,148 120	692 4	4,840 124	4,325 128	695	5,020 132
specified	1,346 890 110	194 131 91	264	1	1,610 890 147	195 131 91	1,805 1,021 238	1,652 967 147	195 132 91 33	1,847 1,099 238 173
Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	315 715	32 65 171	218	-3	131 533 717	65 174	163 598 891	547 744	65 175	612 919
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	20,055 8,929	3,767 277	729 667	76 50	20,784 9,596	3,843 327	24,627 9,923	22,515 10,617	3,921 331	26,436 10,948
Marine Engineering	852 440 103	75 44 12	10 5	T	862 445 103	75 44 12	937 489 115	968 462 115	78 44 12 60	1,046 506 127
Machine Tools	319 75 260	58 22 36	1 1	$\frac{2}{1}$	321 76 261	60 22 37 222	381 98 298 840	344 77 398 630	22 50 222	404 99 448 852
Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	618 1,274 5,091	222 112 1,153	5 19	3 8	618 1,279 5,110	115 1,161 311	1,394 6,271 856	1,305 5,421 554	115 1,179 316	1,420 6,600 870
Electrical Machinery	542 264 114 408	308 190 166 496	$\frac{3}{12}$	3 1	545 264 126 411	190 167 496	454 293 907	284 134 418	191 167 515	47: 30 93:
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	124 93 549	130 82 384	-	8	124 93 550	138 82 384	262 175 934	125 96 567	139 90 390	264 186 95
Vehicles Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles Motor Repairers and Garages	5,594 1,901 1,800	981 289 190	22 8 7	13 5 1	5,616 1,909 1,807	994 294 191	6,610 2,203 1,998	6,081 2,028 1,981	1,056 302 201	7,137 2,330 2,182
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor	840	174 210	<u> </u>	1 0	840 424	174 211	1,014	974	196	1,170 650 87
Vehicles and Aircraft	74 168	11	4) =	100	74 168	11	78 179	83 168 249	12	180
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	245 143	14 89	98	106	247 147 3,355	1.853	262 241 5,208	160	114	264 274 5,372
Actal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	3,257 212 158 254	1,747 145 134 33	11 1 1 15	6	223 159 269	151 134 34	374 293 303	227 163 304	151 135 35	378 298 339
Hollow-ware	230 314 173	126 442 65	29 3 1	12	259 317 174	128 454 65	387 771 239	261 322 182	128 464 66	389 786 248
Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1,916	802 491	38	85 5	1,954 811	887 496	2,841 1,307	2,030	904	2,934
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	438 178 117 75	272 117 78 24	3	4	441 178 117 75	272 117 82 25	713 295 199 100	457 185 126 80	281 140 84 25	731 32 210 10:
Cotton Spinning Doubling etc.	2,621 421	2,915 445	31	105	2,652 421	3,020 446 283	5,672 867	3,468 433 184	3,953 455 288	7,42 88 47
Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	183 483 143	268 439 91 98	$\frac{22}{4}$	15 36 3	184 505 143 81	283 475 91 101	467 980 234 182	515 164 111	510 96 108	1,02 26 21
Jute	77 101 251 118	126 141 267	. 1	3 4	101 252 118	128 144 271	229 396 389	673 252 149	643 144 391	1,31 39 54
Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets	118 114 18 89	396 23 75	3	25 2 1	117 18 89	421 25 76	538 43 165	132 21 106	441 26 92	57 4 19
Narrow Fabrics	25 100 345	286 135		2 9 2	25 100 345	46 295 137	71 395 482	26 113 429	48 467 163	586 592 24
Other Textile Industries	153	81	-	-	153	81	234	160	81	24

^{*} The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 15th January, 1951, who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Numbers	Unempl	oyea:		reat Brita		ntinuea	3010	B194		
Industry	Who	loyed	Tempo	rarily	Principle .	Total			ited Kingdo (all classes)	M SEASON
	(inclu casu Males		Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	520 276 154 90	238 74 132 32	26 4 3 19	27 4 16 7	546 280 157 109	265 78 148 39	811 358 305 148	561 289 161 111	278 83 155 40	839 372 316 151
Clothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc.	2,576 1,363 136 33 43 58	3,312 1,563 868 309 56 213	434 205 6 1 29	795 423 202 19 36 13	3,010 1,568 142 34 72 58	4,107 1,986 1,070 328 92 226	7,117 3,554 1,212 362 164 284	3,307 1,687 144 56 78 70	4,597 2,089 1,159 533 92 302	7,904 3,776 1,303 589 170 372
rubber)	273 670	266 37	158	102	431 705	368	799 742	463 809	379 43	842 852
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified	6,935 266 2,002 225 292 496 254 268 482 1,129	6,395 111 1,296 377 222 258 108 536 1,450 1,054	74 13 4 30 6 2 4 12	250 18 17 7 24 1 14 55 87	7,009 266 2,015 229 322 502 256 268 486 1,141	6,645 111 1,314 394 229 282 109 550 1,505 1,141	13,654 377 3,329 623 551 784 365 818 1,991 2,282	7,687 309 2,180 234 376 590 282 278 613 1,186	7,256 113 1,366 405 236 307 121 555 1,856 1,161	14,943 422 3,546 639 612 897 403 833 2,469 2,347
Brewing and Malting		310 166 318 189	3	3 2 10 12	527 147 479 371	313 168 328 201	840 315 807 572	542 172 528 397	313 173 330 320	855 345 858 717
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures.	1	668 163 342 22 92 49	407 109 288 3 3	54 7 40 - 5 2	3,852 1,345 1,768 175 343 221	722 170 382 22 97 51	4,574 1,515 2,150 197 440 272	4,283 1,536 1,883 198 379 287	751 173 389 23 98 68	5,034 1,709 2,272 221 477 355
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	402 21	1,273 186 13	12 7	74 12 -	1,775 409 21	1,347 198 13	3,122 607 34	1,880 445 21	1,401 202 13	3,281 647 34 445
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engrave	89 384	231 172 102 569	3 2	20 3 3 3	150 89 387 719	251 175 105 605	401 264 492 1,324	93 415 738	176 108 625	269 523
ing, etc. Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	560 111 100 304 65 354	1,850 354 30 94 607 96 53 616	20 2 -6 2 1 2 7	171 5 -2 145 3 -6	2,135 562 111 106 306 66 356 628	2,021 359 30 96 752 99 53 632	4,156 921 141 202 1,058 165 409 1,260	2,280 579 115 115 323 69 361 718	2,042 360 31 96 764 99 53 639	4,322 939 146 211 1,087 168 414 1,357
Building and Contracting	48,663 35,920 864	301 205 35 61	2,228 1,920 6 302	3 3	50,891 37,840 870 12,181	304 208 35 61	51,195 38,048 905 12,242	57,016 42,566 942 13,508	332 227 40 65	57,348 42,793 982 13,573
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	2,169 1,081 761	116 42 71 3	13 5 5 3	1111	2,182 1,086 766 330	116 42 71 3	2,298 1,128 837 333	2,460 1,176 920 364	122 45 74 3	2,582 1,221 994 367
Transport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	21,706 3,280 1,652 731 2,239 7,158 1,971 749 199 2,889 322	1,927 283 659 23 82 122 21 14 38 591 44 50	282 11 18 6 35 177 14 7 — 6 4 4	20 1 3 13 3 3	21,988 3,291 1,670 737 2,274 7,335 1,985 756 199 2,895 326 520	1,947 284 662 23 82 135 21 14 38 594 44 50	23,935 3,575 2,332 760 2,356 7,470 2,006 770 237 3,489 370 570	24,467 3,510 1,831 842 2,578 7,700 3,065 787 207 3,074 342 531	1,989 294 669 23 85 141 22 15 39 607 44 50	26,456 3,804 2,500 865 2,663 7,841 3,087 802 246 3,681 386 581
Distributive Trades Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery, Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and	1,542 1,502 1,780 1,780 4,360	13,399 184 219 535 3,929 690 7,360	154 11 14 8 87 9 24	300 60 14 22 62 12 128	16,045 1,950 1,556 1,510 4,482 1,789 4,384	13,699 244 233 557 3,991 702 7,488	29,744 2,194 1,789 2,067 8,473 2,491 11,872	17,831 2,257 1,694 1,817 5,098 1,874 4,674	14,487 261 256 630 4,184 752 7,885	32,318 2,518 1,950 2,447 9,282 2,626 12,559
Newspapers	1 222	636	20	7	1,353	643	858 1,996	1,478	673	936
Public Administration	7,612 9,375	4,288 2,753 1,535	184 20 164	34 5 29	17,171 7,632 9,539	4,322 2,758 1,564	21,493 10,390 11,103	18,605 8,431 10,174	4,491 2,899 1,592	23,096 11,330 11,766
Professional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	. 161 887 114 . 1,230	5,884 88 1,512 170 3,775 54 285	16 2 5 4 1 4	35 19 14 	3,757 163 892 114 1,234 133 1,221	5,919 88 1,531 170 3,789 54 287	9,676 251 2,423 284 5,023 187 1,508	3,998 178, 946 121 1,306 165 1,282	6,200 93 1,605 186 3,963 60 293	10,198 271 2,551 307 5,269 225 1,575
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	. 22,710 2,878 3,345 12,359 589 223 357 263	30,320 1,843 969 18,949 1,534 396 737 1,991 3,300 601	168 20 41 52 1 1 7 1 23 22	474 39 25 243 19 17 52 2 64	22,878 2,898 3,386 12,411 590 224 364 264 1,039 1,702	30,794 1,882 994 19,192 1,553 413 789 1,993 3,364 614	53,672 4,780 4,380 31,603 2,143 637 1,153 2,257 4,403 2,316	24,023 3,015 3,601 12,959 611 244 399 280 1,099 1,815	32,249 1,931 1,034 19,882 1,653 430 818 2,198 3,657 646	56,272 4,946 4,635 32,841 2,264 674 1,217 2,478 4,756 2,461
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry Other Persons not Classified by Industry	3,154	411 8,939	-	-	3,154 11,454	411 8,939	3,565 20,393	3,333 12,033	429 9,360	3,762 21,393
Grand Total*	. 223,715	99,463	7,149	3,244	230,864	102,707	333,571	258,123	108,526	366,64

^{*} The totals include unemployed casual workers (3,606 males and 278 females in Great Britain and 4,842 males and 282 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 22nd November and 20th December, 1950, 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.

151 316 4,507 7,904 2,083 3,776	22nd No	eks ended ovember, 050	20th De	Four weeks ended 20th December, 1950		
1,150 1,303 92 1,70 92 1,70 92 1,70	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1949, to 20th Dec., 1950 (52 weeks)	
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	108,329 10,766	142,684 51,729	97,541 8,804	133,850 56,213	1,731,688 212,617	
over Girls under 18	54,760 10,311	92,149 64,178	43,028 8,299	89,440 67,706	799,118 208,564	
Total	184,166	350,740	157,672	347,209	2,951,987	

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

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 20th December, 1950, in each of the industry "Orders" of the Standard Industrial Classification and in certain selected industries within the Orders, together with cumulative totals for the period 22nd December, 1949, to 20th December, 1950.

7,272 3,483 389 2,272 389 2,272 389 3,487 3,48			uring four we			Total N	umber of F	Placings, 22n mber, 1950 (d December 52 weeks)	т, 1949,
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,354	229	313	35	1,931	31,850	6,048	16,536	883	55,317
	1,856	253	23	10	2,142	23,948	8,701	536	237	33,422
	1,529	243	11	4	1,787	16,747	8,343	293	79	25,462
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,198	201	448	92	2,939	39,765	5,588	10,364	2,670	58,387
	2,268	108	780	196	3,352	40,569	3,183	17,548	5,249	66,549
	2,547	243	272	63	3,125	55,963	6,621	7,160	1,638	71,382
	12,042	928	3,661	524	17,155	226,319	28,254	70,065	11,705	336,343
	3,522	75	86	2	3,685	65,383	3,151	1,843	189	70,566
	7,034	679	1,886	284	9,883	132,923	21,153	34,134	6,902	195,112
	1,486	174	1,689	238	3,587	28,013	3,950	34,088	4,614	70,665
Vehicles	3,937	475	836	142	5,390	80,225	14,520	16,666	3,403	114,814
	2,420	437	1,431	314	4,602	49,386	8,603	32,700	6,247	96,936
	473	109	324	74	980	8,487	2,567	7,534	1,728	20,316
	2,417	243	2,280	492	5,432	46,615	6,460	45,325	16,107	114,507
	622	49	732	91	1,494	10,636	1,658	14,266	4,009	30,569
	714	59	458	80	1,311	12,455	1,064	9,463	2,353	25,335
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	224	36	148	48	456	5,182	1,263	3,816	1,291	11,552
	742	150	2,330	798	4,020	13,650	4,459	43,995	27,696	89,800
	2,759	495	2,581	691	6,526	57,728	9,519	54,593	16,152	137,992
	1,975	569	425	83	3,052	32,932	11,788	8,243	2,202	55,165
	766	177	657	363	1,963	16,670	5,145	15,159	9,821	46,795
	514	74	384	198	1,170	12,005	1,690	9,337	4,653	27,685
	252	103	273	165	793	4,665	3,455	5,822	5,168	19,110
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	1,149	145	937	199	2,430	23,328	3,149	20,596	4,879	51,952
	25,595	1,135	162	72	26,964	527,540	26,871	2,884	1,622	558,917
	17,882	843	99	44	18,868	376,440	20,748	1,836	1,079	400,103
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	2,555	64	92	21	2,732	36,045	1,810	1,956	739	40,550
	12,372	640	2,038	230	15,280	120,713	11,093	19,559	5,018	156,383
	5,396	1,407	4,971	2,239	14,013	91,422	29,863	78,193	51,839	251,317
	219	47	233	129	628	6,347	1,497	5,573	3,871	17,288
	7,581	199	2,074	226	10,080	98,584	3,277	33,757	4,430	140,048
	3,554	100	1,581	138	5,373	44,474	1,455	24,970	2,665	73,564
	4,027	99	493	88	4,707	54,110	1,822	8,787	1,765	66,484
Professional Services Miscellaneous Services Entertainments, Sports, etc. Catering Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	1,095	132	3,262	334	4,823	19,889	3,584	55,863	8,192	87,528
	3,601	382	12,750	924	17,657	78,531	8,754	230,497	20,945	338,727
	355	76	348	43	822	8,895	1,844	8,983	1,158	20,880
	2,471	121	8,067	285	10,944	51,961	2,410	147,533	6,584	208,488
	310	107	1,018	246	1,681	5,634	2,405	19,037	5,064	32,140
Grand Total	97,541	8,804	43,028	8,299	157,672	1,731,688	212,617	799,118	208,564	2,951,987

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 20th December, at the end of the period:—

Region		Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
THE SECTION OF SECTION		Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Wales		26,981 4,752 4,920 4,738 7,635 4,990 7,252 14,587 6,220 9,986 5,480	24,633 9,067 9,808 8,506 22,734 12,677 11,807 16,525 4,637 7,830 ° 5,626	2,095 492 321 402 1,160 276 683 1,073 629 1,187 486	13,936 2,976 2,073 2,098 6,296 6,386 6,603 8,565 2,197 3,859 1,224	13,228 2,133 2,172 2,111 2,619 1,858 3,121 6,609 2,450 5,007 1,720	24,297 5,497 3,763 4,061 10,038 6,549 8,470 18,952 2,068 4,502 1,243	1,771 470 422 472 1,075 340 650 799 648 1,159 493	16,995 3,135 1,605 3,072 6,386 8,394 7,889 11,433 2,365 5,618 814	44,075 7,847 7,835 7,723 12,489 7,464 11,706 23,068 9,947 17,339 8,179	79,861 20,675 17,249 17,737 45,454 34,006 34,769 55,475 11,267 21,809 8,907
Great Britain	105.00	97,541	133,850	8,804	56,213	43,028	89,440	8,299	67,706	157,672	347,209

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 25th November, 1950, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows (a) the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also (b) at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows (c) the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in item (c) are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period 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.

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 25th Nov., 1950

Industry	me	per of En ints per 1 inployed ing of p	00 at	Los em	ber of es and o ses per i ployed ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	me	er of Ennts per inployed ning of p	100 at	Los em	ber of es and o ses per l ployed ing of p	ther 100 at
	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	The secretar fally mentaled	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	3.1	4.2	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.0	Textiles	2.7	3.6	3 · 2	2.2	2.9	2.6
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.9	3.8	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.1	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc.	2.8	3.7	3.4	2.6	3.0	2.8
China and Earthenware (includ-	2.7	3.7	3.2	2.4	3.4	3.0	Woollen and Worsted	2.9	4.3	3.7	2.8	3.7	3.3
Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers	2.9	5.1	3.5	1.8	3.3	2.2	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	2.2	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.0
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	1:4	Linen and Soft Hemp	4.3	6.2	5.5	3.3	3.9	3.7
Manufactures	3.8	5.4	4.1	3.5	3.8	3.6	Rope, Twine and Net	2.3	5.3	4.1	2.7	2.9	2.8
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.2	3.4	2.5	1.8	3.3	2.2	Lace	1.9	3.4	2.4	1.6	2·0 2·9 2·7	1.8
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.8	9.3	1.9	Carpets	3.2	3.5	3.3	1.8	4.6	2.4
Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2·3 2·7 1·8	2.7	2·4 3·8 2·2	1·8 2·4 1·5	2·5 3·9 5·1	3.3	Textile Finishing, etc Other Textile Industries	2.5	3.7	2.9	1·8 3·0	3.9	2·1 3·4
Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	2.2	2·9 3·1 3·6	2.5	2.1	3.1	2·8 2·4 2·5	becampoo mobilemes bymes do	re l	4.3	ai risid	W TON	No. 25	OT.
Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.3	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather Tanning and Dressing	2.6	5.3	3.2	1.8	3.4	2.4
Metal Manufacture	2.3	3.5	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.1	Leather Goods	2.3	4.0	3.4	2.2	3.1	2·0 2·8 3·2
Dist Francisco	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	The qualification for emolment	2301	lav br	in sino	E STEE	iers, es	make
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling,	1.7	2.9	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.6	Clothing	2.3	3.6	3.2	2.1	3.1	2.8
Iron Foundries	3.3	4.3	3.4	2.6	3.3	2.7	Tailoring	2.5	3.9	3.6	2.5	3.3	3·1 3·6 2·7
Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes	1.5	2.4	1·5 2·9 3·1	2.6	2.9	1.2	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery	1.8	3.2	3·1 2·6 2·9	1.5	2.8	2.7
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	3.0	3.6		2.5	No. of Contract of	2.5	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	1.8	3.2	2.7	1.9	2.9	2.7
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.6	4.7	3.1	2.2	3.4	2.5	Repair of Boots and Shoes	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.8	3.4	2.9
Marine Engineering	2.8	1·4 3·2 3·8	2·0 2·9 2·5	2.8	1·3 3·0 2·1	2·1 2·8 2·0	Food, Drink and Tobacco	2.8	5.5	3.9	2.5	3.9	3.1
Boilers and Boiler-house Plant	3.0	5.3	3.4	2.4	3.9	2.7	Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery	2.3	4.0	2.6	2.1	4.0	2.5
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms		3.6	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.4	Biscuits	3.9	5.9	5.2	3·0 2·5 1·7	3·6 4·6 4·3	3.8
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.2	3.3	Milk Products	2.3	3.4	2.6	4.9	6.3	2·7 5·3 3·1
Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	2.5	4.1	2.9	2.0	3.2	2.3	Cocoa, Chocolate, etc. Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	3.4	5.2	4.6	2.1	3.4	3.0
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.9	530343.7	2.4	Other Food Industries	3.8	6.4	4.8	2·3 2·8 1·8	4.4	3.5
Wireless Apparatus Wireless Valves and Electric	4.2	7.7	6.0	HOUSEON	3.3	3.7	Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	2.9	5.2	3.9	2.5	4.4	3.3
Batteries and Accumulators	3.8	6.5	5.3	2.3	2·9 4·3 3·5	2·6 2·9 2·8	Tobacco	0.6	2.0	1.3	1.2	4.5	1.5
Other Electrical Goods	2.9	5.4	4.0	2.1	SERVICE SERVIC		Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.2	4.6	3.5	2.8	3.6	3.0
Vehicles	2.3	3.8	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.2	Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	3.1		3.3	3.0	4.7	3.2
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc	2.4	3.9	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.3	Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting	3·5 2·2 3·2	5.3	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.7
Manufacture and Repair of Air- craft	2.1	3.3	2.3	1.6	2.9	1.8	Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	3.1	3.8	3.3	2.6	3.8	2.9
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle Accessories	3.9	4.7	4.1	Bro ss	3.8	3.0	Manufactures	The same of		ROSERC	No.	(SOME SA	2.9
Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture	0.8	3.1	0.8	2·7 0·9 2·3	1.1	0.9	Paper and Printing	1.9	2.8	2.2	1.4	2.9	2.0
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1.2	2.1	2·5 1·2 4·1	1.2	2.1	1.3	Paper and Board	0.8	3.1	2.5	1.4	2.3	1.6
Metal Goods, not Elsewhere Specified	A COUNT	5.1	3.9	2.9	4.0	3.3	Cardboard Boxes, etc Other Manufactures of Paper	3.1	3.9	3.6	1.6 2.7 1.9 1.2 1.4	3·2 3·5 4·3	3·2 3·5
Tools and Cutlery	2:7	4.5	3.4	S. S	3.2	2.7	Printing of Newspapers, etc Other Printing, etc	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.4	2.3	1.4
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings	2.8	5.1	4.0	2·3 2·6 2·4	3.2	2.5	Other Manufacturing Industries	3.5	4.9	4.1	2.7	4.6	3.5
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.6	4.0	3.0	2·5 2·8 3·4 3·2	3.1	2.6	Rubber	3.7	4.6	4.0	2.7	4.4	3.3
Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	3.8	6.4	4.8	3.4	5.1	3.5	Brushes and Brooms	3.4	6.5	3.9	1.4	3.4	1.9
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	2.2	3.9	2.9	2.1	3.0	2.4	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.4	6.4	5.7
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.2	3.7	2.8	2.1	3.4	2.5	Production of Cinematograph	3.4	1.9	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.6
Watches and Clocks	2·2 2·7 2·0 2·4	4.4	2·8 3·5 2·6	2·1 2·4 1·8	2.3 2.6 2.9	2·5 2·3 2·2 2·4	Films Other Manufacturing Industries	3.7	5.5	4.6	2.6	3.9	3.5
Jewellery, Plate, etc	2.4	8.3	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	All the above Industries	2.6	4-1	3.1	2.2	3.3	2.6

Note.—Establishments whose industrial classification has changed during the period as a result of a change in their activities are excluded from these calculations

(a) Per 100 males employed.

(b) Per 100 females employed.

(c) Per 100 employees (males and females).

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table in the next column 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 16th January, 1951, and 19th December, 1950, with the corresponding figures for 17th January, 1950, and 20th December, 1949. 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 paymen 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. The large majority of persons in receipt of industrial disablement benefit who are also incapable of work qualify for sickness benefit and are therefore included in the columns of the Table which relate to absences due to sickness and not in those relating to absences due to industrial injury.

arm or surround	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to										
Region	San Paris	Sicks	ness	Industrial Injury							
Lander and South	16th Jan., 1951	19th Dec., 1950	17th Jan., 1950	20th Dec., 1949	16th Jan., 1951	19th Dec., 1950	17th Jan., 1950	20th Dec., 1949			
London and South- Eastern: London and Middlesex Remainder	156·1 113·6 67·5 52·7 77·1 117·7 84·7 125·3 275·1 101·2 164·8	90·4 68·0 40·7 34·0 49·3 74·1 55·2 79·2 141·0 64·3 108·2	103·3 78·5 45·2 37·3 53·4 87·3 62·9 93·8 165·5 75·4	89·7 68·1 39·6 32·9 47·6 74·8 54·0 80·7 145·4 58·5	3·7 3·3 2·0 1·5 2·3 4·7 5·6 8·1 7·0 8·5 7·5	3.6 3.0 1.9 1.4 2.2 4.3 5.1 7.7 6.5 7.6	4·1 3·1 2·2 1·6 2·2 4·9 5·8 8·8 7·4 8·3 7·7	4·0 2·9 2·0 1·6 2·0 4·6 5·3 7·5 7·5			
Wales Total, Great Britain	90.9	55.4	978-5	52.9	7.9	7.0	63.9	58.3			

Work of Appointments Department

The particulars given below, which relate to the work of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, are in continuation of those published in previous issues.

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a national basis from York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (Telephone number, Temple Bar 8020), but it also has a representative in Scotland at the Glasgow District Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow

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

professional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of oversea vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 15th January, 1951, was 5,180*; this figure included 3,858 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,322 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 12th December and 15th January (5 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies	outstanding at 12th December	er	Delichte & Str	3,003
0 4, 15	notified during period		+5	509
,	filled during period	1999	NO 7 MINE	213
,,	cancelled or withdrawn		A	342
	outstanding at 15th January		. 199	2,957

Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of persons having professional, administrative, managerial or executive experience or qualifications, and those having technical qualifications not appropriate to the Technical and Scientific Register. The registers are maintained at the London Appointments Office and at the District Appointments Offices in the towns set out in the Table below, which shows the numbers of registrations at each of the Offices.

Appointments Office				ployment	Unemployed			
67 1 61 1 1 5 61			Men	Women	Men	Women		
			4,534	505	4,291	512		
433	1 70 000	STATE OF THE PARTY.		56	430	48		
00000	100	Charles A		47	308	35		
7-12	1 656	7 3670				30		
P. S.		0000000				32		
		CO CAROLE				31		
B. C.	POR SOL	250 827 5				49		
0.50	10.00	3.55				35		
						50		
	200							
		18000				61		
			277	19	160	500 41		
		7 540	12 003	1.065	6.842	924		
The second secon				676				

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 15th January was 20,924†, consisting of 18,935

* This figure includes 892 registrants who were also registered at Distric Appointments Offices and 154 unemployed registrants who were also registered a Employment Exchanges.

†Excluding 131 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,610 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

men and 1,989 women. Of these, 2,795 men and three women were ex-Regular personnel. The number on the registers included 12,093 men and 1,065 women who were in employment, while 6,842 men and 924 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 15th January. Of those in employment, 1,043 men and one woman were ex-Regular personnel. The numbers of ex-Regular personnel included in the numbers unemployed were 1,752 men and two women.

During the period 12th December, 1950, to 15th January, 1951, there were new registrations by 1,762 men and 214 women, and during the same period the registrations of 2,670 men and 361

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 12th December and 15th January.

		Men*	Women
acancies	outstanding at 12th December	2,304	213
,,	notified during period	959	114
	cancelled or withdrawn during period	d 573	62
	filled during period	365	56
	unfilled at 15th January	2,325	209

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 17th October, 1950, to 15th January, 1951, were 1,113 men and 159 women, which included 148 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 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 Services Branch of Appointments Department 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.

In addition to the 137 Nursing Appointments Offices situated in the towns set out in the issue of this GAZETTE for November (page 389), one new Nursing Appointments Office has been opened at

Statistics of vacancies for nurses, midwives and the classes of medical auxiliaries mentioned above in respect of the period from 1st October to 31st December, 1950, are given below.

	Men	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 1st October	2,738	25,502
" filled during period	239†	2,848†
" outstanding at 31st December	2,656	24,654

The total of 27,310 vacancies outstanding at 31st December included 2,235 vacancies for nursery nurses, nursing assistants, nursing orderlies and medical auxiliaries. An analysis of the remaining 25,075 vacancies by grade of purse etc. is given below.

Temaming 25,075	vacan	cics, by gi	ade of hurse, etc., is given	OCIOW.
Trained Nurses	34.	7,303	Pupil Midwives	1,265
Student Nurses	1000	10,657	Assistant Nurses	4,186
Midwives		839	Pupil Assistant Nurses	825

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

† These figures include 389 vacancies filled by part-time workers.

in the Coal Mining Industry in December

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the five weeks ended 30th December was 687,700, compared with 686,500 for the four weeks ended 25th November and 709,000 for the five weeks ended 31st December,

The total numbers who were *effectively* employed were 630,400 in December, 634,200 in November and 652,500 in December, 1949; 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 December, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with November, 1950, and December, 1949.

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

. District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for			
	books during 5 weeks ended 30th December, 1950		eks ended November, 1950		December, 1949
Northumberland Cumberland	43,100 5,600 106,800	+-	100 100	+	300 200 2,800
Durham South and West Yorkshire North Derbyshire	134,000 36,200	++	400 100	_	4,200 700
Nottinghamshire	43,900	+	100		1,300
tershire Lancashire and Cheshire North Wales	47,800 8,500	+++	100	-	2,800 100
North Staffordshire	18,500 15,800	-	100	-	1,600 1,300
South Staffordshire, Worcester- shire and Shropshire Warwickshire	5,300 14,900	+	100	_	300 900
South Wales and Monmouth- shire	99,900	+	200	-	3,600
Somerset Kent	6,000 6,000			-	700
England and Wales	606,900	+	1,000	_	20,400
Fife and Clackmannan The Lothians	23,300 12,400 16,700	-+	100	++-	500 100 900
Central East Ayrshire, etc	13,000 15,400	+		=	300
Scotland	80,800	+	200	-	900
Great Britain	687,700	+	1,200	-	21,300

It is provisionally estimated that during the five weeks of December about 5,620 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 3,600; the number on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of During the four weeks of November there was a net decrease

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.88 in December, 5.04 in November and 4.81 in December, 1949. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.19, 5.40 and 5.11.

With regard to absenteeism in the coal mining industry, separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) in-(absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for December and November, 1950, and December, 1949, which are given in the next Table, represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

life that have been	December, 1950	November, 1950	December, 1949
Coal Face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	7·59	6·03	6·78
	6·70	7·32	6·89
All Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·76	4·52	5·04
	6·23	6·52	6·16

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3·15 tons in December, compared with 3·18 tons in the previous month and 3·08 tons in December, 1949.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·22 tons in December; for November, 1950, and December, 1949, the figures were 1·22 tons and 1·19 tons, respectively.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

† As from 1st January, 1950, the districts shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

Employment Overseas

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 August was 0.3 per cent. lower than in the previous month but 0.4 per cent. higher than in August, 1949.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in November is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 45,756,000. This was 0·3 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month but 6·9 per cent. higher than for November, 1949. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939 = 100) showed a decrease of 0·9 per cent. in November compared with the previous month but an increase of 15·2 per cent. compared with November, 1949. The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of November was about 2,240,000, compared with 1,940,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,409,000 at the middle of November, 1949.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed during November was 191,024, compared with 163,994 in the previous month and 259,387 in November, 1949. The numbers of persons wholly unemployed included in these figures were 153,198, 138,000 and 210,403, respectively. The number of working days lost in November as a result of unemployment was about 4,402,000, compared with over 4,700,000 in the previous month and nearly 6,000,000 in November, 1949.

DENMARK

At the end of December returns received by the Danish Statistical Department from approved unemployment funds showed that 128,679, or 20·0 per cent. of a total membership of about 643,000, were unemployed, compared with 7·6 per cent. at the end of the previous month and 18·2 per cent. at the end of December, 1949. Of the total, 60,413 had been unemployed for seven days or more and the remainder had been unemployed for less than seven days or were inclinible for employment on account of age, etc. were ineligible for employment on account of age, etc.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of January was 151,254, of whom 49,271 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 144,672 and 46,678 in the previous month and 153,545 and 46,396 in January, 1950.

GERMANY

In the Federal Area the number unemployed at the end of December was 1,689,989, compared with 1,316,165 at the end of the previous month and 1,558,469 at the end of December, 1949. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 286,472, 279,326 and 278,713.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 27th January was 65,877, compared with 61,534 at 30th December and 71,062 at 28th January, 1950.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of December was 108,127, of whom 80,753 were wholly unemployed. 2,158 were temporarily stopped and 25,216 were relief workers. At the end of the previous month the number registered was 77,885 (56,584 wholly unemployed) and at the end of December, 1949, it was 88,686 (59,935 wholly unemployed).

SWEDEN

Preliminary information received by the Swedish Social Board from trade unions with a total membership of about 937,000 showed that $1\cdot 0$ per cent. of their members were unemployed at the end of September, compared with $1\cdot 3$ per cent. at the end of the previous month and $1\cdot 6$ per cent. at the end of September, 1949.

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of December who were wholly unemployed was 15,376 or 10·2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 6,219 or 4·1 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 17,838 or 11·9 per thousand at the end of December, 1949.

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

Changes in January

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 January resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £564,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,849,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in coal mining, the cotton industry, road passenger transport services, the iron and steel industry, the wool textile industry in Yorkshire and laundries. Others receiving increases included workers employed in the heavy chemicals manufacturing industry, electricity supply undertakings, agriculture in Northern Ireland, the home grown timber trade in England and Wales, boot and shoe repairing, and as manual workers in the non-trading services of local authorities in Scotland.

In the coal mining industry the national minimum weekly wages were increased by 7s. a week for adult underground workers and by 5s. for adult surface workers; shift rates for adult day-wage underground and surface workers were increased by 1s. 2d. and 10d. a shift, respectively. In the cotton industry there was an increase of 10 per cent. on the total weekly wages. For workers employed in road passenger transport services (trams, trolleybuses, buses and coaches), there were increases of from 7s. to 12s. a week for drivers and conductors in the London area, and of 7s. 6d. in other areas; maintenance staff had increases of 5s. to 6s. 2d. in London and of 7s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. in other areas. In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In the wool textile industry in Yorkshire there was an increase of 5 per cent. on weekly rates, with minimum advances of 5s. and 3s. 9d. respectively for men and women. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in laundries were increased by 11d. an hour for men and by 1d.

In the heavy chemicals manufacturing industry, one group of workpeople received increases in basic time rates of 3d. an hour for men and 2d. for women; another group had increases of 2d. for men and 11d. for women, with further increases of 1d. and 1d., respectively, due to operate from the first pay week in June. Workpeople employed in electricity supply undertakings received an increase of 1½d. an hour. For adult male workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland there was an increase in the statutory minimum time rates of 6s. a week. In the home grown timber trade in England and Wales, there were increases in the minimum rates payable to forest workers of 5s. 6d. or 8s. 10d. a week, according to occupation, for men and of 2s. for women; men employed in sawmills received increases of 1d. to 2d. an hour, according to occupation and class of mill, and women 1d. or 1½d. In the boot and shoe repairing industry the statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for men and women were increased by amounts varying from 2s. 6d. to 8s. a week, according to occupation. Manual workers employed in the non-trading services of local authorities in Scotland received increases in basic rates of 5s. 6d. a week for men and of 3s. 8d. for women. In the case of workers employed by local authorities formerly in group 4, all of which were upgraded at the beginning of the 1950/51 financial year, the increases were to be applied in two stages-3s. for men and 2s. for women in January, and 2s. 6d. and 1s. 8d., respectively, in July.

Of the total increases of £564,000, about £343,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £88,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £67,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts or the Agricultural Wages Acts, Northern Ireland; about £60,000 was the result of arbitration awards; and the remainder resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JANUARY

Service Services	NCECHOO	Date from which	elicielos do auroscenta	United and Water
Industry	ustry District Change took effect Classes of W	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	
Agriculture	Northern Ireland	1 Jan.	Male workers (other than those employed at or in flax scutch mills)	Increases of 6s. a week in minimum time rates for workers 21 years and over and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change for men 21 years and over: 86s. to 93s. a week, according to district.†
Coal Mining	Great Britain	First full pay week following 11 Jan.	Underground workers	National minimum weekly wages, inclusive of the value of allowances in kind, increased by 7s. a week (120s. to 127s.) for adult male workers and by 5s. for younger workers; shift rates increased by 1s. 2d. a shift for adult daywage workers and by 10d. for juveniles.
the end of the nber, 1949. It figures at the	coste lo pro sit poste lo pro sit pribranzacio sa	Section of Borling	Surface workers	National minimum weekly wages, inclusive of the value of allowances in kind, increased by 5s. a week (105s. to 110s.) for adult male workers and for younger workers; shift rates increased by 10d. a shift for adult and juvenile day-wage workers.
	EPUBLIC.	A Hab	Craftsmen	National shift rates increased by 2s. a shift; the addition of 2s. 6d. a shift payable for work underground increased to 2s. 10d. Minimum shift rates after change, including the war addition, "skilled shilling" and where payable any other flat rate: craftsmen—Grade I 23s. 6d. (working underground 26s. 4d.), Grade II 21s. (working underground 23s. 10d.).
	paradors no sho Laurer was 65 12.12.12.23.15.60	bayolgani 186 in a 2 iogarosa	Winding enginemen	National minimum shift rate, including the war addition, "skilled shilling"s and where payable any other flat rate, increased by 2s. 8d. a shift (22s. 4d. to 25s.); shift rates increased by 2s. a shift, or by such greater amounts not exceeding 2s. 8d. as will bring existing shift rates up to the new national minimum of 25s. a shift.
	SCIVALI	BASSIA	Female workers whose wages are regulated in relation to the wages of male workers	Increases proportionate to above.
Other Mining	Cleveland	1 Jan.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.2d. a shift
Other Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland	1 Jan.	ironstone ininers	(4s. 10·8d. to 5s.) for men and youths 18 years of age and over, and by 0·6d. (2s. 5·4d. to 2s. 6d.) for boys under 18.¶
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	7 Jan.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.25d. a shift (6s, 9.25d. to 6s, 10.5d.) for men, by 0.9375d. (5s, 0.9325d. to 5s, 1.87d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.625d. (3s. 4.625d. to 3s. 5.25d.) for boys under 18.**
	North Lincolnshire	7 Jan.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.2d. a shift (7s, 1.2d. to 7s, 2.4d.) for men, by 0.9d. (5s, 3.9d. to 5s, 4.8d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (3s, 6.6d. to 3s, 7.2d.) for boys under 18.
	South and West Durham	1 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d.) 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 basic 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.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Agricultural Wages (Regulations) Acts (Northern Ireland).

‡ Subject to the proviso that the agreed nominal value, up to 10 toons a year, of concessionary coal shall be excluded.

§ The "skilled shilling" refers to an increase of 1s. a shift granted to skilled craftsmen and certain other day-wage workers under the terms of the National Wages Agreement of April, 1944.

|| Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
|| Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 3s. 8d. a shift, plus 9d. to datal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, for men and youths 18 years and over, with proportional additions for youths and boys, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

** 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.

† 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 January—continued							
Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change				
Other Mining and Quarrying (Continued)	Great Britain	First full pay period in Jan.	Men, youths and boys employed in the roadstone quarrying industry	Minimum hourly rate increased by $2\frac{1}{2}d$, an hour for unskilled men and good timekeeping bonus of 4s. a week terminated, resulting in a net increase of 5s. 2d. a week for men, with proportionate increases for youths and boys. Basic rates after change: unskilled men 21 years and over 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$, an hour, youths and boys 1s. $0\frac{3}{2}d$. at 15, rising to 2s. $1\frac{3}{2}d$. at 20.				
	Various districts in England	First complete pay week or period in Jan.	Workpeople employed in chalk quarrying (other than for the manufacture of cement) and the production of lime and whiting from chalk	Increases of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in minimum basic rates for men in the London area, of 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 2d. for men in other areas, following the abolition of the existing classification of quarries and the adoption of one basic rate for all quarries outside the London area, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum basic hourly rates after change for able-bodied men: London area (within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross) 2s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., areas other than London 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.				
	Beds., Bucks., and Peterborough districts	scooting and an arms	Workpeople employed in Fletton brick manufacture	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for men and of 1s. 4d. a normal shift of 8 hours for kiln burning and boiler firing; new scales of rates adopted for women and juvenile workers, resulting in increases of 3d. an hour for women 18 years and over, of 5\frac{3}{2}d. for male workers 20 years and under 21 (the adult rate is now payable at 20 instead of 21 as hitherto), and of varying amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: general labourers 2s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, knothole labourers 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. navvy drivers 2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. to 2s. 11\frac{1}{2}d., according to capacity of machine, shale drivers 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d., boiler firemen and kiln burners on continuous shift work 22s. 10d. a shift of 8 hours; pieceworkers—drawers 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, wheelers and setters 2s. 7d., setters 2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; youths and boys 50 per cent. of adult male rate at 15 years, rising to 90 per cent. at 19; female workers 50 per cent. of adult male rate at 15, rising to 75 per cent. at 18 and over.				
the stip and in open and proper street, and proper	England and Wales	First full pay week following 30 Dec., 1950	Workpeople employed in the silica brick industry	Increases of 1 ⁸ d. an hour in minimum basic rates for adult male and female timeworkers, and of varying amounts for younger workers; shift allowances adopted of 2d. an hour for all hours worked on a three-shift system, and of time and a quarter for all hours worked between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. on a double-day shift or two-shift system. Minimum rates after change: labourers 2s. 4d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 1d. an hour at 16 and under, rising to 2s. 1d. at 20; females 1s. 1d. at 16 and under, rising to 1s. 8d. at				
or had a sty old sty old sty or the sty or the style of t	how best BI riffered to a 190 of the Jack State of the St	en digital depart	1.743	Increases of 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. an hour in minimum basic rates for men 21 years and over, of 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers; increase of 1s. 2d. a shift (20s. 2d. to 21s. 4d.) for kilnburners and boiler-firemen employed on continuous shiftwork. Minimum rates after change: labourers 2s. 4d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. at under 16, rising to 2s. 0\(\frac{1}{2}\)d at 20; women and girls 1s. at under 16, rising to 1s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at 18 and over; existing differential rates continue to operate as plusages to the new minimum basic rate of 2s. 4d.				
	de monen 11 years and enter 15 years and enter 15 years and enter 15 years and women 15 years and women and before 15 years and women to be 0 years and women to be 0 years and the years and ye		Pieceworkers Transport drivers	Piecework rates adjusted to enable pieceworkers of average ability to earn not less than 25 per cent. over the appropriate new hourly time rate (including any job differential), less the flat-rate advance of 2½d. an hour granted in January, 1948; after calculation of the new piecework rate, this 2½d. is added as a flat-rate payment. Increase of 1½d. an hour in minimum basic rates. Minimum rates after change: drivers of vehicles of up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 2s. 5½d. an hour, over 2 tons and up to and including 3½ tons 2s: 6½d., over 3½ tons but not over 12 tons gross laden weight 2s. 7½d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 2s. 8½d.				
Entero . Manufacture	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period following 15 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the building brick industry	Increases of 2\frac{3}{2}d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for women and younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—bogie runners (day-shift) and all unspecified occupations 2s. 5d. an hour, mixers, setters, pan mill men (shovel fed) 2s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., bing men 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}d., loco. drivers (for standard gauge locomotives or for any other locomotive running on, or crossing over, a public highway) 2s. 7d., boiler firemen (power purposes only) 2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.; women 18				
by a day a said as being a said as being a said as being a said as being a said	principal automatical and a production of the principal and	do.	Workpeople employed in the refractory section of the brickmaking industry	years and over—setters 1s. 8½d., others 1s. 7½d. Increases of 2½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for women and younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 and over—kiln stockers and packers, loaders and all unspecified occupations 2s, 5d. an hour, dry pan millmen, drawers and wheelers and brickmakers (dressers) 2s. 5½d., dry pan millmen, (leading hands) 2s. 5½d., setters 2s. 5½d., wet pan millmen, odd-stuff dressers, brick-machinemen (charge hands), mixers and steam press operators 2s. 6d., setters (leading hands) 2s. 6½d., boiler firemen (continuous shift workers), kiln burners and gas producer operators (including 3-shift allowance of 1½d. an hour) 2s. 7½d., boilerfiremen—day workers not on rotating shifts 2s. 6½d., brickmakers (hand), dumper drivers, mechanical shovel operators and excavators 2s. 7½d., odd-stuff makers 2s. 7d.; women 21 and over—stockers, setters, drawers, loaders, carriers, brick-machinemen and mixers and all unspecified occupations 1s. 9d., setters (leading hands), odd-stuff dressers and brickmakers (dressers) 1s. 9½d., odd-stuff makers and brickmakers (hand) 1s. 10½d.				
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	war, and by 0-6d, (3g	First pay week in Jan.	Workpeople (other than maintenance workers) employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals, and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day labourers, London (within 15-miles radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 6½d. an hour, other districts 2s. 5½d., shift workers, 3-shift system 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d., 2-shift system 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., night workers 2s. 9¾d., 2s. 8¾d.; women 21 years and over—on women's work 1s. 9½d., 1s. 9d., on 2-shift work 1s. 10¾d., 1s. 10¾d., on men's work (1st month) 1s. 9½d., 1s. 9d., thereafter 1s. 11¾d., 1s. 11½d.*				
	comment entertible to	do.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—day labourers, London (within 15-miles radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 6½d. an hour, other districts Class I firms 2s. 5½d., Class 2 2s. 4½d., shift workers, 3-shift system 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., 2-shift system 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6½d., night workers 2s. 9½d., 2s. 8½d., 2s. 8d.; women 21 and over—on women's work 1s. 9½d., 1s. 9½d., on 2-shift work 1s. 10½d.				
and the second of the second o	Great Britain (certain firms)†	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals:— General workers	1s. 10 d., 1s. 9 d., on men's work (1st month) 1s. 9 d., 1s. 9d., 1s. 8 d., thereafter 1s. 11 d., 1s. 11 d., 1s. 10 d.* Increases of 3d. an hour in basic time rates for men 21 years and over, of 2d. for apprentices and youths 18 and under 21 and for women 18 and over employed on women's work, and of 1 d. for younger workers; appropriate increases to be paid temporarily to pieceworkers in the form of a time allowance until piecework prices are recalculated. Minimum rates after change for dayworkers, inclusive of the war supplement which is now merged in the basic time rates: male labourers 21 years and over 2s. 7 d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 1 d. at 15, rising to 2s. 1 d. at 20; women 21				
in kongon ying	labourers 100s.; in	(25s. 6s. ch caso. scriton scriton	Engineering and building tradesmen, coopers, wheelwrights and wagon repairers	and over (employed on women's work) 1s. 9½d., girls 1s. 1½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 8¾d. at 20. Increase of 3d. an hour in standard rates. Rates after change, inclusive of war supplement which is now merged in the basic time rates, include: patternmakers, template makers, boilermakers and chemical plumbers 3s. 3½d. an hour, building craftsmen, fitters, blacksmiths, electricians, etc. 3s. 2½d., planers, slotters, holders-up, etc. 3s. 1½d., cold sawyers, hand drillers, strikers, etc. 2s. 11½d., screwers, cutting-off machinists, etc. 2s. 9d.‡				

*These increases were agreed by the Chemical and Allied Industries Joint Industrial Council; they do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. Further increases of 1d. an hour for men, ½d. for women and proportional amounts for younger workers are to operate from the first pay week in June, 1951.

† These increases apply to workers employed by firms (other than the metal group) which are constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., including lime works at Buxton and Colwyn Bay. The rates are to remain in operation until 31st December, 1951.

‡ The rates quoted are subject to augmentation under the company's discretionary bonus scheme.

	1	LI CHANG	os in reaces of trages 1	Reported during January—continuea
Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)*	7 Jan.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1·2d. a shift (7s. 1·2d. to 7s. 2·4d. for shift rated workers) or by 0·16d. an hour (11·62d. to 11·78d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·9d, a shift (5s. 3·9d. to 5s. 4·8d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (8·71d. to 8·84d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·6d. a shift (3s. 6·6d. to 3s. 7·2d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (5·81d. to 5·89d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in week com- mencing 15 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in minimum wage rates for men 21 years and over, and of 2s. to 6s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for men 21 and over: London district 112s. 6d. a week; other districts 107s. 6d.
	A BANK MILES		Women 21 years and over employed wholly in the place of men	Increases of 5s. 3d. a week in minimum wage rates during the first 6 months' service, and of 6s. thereafter. Minimum rates after change: London district 80s. a week during the first 6 months' service, 90s. thereafter; other
	The season of the same		Other women and girls	districts 76s. 6d., 86s. Increases of 4s. 9d. a week in minimum wage rates for women 21 years and over, and of 2s. to 4s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for women 21 and over: London district 72s. a week; other districts 68s. 9d.
Match Manufacture	Great Britain	19 Jan. for preceding pay week	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for male and female workers 18 years and over, and of 1d. or 1½d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—London (within 15-miles radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 5½d. an hour, elsewhere 2s. 5d., youths and boys 1s. 2¾d. and 1s. 2½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 5d. and 2s. 4½d. at 20 and under 21; women 18 and over 1s. 8½d. and 1s. 8d., girls 1s. 1d. and 1s. 0½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 6d. and 1s. 5½d. at 17 and under 18.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales	7 Jan.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 1.2d. to 7s. 2.4d. for shift workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (11.62d. to 11.78d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.9d. a shift (5s. 3.9d. to 5s. 4.8d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (8.71d. to 8.84d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.6d. a shift (3s. 6.6d. to 3s. 7.2d.) or by 0.08d. an hour (5.81d. to 5.89d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning nearest 1 Jan.	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on mainten- ance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (6s. 9d. to 6s. 10d.) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain‡	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 1.2d. to 7s. 2.4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.9d. (5s. 3.9d. to 5s. 4.8d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (3s. 6.6d. to 3s. 7.2d.) for those under 18.
a se rodo "In sol	Great Britain§	7 Jan.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, fur- nace helpers, gas producer- men, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1·2d. a shift (7s. 1·2d. to 7s. 2·4d. for shift rated workers) or by 0·16d. an hour (11·62d. to 11·78d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 0·9d. a shift (5s. 3·9d. to 5s. 4·8d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (8·71d. to 8·84d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·6d. a shift (3s. 6·6d. to 3s. 7·2d.) or by 0·08d. an hour (5·81d. to 5·89d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain§	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
and control of the co	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers and millmen and semi-skilled workers, labour- ers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do.
	Great Britain§	do.	Maintenance craftsmen em- ployed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 1.2d. to 7s. 2.4d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.16d. an hour (11.62d. to 11.78d. for hourly rated workers).
	South-West Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car-	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1·2d. a shift (6s. 1·2d. to 6s. 2·4d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0·8d. (4s. 0·8d. to 4s. 1·6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by
A construction of the cons	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning 1 Jan.	penters	0.6d. (3s. 0.6d. to 3s. 1.2d.) for youths under 18 years. Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.4d. a shift (7s. 4.2d. to 7s. 5.6d.) for men, by 1.05d. (5s. 6.15d. to 5s. 7.2d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. (3s. 8.1d. to 3s. 8.8d.) for boys under 18.
ANGLES SALES CONTROL OF	Sheffield	Beginning of first full pay period following 13 Nov., 1950	Workpeople employed on the Sheffield shift system in steel melting and steel manipula- ting departments	Existing war bonus increased by 1s. 4d, a shift (10s. to 11s. 4d. a shift) for men remunerated on a plain time basis; grading payments increased by 10d. a shift for tonnage workers (including part-datal and part-tonnage workers) whose inclusive earnings in a normal week are between 130s. and 160s., and by 1s. 4d, a shift for those whose inclusive earnings are less than 130s.; shift bonuses for youths and boys increased by 6d, a shift for those under 18 years, and by 1s. for those 18 to 20.¶
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire	7 Jan.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 1.2d. to 7s. 2.4d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0.8d. (4s. 8.8d. to 4s. 9.6d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 6.6d. to 3s. 7.2d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1.16d. a shift (6s. 9.2d. to 6s. 10.36d.) for men, and by 0.58d. (3s. 4.6d. to 3s. 5.18d.) for youths and boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	1 Jan.	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 1.2d. a shift (7s. 1.2d. to 7s. 2.4d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.9d. (5s. 3.9d. to 5s. 4.8d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.6d. (3s. 6.6d. to 3s. 7.2d.) for those under 18.
Railway Wagon . Repairing	Great Britain	Beginning of first full pay period following 13 Nov., 1950	Men, apprentices and youths employed by members of the Wagon Repairing Association	Increases of 11s., 9s. 6d. or 8s. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 years and over on timework, and of 3s. to 9s., according to age, for apprentices and youths; piece rates to be such as will enable a worker of average ability to earn at least 45 per cent. on the existing base rates, instead of 27½ per cent. as hitherto. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers outside the London area include: wagon repairers, Grade 1 118s. 6d. a week, outstation repairers, Grade 1 118s. 6d., Grade 2 101s. 6d., letterers, blacksmiths, riveters and/or erectors 118s. 6d., electric welders 113s., wheel turners 110s. 6d., holders-up, cold saw operators, profile cutters 110s., loco., crane, tractor or traverser drivers 108s., painters, lifters, burner operators 106s., shunters 105s. 6d., blacksmiths' strikers 103s. 6d., iron carriers 101s. 6d., sawyers and machinists, Grade 1 117s., Grade 2 106s. 6d., punch and shearer operators, Grade 1 115s. 6d., Grade 2 107s. 6d., outstation chargeman without assistant 120s. 6d., with one assistant 123s., with two assistants 125s. 6d., labourers 100s.; in the London area rates are 5s. higher in each case.

* 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 Yorshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.

|| These increases were agreed on 2nd January, 1951, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

¶ Tonnage workers whose inclusive weekly earnings are 160s. or over do not receive any increase, but consideration is to be given to these workers in discussions which are to take place on the simplification and consolidation of Sheffield shift workers' rates.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Heavy Edge Tool Manufacture	Sheffield	First full pay period com- mencing on or after 18 Dec., 1950	Men, youths and boys	New consolidated hourly time rates adopted, incorporating increases 11s. a week for skilled datal workers and of 8s. for semi-skilled and unskilled datal workers (with proportionate increases for youths and boys) at replacing the basic datal rates and datal workers' bonus of 40s. a we previously paid; piecework prices to be such as to enable a worker of avera ability to earn at least 45 per cent. on the existing hourly basic datal rate instead of 27½ per cent. as hitherto, to which is to be added the pieceworker bonus of 34s. a week of 44 hours.
Horseshoeing, etc.	Great Britain (various localities)	1 Jan.	Farriers and blacksmiths	Increases of 1½d. an hour for dayworkers, and of 1s. a day for pieceworker with proportional increases for apprentices. Rates after change: Lond (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross), dayworkers—firem 3s. 0½d. an hour, doormen 2s. 11½d.; pieceworkers—firemen 23s. 8 a day, doormen 23s. 2d.; dayworkers in other districts—industrial area firemen 2s. 10½d. an hour, doormen 2s. 10d., small county towns 2s. 9½ 2s. 8½d., agricultural districts 2s. 9d., 2s. 8d.
Tin Box and Metal Container Manufacture	Great Britain	8 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2d. an hour for male worker other than learners, of 1d. for female workers, other than learners, and \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. to 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., according to age, for learners. General minimum time ra after change: men employed as knife hands or press hands 2s. 5\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. hour, all other male workers except learners 2s. 3\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., male learners 1d at under 16 years, rising to 2s. at 20; all female workers except learners 1s. 6\(\frac{1}{4}\)d., female learners 9\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 3d. at Piecework basis time rates continue to be 15 per cent. above the appropria minimum time rates.*
Penmaking	Birmingham and district	Description of the second of t	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increasest of 1s. 4d. a week for skilled men 21 years and over, of 1s. for oth men 21 years or over, of 2d. to 9d., according to age, for apprentices, your and boys, of 5d. for women 18 years and over, and of 3d. to 5d., according to age, for girls. Minimum weekly rates after change, inclusive of cost-living bonus, include: toolmakers over 25 years of age employed as cutte piercers, raisers, slitters, point formers, and miscellaneous toolmakers 12ts. 1d., as markers or grinders 109s. 4d., other toolmakers 21 to 25 years of age in hardening shop and rollimill 109s. 4d., in tempering shop, shaking mill and colouring shop 101s. 6 maintenance engineers over 25 109s. 4d., other men 21 and over 84s. 66 women 18 years and over (daywork) 55s. 10d. Piecework prices for wom 18 years and over are to be such as to yield at least 68s. 4d. for a 45-howeek to workers of average ability.
Cotton	Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire	Pay day in week com- mencing 1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in cotton spinning, doubling and weaving establishments, except skilled maintenance mechanics, blacksmiths, electricians, etc.	Increase of 10 per cent. on total weekly wages.
Wool Textile	West Riding of Yorkshire.	Beginning of first full pay period following 17 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the	Increase of 5 per cent. on weekly rates for all workers, with minimum increa of 5s. a week for men and 3s. 9d. for women. Minimum weekly rates af change for lowest rated workers: men (nightworkers) 114s. 1d., p special night allowance of ½d. an hour for all hours worked, (dayworke 103s. 3d.; women 74s.
to the second		Pay day in week ending 3 Feb. (for preceding	Workpeople employed in woollen and worsted spinning and weaving	Increase of 5 per cent. on weekly rates, with minimum increases of 5s. a we for adult male workers, and of 3s. 9d. for adult female workers. Minimum weekly rates after change for lowest rated workers: men 102s. 1d., won 68s. 3d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Hawick	pay week) First full pay week after 27 Dec., 1950	Male and female workers	Increase† of 5 per cent. (55 to 60 per cent.) on all basic rates, resulting minimum increases of 2s. 6d. a week for journeymen, of 1s. 7½d. for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Minimum wee rates after change, inclusive of the percentage bonus of 60 per cent. basic rates and the flat rate bonus of 20s. for men and 15s. for wome journeymen 100s. a week, journeywomen 66s. 6d.
ace Furnishings Manufacture	Nottingham, Ayr- shire and Glasgow		Twisthands or weavers and auxiliary workers	Increase† of 1 per cent. (2½ to 3½ per cent.) on basic rates.
e and of the sta	Long Eaton and Nottingham dis- trict	First pay day in Jan.	Twisthands and auxiliary workers employed in "Levers" lace manufacture	Increases in existing standard rates of 12½ per cent. for twisthands, and 10 per cent. for auxiliary workers.
extile Making-up and Packing	Manchester	Pay day in week ending	Workpeople employed in textile making-up and packing	Increases† of 3s. a week (13s. to 16s.) in cost-of-living addition for men 21 ye and over, of 2s. (8s. 8d. to 10s. 8d.) for women 18 and over, and of p portional amounts for younger workers.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing	Scotland	6 Jan. First full working week following 26 Nov 1950‡	Workpeople employed in bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing (except foremen, charge-hands, clerical, etc., staffs, mechanics, transport workers, etc., machine printers, block printers, engravers, stuff pressers and cloth pressers)	Special payments, granted as an addition to minimum time rates, increased 2s. 6d. a week (7s. 6d. to 10s.) for men 21 years and over and (5s. to 7s. 6 for women 18 years and over, and by proportional amounts for juvenile further increases of 8s. a week in basic time rates for adult workers receiv the minimum rates, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; increased 4s. to approximately 10s. 6d. a week, according to average earnings, adult timeworkers receiving earnings in excess of the minimum rates and of 4s. to 9s. 7d. for adult pieceworkers, with proportional increases juveniles; piecework rates to continue to be capable of yielding 20 per capabove the current basic time rates, excluding the special payments; increase 2½d. an hour (1½d. to 4d.) in night allowance. Minimum time rates at change, inclusive of special payments: male workers 47s. 6d. a week at un 16, rising to 100s. at 21 and over, female workers 47s. 6d. at under 16, rist to 68s. 6d. at 18 and over.
	Midlands (various districts)§	desillation of the	Workpeople employed in hosiery, dyeing, finishing, etc.	Increase† of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ($7\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. to 10 per cent.) in the percentage additional paid on all time and piece rates.
Fellmongering	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 29 Dec., 1950	Workpeople employed in handling domestic sheep-skins	Increases of 2½d. an hour in basic time rates for semi-skilled men 21 years and over, of 2d. for skilled and unskilled men and for women 20 years over, with proportional increases for younger workers. Basic time rafter change include: men 21 years and over—skilled 2s. 7d. an hour semi-skilled 2s. 5d., unskilled 2s. 4d.; women 1s. 5d. at 18 years, 1s. 7d. 19, 1s. 8½d. at 20 and over; youths 1s. 1d. at 16 years, rising to 2s. at 20.
Fancy and Solid Leather and Leather Substitute Goods Manufacture and Saddlery	Great Britain	First pay day following 1 Jan.	Fancy and solid leather and leather substitute goods makers	Police Area)—skilled men 21 years and over 2s. o\forall a hour, skilled wor 20 years and over 1s. 8d., youths and boys 1s. 0\forall d. at 16, rising to 2s. 4c 20\forall and under 21, girls 10d. at 15, rising to 1s. 6\forall d. at 19\forall and under elsewhere—skilled men 2s. 5\forall d. an hour, skilled women 1s. 7\forall d., youths boys 1s. to 2s. 3d., girls 9\forall d. to 1s. 6d.
and Harness Making	(SAID)	S To ourselve	Saddlery and harness makers	workers in all districts.
Waterproof Garment Manufacture	Lancashire and Cheshire	Second pay day in Jan.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 2½ per cent. (52½ to 55 per cent.). Incluminimum time rates after change include: adult males—makers, machinand passers 127s. 11dia week; adult females—makers, machinists, but hole machinists, passers and finishers 81s. 5d., button machinists, tackers, folders, markers, eyeletters and studders 75s. 2d.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 37 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ These increases were agreed in January, and made retrospective to the date shown.
§ Including Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley and district, Nuneaton and Nottingham district and Derby.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued					
Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change	
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Timeworkers	Increases of 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d. or 8s. a week, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for certain male workers 21 years or over, of 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d. or 8s. for certain female workers 21 years or over, of 5s. 6d. for specified male or female workers under 21, and of 2s. or 3s., according to age, for other male or female workers under 21; increase of 5s. 6d. a week in the guaranteed time rate for male or female foremen or managers when employed on piecework. General minimum time rates after change include: male or female foremen or managers, irrespective of age, 112s. 6d. a week; other workers 21 years or over and specified workers under 21—men 97s. 6d. to 120s., according to occupation, women 70s. to 120s.*	
Flour Milling	Great Britain (excluding London)	24 Dec., 1950†	Transport workers	Increase of 6s. a week. Rates after change: drivers of mechanically driven vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 107s, to 113s, a week, according to classification and grading of mill, over 2 tons and up to and including 8 tons 114s, to 122s, 6d., over 8 tons 121s, to 129s, 6d.; statutory attendants and mates 101s, to 113s.; horse carmen—pair horse 109s, or 113s., single horse 106s, or 109s.	
Baking	Northern Ireland	12 Jan.	Certain classes	Increases in general minimum time rates of 4s. 6d. a week for bakehouse labourers, packers and other male workers 21 years and over in Area A, of 4s. 3d. for these workers in Area B, and of 1s. 9d. to 3s. 9d., according to age and area, for younger workers other than apprentice bakers in Areas A and B; increases in general minimum time rates of 3s. or 6s. 6d. a week, according to occupation, for men 21 years or over, of 1s. 6d. or 2s. for women 21 or over, and of amounts varying from 9d. to 5s. 6d., according to age, for younger workers and apprentices previously in Area C (which has now been merged in Area B), with consequential increases in the "additional payments" for male workers. General minimum time rates after change, inclusive of "additional payments," include: men—journeymen bakers Area A 118s. a week, Area B 112s. 3d., doughmakers, ovensmen and confectionery mixers 123s., 117s., apprentice bakers 34s. 6d. or 33s. during first year of apprenticeship, rising to 67s. or 63s. 9d. during fifth year, bakehouse labourers 103s. 6d., 98s. 3d., packers 102s. 6d., 97s. 3d., other male workers 21 and over 100s., 95s.; women—bakers 81s., 77s., learners 39s. 6d. or 37s. 6d. during first year of learnership, rising to 70s. or 66s. 6d. during fifth year, all other female workers 21 and over 63s., 59s. 9d.;	
Slaughtering	England and Wales	1 Jan.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in minimum time rates for adults, and of 4s. or 5s., according to age, for youths and boys; increase of 5s. 6d. a week in minimum fall back wages for piecework and head rate workers. Minimum rates after change: foremen slaughtermen 13ss. a week, slaughtermen 11ss., gutmen 112s. 6d., other adult workers 105s., youths and boys 35s. a week at 15 years, rising to 82s. 6d. at 18 and over; minimum fall back wages payable to piecework and head rate workers—foremen 103s. 6d., slaughtermen 88s. 6d.	
Brewing	Scotland	Pay day in first full work- ing week in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3s. 4d. a week for adult maltmen and male brewery workers 20 years and over, of 2s. for women 18 and over, and of amounts varying from 4d. to 3s. 10d. for younger workers. Rates after change: adult maltmen 112s. 4d. a week, male brewery workers 20 years and over 106s. 4d., youths and boys 40s. 4d. at 15, rising to 84s. 4d. at 19 and under 20; women 18 and over in bottling stores 69s. 8d., girls 40s. 4d. at 15, rising to 56s. 10d. at 17 and under 18.	
and manufact and the common water that the control was too and the control and	Burton-on-Trent	1 Jan.	do.	Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 5s. 3d. for women 21 and over employed in breweries and maltings, of 5s. for women 21 and over in bottling stores, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—loco-drivers 133s. a week, spare drivers—first year 129s., second year 130s., third year 131s., stationary enginemen 123s. 6d., head shunters 122s. 6d., steam and petrol lorry drivers 121s. 6d., stokers 121s., brewery shiftmen 119s. 6d., cold-room workers 117s. 6d., steersmen and cellarmen 116s. 6d., ale loaders, firemen (including cleaners) and under shunters 114s. 6d., carters and drivers (2-horse) 113s. 6d., (1-horse) 111s. 6d., brewery labourers 111s. 6d.; women 21 and over—in breweries and maltings three-quarters of the rate for men doing similar work, in bottling stores 77s.	
In hon abnesses for men II seens ver, and of grow	Yorkshire (West Riding, excluding Sheffield)	Week com- mencing 1 Jan.	do.	Increases of 6s. 5d. a week in minimum rates for men 19 years and over, of 4s. 3½d. for women 20 and over employed in the bottling dept. and brewery, of 3s. 2½d. to 4s. 3½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 3s. 2½d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: male workers 37s. 7d. a week at 14, rising to 110s. 11d. at 21 and over, motor drivers 110s. 11d. to 121s. 11d., according to carrying capacity of vehicle (1s. a day extra when driving a vehicle with trailer attached), two-horse drivers 116s. 11d., one-horse drivers and mates 111s. 11d.; female workers (bottling dept.) 44s. at 16, rising to 75s. 2d. at 20 and over, (brewery) 44s. to 77s. 11d.§	
of the control and the control of th	Sheffield	14 Nov., 1950	do.	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 2s. 9d. or 4s. 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 2s. 9d. for women and girls. Minimum rates after change: male workers 21 years and over 110s. a week, motor drivers—less than 30 cwt. 110s., 30 to 40 cwt. 113s., 40 to 70 cwt. 117s., 70 to 240 cwt. 121s., mates 111s., youths and boys 43s. 1d. at 15 years, rising to 93s. 11½d. at 20 and under 21; women 20 years and over 73s. 4d., girls 44s. at 16, rising to 61s. 5d. at 19 and under 20, women employed on men's work in breweries and women in bottling stores lifting cases of full bottles 78s. 10d.	
Total Anny Constitution of the Constitution of	Manchester and district	First full pay week in Jan.	do.	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over and for women 19 years and over in the bottling dept., of 4s. 1½d. for women in the brewery and maltings, and of 2s. 9d. or 3s. 8d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—transport drivers (mechanical) 121s. a week, boiler house firemen 115s. 6d., two-horse drivers 115s., one-horse drivers, mates, assistant firemen and labourers 110s.; women in bottling dept., 19 years and over 76s., women in the brewery and maltings three-quarters of the rate for men doing similar work.¶	
And above the real state of the same process o	Northumberland and Durham	First pay day in Jan.	do.	Increases of 6s. 5d. a week in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: male brewery workers—21 years and over 110s. 11d. a week; motor drivers—less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity 110s. 11d., 30 to 40 cwt. 113s. 11d., 40 to 70 cwt. 117s. 11d., over 70 cwt. 121s. 11d. (plus 1s. a day extra when driving vehicle with trailer attached); two-horse drivers 116s. 11d., one-horse drivers and mates 111s. 11d.; female workers, 20 years and over, in bottling stores, 74s. 3d.§	
Yeast Manufacture	England	First full pay period on or after 1 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male workers, of 1\(^1\)d. or 1d., according to area, for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 2s. 7d., 2s. 6\(^1\)d. or 2s. 5\(^1\)d. an hour, according to area; women 1s. 9\(^3\)d., 1s. 9d. or 1s. 8\(^1\)d.	

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 37 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

† This increase was agreed in January and made retrospective to the date shown.

† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), and apply to workers employed in home bakeries and in other baking establishments; the Orders do not apply to transport workers, stablemen, harness cleaners or van washers. See page 86 of this GAZETTE. Area A consists of the County Borough of the City of Belfast and districts within 15 statute miles therefrom, and Area B all other districts.

§ These rates are to remain in operation until 31st December, 1951.

|| These increases were made retrospective to the date shown. The rates are to remain in force until 31st December, 1951.

These rates are to remain in operation until 31st December, 1951, and to continue thereafter until either party desires a revision.

	Princip	al Chang	ges in Kates of Wages R	Reported during January—continued
Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Aerated Waters Manufacture	England and Wales	1 Jan	Men, youths, boys, women and girls, other than driver- salesmen, delivery workers and mates	Increases of 6s. a week in general minimum time rates for men 21 years of over, of 1s. 10d. to 6s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 3s. for women 19 or over, and of 1s. 10d. to 3s. for girls; increases of 1½d. an hour (2s. 4d. to 2s. 5½d.) in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and on ½d. (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7½d.) for female workers. General minimum time rate after change: men 21 years or over 100s. a week, youths and boys 36s. 8d at under 16, rising to 80s. at 20; women 19 or over 67s., girls 36s. 8d. a under 16, rising to 58s. at 18.*
Aller Deg Feel	Northern Ireland	19 Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 year or over and for forewomen or syrup-makers, of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $\frac{3}{4}$ d. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., accordin to age, for youths and boys, of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for women 19 or over (other than fore women or syrup-makers), and of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: forewomen or syrup-makers 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d an hour, other male workers $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. at under 16, rising to 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. at 21 o over, other female workers $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. at under 16, rising to 1s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. at 19 or over.
Home Grown Timber Trade	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay week in Jan.	Forest workers	Increases in minimum rates of 5s, 6d, or 8s, 10d, a week, according to occupation, for men 21 years and over, of 2s, or 3s., according to age, for youth and boys, and of 2s. for female forest workers. Minimum rates after chang include: skilled fellers 113s, 8d, a week, mechanical drivers 104s, 8d loaders and other men 21 and over working in the woods 100s.; youth and boys 43s, 6d, at 15 years, rising to 77s, at 20; female workers 50s, a 17 years, 57s, 6d, at 18 and 70s, at 19 and over.
CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE OF TH	office of the position of the		Sawmill workers	Increases in minimum rates of 1d. to 2d. an hour, according to occupation and class of mill, for men 21 years and over, of 2s. or 3s., according to age, fo youths and boys, of 1d. for women on machines, of ½d. for women labourer 19 years and over, and of 2s. for girls 17 and 18. Minimum rates afte change include: skilled sawyers, Class A mills 2s. 10d. an hour, Class 12s. 8½d., other sawyers 2s. 6½d., 2s. 5d., mill labourers 2s. 4d., 2s. 3½d. crane drivers 2s. 6d., 2s. 4½d., youths and boys 43s. 6d. a week at 15 years rising to 82s. Class A or 79s. 6d. Class B at 20; women on machines (afte 9 months) Class A 2s. 2d. an hour, Class B 2s. 0½d., women 19 years and over employed as labourers 1s. 8½d., 1s. 7½d., girls 17 years 51s. 6d. a week 49s., 18 years 58s., 56s.
Sawmilling	England and Wales (certain districts)	First full pay week following 1 Jan.	Male sawmill labourers employed in handling timber after its initial piling in the sawmill yards	Increases of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years and over in Grade 1 districts, of 1½d. in other districts, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. District minimum rates after change: London district, Blyth, Hartlepool Humber, Tees, Tyne and Wear—2s. 5½d. an hour, Berwick-on-Tweed Barrow-in-Furness, Coventry, Carlisle, Gloucester, Kendal, Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Sheffield, Portsmouth, Southampton and the West Riding of Yorkshire—2s. 4½d., Devon (excluding Plymouth Somerset (excluding the north-east of that County), East Anglian town (Boston, Cambridge, Chelmsford, Colchester, Hertford, Ipswich, King Lynn, Lowestoft, Southend, Suttonbridge, Wisbech), South Coast town (Brighton to Shoreham, Bexhill, Eastbourne and Hastings)—2s. 4½d Cumberland (excluding Carlisle), Dorset, East Anglia other than the town specified above, Hants. (excluding Portsmouth and Southampton), th South Coast area other than the towns specified above, and Westmorland (excluding Kendal)—2s. 4d.
s seles respective		do.	Female labourers 19 years and over	Increase of 1d. an hour (1s. 7\frac{3}{4}d. to 1s. 8\frac{3}{4}d.).
Fence Manufacture and Erection	Great Britain	First full pay week in Jan.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum rates of 1½d. an hour for adult male workers 21 years an over, of 1d. for adult female workers 18 years and over and male workers 1 to 20, and of ½d. for male and female workers 15 to 17. Minimum rate after change include: men 21 years and over, fence erection—skilled fence 3s. 1½d. an hour, fence fixers 3s., fencers' labourers 2s. 7d.; fence man facturing—London area (20-miles radius from Charing Cross), sawyer carpenters and machinists 3s., labourers 2s. 5½d., Provincial area, sawyer carpenters and machinists 2s. 10d., cleavers 2s. 5½d., labourers 2s. 3½d. women 18 years and over 1s. 10½d.
Paper Box Manufacture	Northern Ireland	19 Jan.	Male and female timeworkers	Increases of 5s. a week in general minimum time rates for male workers other than learners (4s. for certain workers during first year of employment after attaining age of 21), of 3s. 6d. for female workers other than learners, an of varying amounts for learners, according to period of employment an age of entering the trade. General minimum time rates after change include male workers (with 2 years' experience in the trade after serving a period of learnership) employed on carton forme making or in charge of an automatic carton glueing machine, or a carton cutting and creasing machine fitte with fully automatic feeder 112s. a week, employed as die makers, form setters, shear cutters, guillotine cutters, or as workers on (a) rotary cutting (b) scoring, when combined with rotary cutting, or (c) slitting and rewinding machine minders, head stock keepers 109s. 6d.; female workers other than learners 65s. 6d.†
Construction of the constr		say districts me endprois)	Female pieceworkers	Increase of \(\frac{2}{4}\)d. an hour (1s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1s. 6d.) in piecework basis time rates addition to piece rates raised from 130 to 140 per cent.\(\frac{1}{2}\)
Toy Manufacture	Great Britain	26 Jan	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3½d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male or femal woodcutting machinists or wood body makers 21 years or over, of 3d. for other male workers 21 years or over and for other female workers 20 year or over, of 1½d. to 3d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1½d. to 2½d. for girls. General minimum time rates after change: male or femal workers 21 years or over—woodcutting machinists 2s. 7½d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 4½ an hour, according to qualifications, wood body makers 2s. 6d.; male worker 21 years or over—body painters 2s. 4d., other workers 2s. 2½d.; other femal workers 20 years or over 1s. 8½d.; youths and boys 11d. at under 16 year rising to 1s. 10½d. at 20, girls 11d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 6½d. at 19.½
Cinematograph Film Production	United Kingdom	First pay day in Jan.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not ex- ceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 6d, a week (31s, 6d, to 32s.) at 21 year and over, and by 4d. (21s. to 21s. 4d.) at under 21.
The part of the second of the	Great Britain	First pay day in Jan.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers employed in film printing and processing laboratories	do. do.
Thermal Insulation	England and Wales	1 Jan.	Boiler and pipe coverers and other workers employed on thermal insulation (land contracts)	Increases in minimum rates of 3d. an hour (2s. 8d. to 2s. 11d.) for skille coverers, and of 2d. (2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.) for other workers 21 years and over with proportional increases for apprentices.
Glazing	England and Wales and Northern Ire- land	1 Jan.	Apprentices	Revised scale of rates of pay adopted, as follows: 15 to 16 years of age 2 per cent. of the skilled glazier's rate, 16 to 17 33½ per cent., 17 to 18 50. per cent., 18 to 19 62½ per cent., 19 to 20 75 per cent., 20 to 21 87½ per cent.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 37 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.
† These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 86.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 85. § Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

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

| The special bonus of 10s. a week hitherto paid to apprentices in certain areas is now cancelled, but where necessary existing apprentices should have added to their revised rates of pay such sums as will ensure their suffering no reduction.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported During January—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Electricity Supply Indertakings	Great Britain	Pay day in week com- mencing 29 Jan. for the period covered by that pay day	Workpeople employed in elec- tricity supply undertakings	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Day rates after change include: fitters, London district 3s. 4½d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 0½d.; labourers 2s. 10½d., 2s. 6½d.
Road Passenger Transport Services	Great Britain (excluding Metropolitan Area)	Beginning of first full pay period following 20 Dec., 1950*	Operating staff employed by municipal tramways, trolley- bus and omnibus under- takings (drivers, conductors, garage and running shed staffs, except skilled main- tenance workers)	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for drivers, conductors and Grades 1 and 2 workers in depots and garages, and of 6s. 6d. for Grade 3 workers, cleaners and labourers. Weekly rates after change: drivers—Group 1 undertakings, commencing rate 112s., maximum rate (to be reached within 18 months) 115s.; Group 2 110s., 113s.; conductors—Group 1 108s., 111s., Group 2 106s., 109s.; semi-skilled and unskilled workers in depots and garages (on day work)—Grade 1 113s. 6d., Grade 2 109s. 6d., Grade 3 workers, cleaners and labourers 105s.
on particles of the par	Great Britain	do.*	Operating staff employed by company-owned motor om- nibus undertakings (drivers, conductors, garage and run- ning shed staffs)	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week for drivers, conductors, skilled maintenance workers and Grades 1 and 2 workers in depots and garages, and of 6s. 6d. for Grade 3 workers, cleaners and labourers. Weekly rates after change: drivers—Group 1 undertakings, commencing rate 111s., maximum rate (to be reached within 18 months) 115s., Group 2 undertakings 109s., 113s.; conductors—Group 1 107s., 111s., Group 2 105s., 109s.; semi-skilled and unskilled workers in depots and garages (on day work)—Grade 1 113s. 6d., Grade 2 109s. 6d., Grade 3 workers, cleaners and labourers 105s.; skilled maintenance workers 124s. 6d.
	London (including outer London country omnibus zone)	First full pay roll period on or after 29 Dec., 1950	Workpeople employed by the London Transport Executive: Tram, trolleybus, bus and coach drivers and conductors	Revised scales of basic weekly rates of wages adopted, resulting in increases of 7s. to 12s. a week, according to occupation and length of service. Basis weekly rates after change: central buses—drivers, starting rate 128s., after 12 months 136s.; conductors 126s., 132s.; trams and trolleybuses—drivers 125s., 134s., conductors 125s., 132s.; country buses—drivers 119s., 127s., conductors 116s., 122s.; coaches—drivers 128s., 130s. 6d., conductors
	Annual Colores of the color of the colores of the c	San W. Goth J. Antiboro. South Assistance of San Share of	Maintenance staff	116s., 122s.† Increases of 5s. to 6s. 2d. a week, according to occupation. Rates after change: assistant craftsmen (central buses and group 1 trams and trolleybuses) 116s. 6d. a week, (country buses, and group 2 trams and trolleybuses) 112s. 6d.; general hands (central buses and group 3 trams and trolleybuses) 108s., (country buses) 104s.
Coal Distribution	Eastern region	First pay day in Jan.	Transport workers	Increase of 7s. a week in minimum basic rates. Minimum rates after change: lorry drivers 108s. a week, horsemen, loaders and other workers 104s.
National Government Service	Great Britain	12 Jan.	Workpeople employed in various Government Departments: Inspectors, sergeants and park-keepers employed by the Ministry of Works in Royal Parks and pleasure gardens	Increases of 12s. 6d. a week, and of a further 5s. to park-keepers after two years' service. Rates after change: London—inspectors 147s. 6d. a week, sergeants 136s. 6d., park-keepers 117s. 6d., rising by two annual increments of 5s. a week to 127s. 6d.; provincial differentiation to be 3s. and 6s. a week in lieu of the previous differentiation of 1s. 6d. a week.
	rors the Sec. From	Beginning of first pay week after 1 Dec., 1950‡	Non-industrial women cleaners (other than those in the Post Office)	Increase of 1¼d. an hour for those employed on weekdays up to a maximum of 48 hours a week; rates for Sunday duty increased by 1¼d. an hour in London offices and by 2d. elsewhere. Rates after change: London offices 1s. 11d. an hour, Class 1 offices 1s. 10d., Classes 2 and 3 1s. 9¼d.; Sunday duty 2s. 10½d., 2s. 9d. and 2s. 8d., respectively.‡
	the section sinus	do.‡	Non-industrial male cleaners (other than those in the Post Office)	Increase of 6s. for a 48-hour week or of 1½d. an hour for those employed part- time on hourly rates. Rates after change: London area—full time, on entry 106s. a week, rising after one year's service to 109s., Class 1 areas 103s. to 106s., Classes 2 and 3 100s. to 103s.; part-time 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3½d.,
ing resistance and	entre de the Gelbi illier or a continue de la con- seria ben guittes del se beneda reagnesses se	do.§	Male and female messen- gers and paper keepers	2s. 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. to 2s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d.\(\frac{1}{2}\) Increases of 6s. a week for men, and of 5s. for women. Rates after change: London—messengers, men 106s. a week, rising to 109s. after one year's service, women 85s. rising to 87s. 6d. after one year's service; paper keepers, men 109s. rising annually by 3s. to 118s., women 87s. 6d., rising annually
ens quare (s) migrat ben pull	arts, er es workers er sary curries, er (e) sil syste filles, est ; fer	do.§	Non-industrial car drivers	by 2s. 6d. to 95s.; provincial differentiation to remain as at present. Increases of 6s. a week for men and of 5s. for women. Rates after change: London—men 114s. a week, women 94s.; provincial differentiation to remain as at present.
transis time re	is but in piecework	First pay period following 5 Jan.	Fire fighting staff em- ployed by the War Office and Air Ministry	Increase of 9s. a week. Weekly rates after change for a 60-hour week: War Office—head firemen (double engine stations) 153s., head firemen 148s., assistant head firemen 143s., leading firemen 136s., firemen 133s.; Air Ministry—head firemen 148s., senior firemen 143s., firemen 133s.
Local Authority Services	Scotland	Beginning of first full pay period commenc- ing on or after 1 Jan.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services of local authorities, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week in basic rates for adult male workers (3s. for workers employed by authorities formerly in Group 4), of 3s. 8d. for adult female workers (2s. for those formerly in Group 4) and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Basic rates after change for adult able-bodied male manual workers: Group 1—cities, burghs and counties 105s. 6d. a week, Group 2—cities and burghs 102s. 6d. (100s. for authorities formerly in Group 4), Group 2—counties 101s. 6d. (99s. for authorities formerly in Group 4),
Laundering	Great Britain	10 Jan.	Male workers (including transport workers), other than enginemen and stokers	Increases of 1½d. an hour (5s. 7½d. a week) in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years or over, and of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for younger workers; new piecework basis time rate fixed at one-and-one-eighth times the hourly general minimum time rates applicable according to age. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 1½d. an hour or 95s. 7½d. a week of 45 hours, youths and boys 10½d. an hour or 39s. 5d. a week at under 16 years, rising to 1s. 10¾d. an hour or 85s. 3½d. a week at
die not reta	103 AN 1173 TOTAL	and the series	Female workers, other than transport workers or those employed as substitutes for male workers	20 and under 21.¶ Increases of 1d. an hour (3s. 9d. a week) in general minimum time rates for workers 20 years or over, and of ½d. to 1d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 1d. an hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: women 20 years or over 1s. 5d. an hour or 63s. 9d. a week of 45 hours, girls 9½d. an hour or 34s. 10d. a week at 15 years, rising to 1s. 3½d. an hour or 58s. 1½d. a week at 19 and under 20.¶
o ana erone la mestro evos e di	greening.		Female workers employed as substitutes for male workers, including drivers	Increases in general minimum time rates of varying amounts, according to age or work performed. General minimum time rates after change include: female workers who perform in full the duties actually or normally undertaken by adult male workers 2s. 11d. an hour.

* These increases are the result of awards of an Independent Arbitration Tribunal, dated 29th December, 1950.

† The maximum of the revised scales is reached after 12 months' service, with an intervening increment after 6 months. Previously the maximum was reached after 18 months' service for drivers and conductors on central buses and conductors on trams, trolleybuses and coaches, and after 24 months' service for drivers on trams and trolleybuses and drivers and conductors on country buses; the scale for drivers of coaches consists, as previously, of a starting rate and a higher rate payable after 12 months.

‡ These increases were granted in January with retrospective effect to the date shown. The classification for provincial differentiation is that used by the Post Office. Class 1 areas cover offices outside the London Postal area but within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross, and those in the larger towns of the United Kingdom. Class 2 and 3 areas cover offices elsewhere.

§ These increases were granted in January with retrospective effect to the date shown.

|| Any rates at present paid in excess of the standard basic rates, other than merit or special duties payments, are to be merged in the current increases. In the case of local authorities formerly in Group 4, all of which were upgraded at the beginning of the financial year 1950/51, the increases are to be applied in two stages—3s. for men and 2s. for women as from the beginning of the first full pay period commencing on or after 1st January, and 2s. 6d. and 1s. 8d., respectively, from the beginning of the first full pay period commencing on or after 1st January issue of this GAZETTE.

¶ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 37 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during January—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Hairdressing	Great Britain	8 Jan.	Managers, manageresses, chargehands and operative hairdressers, employed in gentlemen's saloons	Increase in statutory minimum rates of remuneration of 5s. a week. Statutory minimum rates after change in gentlemen's saloons: managers and manageresses, London area 130s. a week, Provincial areas A and B 125s., chargehands 115s., 110s., male or female operative hairdressers during first year of employment, 75s., 70s., thereafter 105s., 100s.*

* These changes took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 37 of the January issue of this GAZETTE. The Order provides that, where a chargehand, manager or manageress is responsible for both a ladies' and a gentlemen's saloon, the rate applicable is to be the rate appropriate to the worker when employed in either a ladies' or a gentlemen's saloon, whichever is the higher.

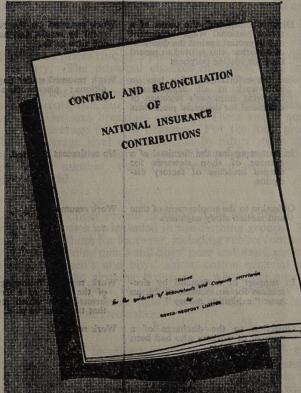
Index of Rates of Wages

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 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. 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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947	100	100	100	100
June	101	101	102	101
1948	105	107	108	106
June December		109	110	107
June December	108	111	112	109
	109	112	113	109
1950 March	109 109 110 113	113 113 114 116	114 114 114 114 118	110 110 110 114
1951 January	114	117	119	115



If you have not seen this brochure you will probably find its contents well worth reading.

(Extract from "ACCOUNTANCY," December, 1950).

" A very useful booklet for the guidance of accountants and company secretaries, recently issued by Roneo-Neopost Limited, can be recommended to all concerned with the control and reconciliation of national insurance contributions. The booklet is a comprehensive survey. It gives detailed procedure and forms suitable for a range of businesses."

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Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN JANUARY

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 129. In addition, 4 stoppages which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during January, in these 133 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 24,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during January, was about 84,000.

Of the total of 84,000 days lost in January, 79,000 were lost by 23,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 21,400 were directly involved and 2,400 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 January also included 5,000 days lost by 300 workers through stoppages which had continued from the

Of 112 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during January, 53, directly involving 2,100 workers, lasted not more than one day; 28, directly involving 7,900 workers, lasted two days; 9, directly involving 700 workers, lasted three days; 14, directly involving 2,800 workers, lasted four to six days; and 8, directly involving 1,600 workers, lasted over six days.

Of the 129 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in January, 15, directly involving 2,900 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 41, directly involving 6,000

workers, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 300 workers, on questions as to working hours; 23, directly involving 9,300 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 42, directly involving 1,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 100 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages, directly involving 1,200 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

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

	Number progre	of Stoppe ss in M	Number of Workers involved in	Aggregate Number of Working		
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	
Coal Mining Engineering		64 11 6	64 12 7	5,900 5,600 3,300	11,000 15,000 23,000	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	n sdr bri	1	1	200	2,000	
tracting	12 D=025	10 8	10 8	3,400 2,900	11,000 13,000	
All remaining indus- tries and services	2	29	31	2,800	9,000	
Total, January, 1951	4	129	133	24,100	84,000	
Total, December, 1950	11	73	84	9,700	28,000	
Total, January, 1950	5	125	130	22,800	65,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING JANUARY

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Number o	ximate f Workers lved	Date when	n Stoppage	Cause or Object	Result	
Tarisca Tarisca	Directly In-		Began Ended			. The second	
COAL MINING:— Haulage hands and other colliery workers—Castleford, Normanton and Methley, Yorks. (three collieries)	1,7	760	1 Jan.	5 Jan.	Haulage hands' objection to a deduc- tion of 2s. a week from wages in respect of home coal	Work resumed under conditions existing prior to stoppage.	
Engineering:— Turners, fitters, machinists, etc., employed in textile machinery manufacture—Belfast (one firm)	600	50	3 Jan.	10 Jan.	Dissatisfaction with the terms of a recent National Wage Agreement and in protest against the dismissal of a worker who refused to record time for costing purposes	Work resumed on the basis of payment by results and acceptance of job time cards.	
Engineering workers employed in textile machinery manufacture— Oldham (one firm)	1,430	50	15 Jan.	16 Jan.	For the enforcement of a ban on piece-work in all departments, following employer's rejection of a demand for increased piece rates	Work resumed under day-work con- ditions; piece-work subsequently restored,	
AIRCRAFT :— Aircraft workers—Belfast (one firm)	2,800	od. ",vansav	22 Jan.	(topti2)	In protest against the dismissal of a number of shop stewards for alleged breaches of factory dis-	No settlement reported.	
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:— Cabinet makers, french polishers, wood machinists, cabinet fitters, maintenance engineers, etc., employed in the making of furniture	200	ti rei tela con co nso con so no consolliata	3 Jan.	18 Jan.	Objection to the employment of time and motion study engineers	Work resumed.	
—Hackney (one firm) BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Electricians and building trade operatives employed on an exhibition site—Lambeth (various	1,150	ocedure a	26 Jan.	12 Feb.‡	In support of a demand by elec- tricians for an increase of 2d. an hour "exhibition money"	Work resumed following the receipt of the report of a Committee of Investigation which recommended	
firms) Labourers, joiners, bricklayers, scaffolders and steel fixers employed on the construction of an atomic energy establishment—Capenhurst (one firm)	760	en mag	27 Jan.	5 Feb.	Objection to the discharge of a number of workers who had been found unsuitable	that the claim be paid. Work resumed.	
GOODS TRANSPORT BY RAIL :— Motor drivers, cartage and handling staff engaged in goods transport —St. Pancras	950	west action	8 Jan.§	17 Jan.	Objection to the introduction of a new goods service, whereby goods arriving by rail would be collected and delivered by Road Haulage Executive workers, on the ground that this might cause redundancy	Work resumed. Railway Executive's offer to postpone the scheme until 29th January accepted.	
Motor drivers, cartage and handling staff engaged in goods transport —Camden Town, Nine Elms, etc.	860	_	11 Jan.	17 Jan.	In sympathy with the workers involved in the above dispute		

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

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

‡ Work was resumed on 2nd February to facilitate negotiations, but a further stoppage began on the afternoon of 7th February.

§ The stoppage began on the night shift of 7th-8th January.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 1951

FIGURES FOR 16th JANUARY, 1951

At 16th January the retail prices index was 117 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 116 at 12th December, 1950, and with 113 at 17th January, 1950. The rise in the index during the month under review was due to increased prices for many articles, including vegetables, rabbits, fish, fruit, clothing and household textiles, shoe repairs and laundry charges.

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 entered into working-class expenditure before the war, the goods and services covered being those recorded in family budgets collected during 1937-38. The index started from 17th June, 1947 (taken as = 100), and measures the changes in the prices of these goods and services from that date. As some goods and services are much more important than others, the relative changes since 17th June, 1947 in the price levels of As some goods and services are intermined important than others, the relative changes, since 17th June, 1947, in the price levels of the various items included are combined by the use of "weights". These "weights" represent the proportions in which these items entered into working-class expenditure in 1937–38, adjusted to take account of the broad changes in prices between 1937–38 and mid-June, 1947.

The price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate The price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate to a fixed list of items, and steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels but not changes in the prices quoted which are attributable to variations in quality.

The following Table shows the indices at 16th January, 1951, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index:

		IND	EX I	IGURE FOR		
	GROUP	16th	JAN	UARY, 1951		WEIGHT
I.	Food	188	127	(126.9)	100	348
	Rent and rates		101	(101.5)	POR CONTRACTOR	88
III.	Clothing		126	$(126 \cdot 0)$		97
IV.	Fuel and light		122	$(122 \cdot 3)$	200	65
V.	Household durable goo	ods	120	(120.5)	THE REAL PROPERTY.	71
VI.	Miscellaneous goods		114	(114.3)		35
VII.	Services		113	(112.9)		79
VIII.	Drink and tobacco		104	(104·1)		217
	All items		117	(117-3)		1,000
			_	Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner,		

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

The index of food prices rose by 2 points between 12th December and 16th January. The principal changes in prices were large increases in the prices of rabbits and tomatoes. There were also increases in the prices of rabbits and fomatoes. There were also increases in the prices of a number of other items, including green vegetables and carrots, fish, currants and sultanas, apples, marmalade, custard powder and breakfast cereals. There was a small reduction in the average price of oranges. For the food group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than 1 per cent. and the index figure at 16th January, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 127, compared with 125 at 12th December, 1950.

During the month under review increases were reported in the prices of most of the articles included in the clothing group. The largest increases were those for footwear, including rubber footwear, knitted garments, including men's and boys' hose and vests, sanitary towels, men's suits, men's and boys' shirts, cotton material and knitting wool. For the clothing group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 1½ per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 16th January was 126, compared with 124 at 12th December.

The price of gas was increased in a few areas between 12th December and 16th January. The average price of candles increased by about 6 per cent., following recent increases in the maximum permitted price. For the fuel and light group as a whole the rise in the average level of prices was less than one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure at 16th January, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 122, the same figure as at 12th December.

Increases were reported in the average prices of many of the articles included in the group for household durable goods. The most important of these increases were those for blankets, sheets and towels. The average price of blankets rose by over 30 per cent. and the average prices of sheets and hand towels by 16 and 21 per cent., respectively. For the household durable goods group as a whole

the average level of prices rose by about 3 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 16th January was 120, compared with 117 at 12th December.

In the group covering miscellaneous goods there were increases in the prices of tooth paste, toilet soap, polishes, cleaning powder and writing paper. The average level of prices for the group as a whole rose by nearly 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 16th January was 114, compared with 113 at 12th December.

In the group covering miscellaneous services the principal changes were increases in the charges for boot and shoe repairs and in laundry charges. Bus and tram fares were increased in some areas. For the services group as a whole the average level of charges rose by about 1½ per cent, and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 16th January was 113, compared with 111 at 12th December.

Other Groups

In the two remaining groups, covering rent and rates and drink and tobacco, respectively, there was little change in the average level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 101 and 104, respectively, each of these figures being the same as at a

FIGURES FOR 1947-51

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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	P 192	NAMES.	TRAB	4.25		All	items					EM.
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	104 109 113 117	106 109 113	106 109 113	108 109 114	108 111 114	100 110 111 114 —	101 108 111 114	100 108 111 113	101 108 112 114	101 108 112 115	103 109 112 116	104 109 113 116
	100 100	SPECIAL SPECIA	TOTAL	2121		Fo	od	w Blobs	mon.l	, an	DODGO	
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	104 108 120 127	108 109 121 —	109 108 121	109 108 122	108 114 125	100 113 115 123	101 108 116 122	99 107 116 121	100 107 117 122	101 108 119 125	103 108 119 125 —	103 108 120 125

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 87 of this GAZETTE.

Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall(-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with				
	is given	17 16	Month before	Year before			
European Countries Belgium All Items*	1936–38 = 100 Nov., 1950	388	- 7 - 8	+ 11 + 6			
Food France Food, Paris	1938 = 100 Nov., 1950	365 2,055	+ 12	+ 125			
Other large towns Germany (British and	Nov., 1950 (beginning) 1938 = 100	2,154	+ 62†	+ 37			
United States Zones) All Items Food	Nov., 1950	150 152	+ 1 + 2	- 6 - 10			
Luxembourg All Items*	1st Jan., 1948 = 100 Sept., 1950	111·84 121	+ 0·83 + 1	= 0·33			
Other Countries	1935-39 = 100		100 E	NOT NO			
All Items Food	Dec.,1950 (beginning) " 1944 = 100	171·1 218·8	+ 0.4 + 0.2	+ 9.6			
All Items Food India (Bombay)	June, 1950 July, 1933–June, 1934	133 127	+ 2 + 4	+ 2 - 1			
All Items	= 100 Nov., 1950	312 377	- 7 - 15	+ 2			
Japan All Items	1948 = 100 Sept., 1950	130·4 121·6	+ 0.5	- 9·8 - 14·8			
Food United States All Items Food	1935-39 = 100 Nov., 1950 (middle)	175·6 209·5	+ 0.8 + 0.5	+ 7·0 + 8·7			

^{*} The items of expenditure on which the "all-items" figures are based are food, couse-rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other or miscellaneous items, except in the ase of Belgium (food, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items), and auxembourg (food, clothing, fuel and light, and certain other items).
† The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. The gure for August, 1950, published in the November issue of this GAZETTE (page 97) has been revised.

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

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Contents of this Section

								Page							Pag
Fatal Industrial Accidents	999	10000	100311		9900	940.13	990	82	Reinstatement in Civil employment		1000	10.00	X 1915	E. P	8
Industrial Diseases	70.00	100.00	10.0	56.0	HOOK.		130.5	82	Vocational and Disabled Training			THE ST	3.		8
Accidents in Coal Mining	10		91.00	3 7 5		1800.00	A GVE	82	Further Education and Training	1	11496	BLIC	19	3.0.19	8
Industrial Rehabilitation		9.00		19.6	11.0	4 (0.3		82	Shipbuilding in Fourth Quarter, 1950				2500	4.4	8
	30000000000			200		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	MAN DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWIND TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN		16000000	NO DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON O		STATISTICS.	NO. COLORS	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF

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 January was 141, compared with 116 in the previous month and 106 (revised figure) in January, 1950. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 16 fatal accidents were reported in January, compared with 6 in the previous month and 19 in January, 1950. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for January, 1951.

	are given below for January, 1951.
Mines and Quarries*	Factories—continued
Under Coal Mines Acts:	Electrical Stations 2
Underground 3	3 Other Industries 3
Surface	3 WORKS AND PLACES UNDER
Metalliferous Mines	. ss. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES
Quarries	1 Аст, 1937
了自然的情况,然后,但在这样是一点的方法是 <u>一</u>	- Docks, Wharves, Quays
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES 3	
S. STREETS DENDROTES CHESTER WA	- Building Operations 14
	Works of Engineering
	Construction 2
Factories	Warehouses
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	
	6 TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT 80
	5
Metal Extracting and	Railway Service
Refining	. Brakesmen, Goods Guards 4
Metal Conversion and	Engine Drivers, Motor-
Founding (including	men 2
Rolling Mills and Tube	Firemen
Making) 1	
Engineering, Locomotive	Labourers 1
Building, Boilermaking,	Mechanics
	Permanent Way Men 6
Railway and Tramway	Porters 2
Carriages, Motor and	Shunters 4
Other Vehicles and Air-	Other Grades 5
	Contractors' Servants
Shipbuilding 2	
Other Metal Trades	1 TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 24
Cotton	
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	
Other Textile Manufacture .	
Textile Printing, Bleaching	Seamen 15
and Dyeing	
Tanning, Currying, etc	Fishing Vessels 1
Food and Drink General Woodwork and	TOTAL, SEAMEN 16
	TOTAL, SEAMEN 16
	1 Total (including Seamen) 157
raper, ramine, or	1 I total (including Seamen) 157
Gas WOIKS	houseoner special con-

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases		I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning Operatives engaged in: Smelting of Metals Shipbreaking White and Red Lead Works Electric Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works	3 2 1 3	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer) Pitch
Other Industries TOTAL Other Poisoning Toxic Anaemia	1 1 2	Chrome Ulceration Manuf. of Bichromates 9 Chromium Plating 11 Other Industries
TOTAL Anthrax	3	Total, Cases 50
Wool Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins Other Industries	2 3 1 -6	II. Deaths Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)

^{*} For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover to 4 weeks ended 27th January, 1951, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 0th December, 1950, and the 4 weeks ended 28th January, 1950.
† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also the included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

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 30th December, 1950, as a result of accidents occurring in that period at mines as defined by the Coal Mines Act, 1911, in Great Britain was 103, compared with 191 in the 13 weeks ended 30th September, 1950, and 111 (revised figure) in the 13 weeks ended 31st December, 1949. The corresponding numbers of persons seriously injured at such mines were 518, 456 and 554 (revised figure). During the year, 493* persons were killed and 2,015* were seriously injured, compared with 460 and 2,180 (revised figure), respectively, in 1949. 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.

eth kingany (161). Pop ali ten engape	K	aber of Per cilled during weeks end	g	Number of Persons Seriously Injured during 13 weeks ended				
Nature of Accident	30th Dec., 1950	30th Sept., 1950	31st Dec., 1949	30th Dec., 1950	30th Sept., 1950	31st Dec., 1949		
Underground: Explosions of firedamp or coal dust Falls of ground Haulage Miscellaneous (in-	4 47 22	46 27	1 54 30	20 168 134	11 173 111	6 225 103		
cluding shaft accidents)	15	109†	15	147	120	173		
Total	88	182	100	469	415	507		
Surface : All causes	15	9	11	49	41	47		
Total, underground and surface	103	191	111	518	456	554		

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 8th January, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during the period.

and the second of the second o	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	440	32	472
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period Persons who completed courses during period	1,110 442	98 25	1,208 467

Since the Units were established by the Ministry of Labour and National Service up to 8th January, 1951, the total number of persons admitted to industrial rehabilitation courses was 19,616.

Reinstatement in Civil Employment

The provisions of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, apply to persons who were called up to the Forces before 1st January, 1949, and also to persons who joined the Forces as volunteers after 25th May, 1939, and before 18th July, 1947. The reinstatement provisions of Part II of the National Service Act, 1948, apply to men called up to the Forces in 1949 and later, and these provisions have been extended by the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, which came into operation on 15th December, to reservists called out or recalled for whole-time service after 15th July, 1950, and to certain other classes of persons (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 9).

The Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, came into operation on 1st August, 1944, and since that date any person who claimed that he had rights under the Acts which were being denied him has been able to apply to a Reinstatement Committee to settle the matter in dispute. Where a Reinstatement Committee are satisfied that default has been made by the former employer in the discharge of his statutory obligations, the Committee may make an order for reinstatement or for compensation, or for both, having regard to all the circumstances of the case and the nature and extent of the default. When the employer is not in default, no order is made.

The following Table analyses the decisions given by Reinstatement Committees (a) during the December quarter of 1950, and

Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 1951 (b) during the whole period from 1st August, 1944, to 31st December, 1950. The statistics continue those published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1950, page 399.

there to them for ensurances. It agreesens the parties, where the mostly it will be set a the matter better the Tribense and it will	December Quarter, 1950	Total Cases dealt with
Orders requiring employment to be made available to applicants	A cost	1,630
by reason of default Orders for both reinstatement and compensation	7 13	756 1,952
Total of orders made	23	4,338
Cases where no order was made against the employer concerned	13	4,319
Total of cases decided	36	8,657

The number of cases decided by Reinstatement Committees during the fourth quarter of 1950 was 36. The total number of cases decided up to 31st December, 1950, was 8,657, of which 39 were cases arising under the reinstatement provisions of Part II of the National Service Act, 1948. Included in the total figure of 8,657 were 505 cases decided during the period 1st August, 1944, to 31st December, 1945, 4,277 during 1946, 1,777 during 1947, 1,387 during 1948, 431 during 1949, and 280 during 1950. No applications on the part of recalled reservists, or other persons to whom the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1950, applies, were decided by the statutory authorities in 1950.

The Acts provide, in certain circumstances, for a right of appeal to the Umpire from decisions of Reinstatement Committees. Up to 31st December, 1950, the Umpire gave his decision in respect of 1,103 appeals, five of which were given under the provisions of Part II of the National Service Act, 1948. In 670 cases the Umpire confirmed the determination of the Reinstatement Committee and in 433 cases the determination of the Committee was reversed.

It is not possible to assess the number of persons who, since the date of the operation of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, 1944, viz., 1st August, 1944, have had an opportunity of exercising statutory reinstatement rights, or how many have done so, but the small number of disputes that have been referred to Reinstatement Committees, and to the Umpire on appeal, shows that reinstatement has continued smoothly of persons who wished to return to their former employment at the end of their whole-time service in the Forces.

The total number of cases determined by Reinstatement Com-

to return to their former employment at the end of their whole-time service in the Forces.

The total number of cases determined by Reinstatement Committees in Northern Ireland up to 31st December, 1950, was 38, of which 22 were decided in favour of the applicants. Eight cases were decided by the Deputy Umpire in Northern Ireland, in seven of which the determination of the Committee was confirmed. Up to the same date, Isle of Man Reinstatement Committees had determined four cases, in two of which the decision was in favour of the applicant. No appeals had been decided by the Umpire in the Isle of Man.

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below continue those published in previous issues of this GAZETTE (see last month's issue, page 35). They relate to the four weeks ended 11th December, 1950, and the four weeks ended 8th January, 1951.

The total numbers of applicants admitted to training during the periods under review were 653 and 572, respectively. In all, 4,558 persons were in training at the end of the second period. The last figure included 3,955 males and 603 females, and of the total 2,966 were disabled persons; 929 trainees were placed in employment during the two periods. The figures are analysed in the two Tables which follow:—

Statistics for four weeks ended 11th December, 1950

common sections a section and a	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during	Sassegod	2 .bd .ets	ntichara
period: Able-bodied Disabled	177 377	32 67	209 444
Total	554	99	653
Number of persons in training at end of period at: Government Training Centres—	en perang	or badraid	the consta
Able-bodied Disabled	1,118 1,362	73 112	1,191 1,474
Technical and Commercial Colleges— Able-bodied	193 355	86 216	279 571
Able-bodied	211 369	4 4	215 373
Voluntary Organisations	430	82	512
Total	4,038	577	4,615
Trainees placed in employment during	90 mis		Serres Sign
period :— Able-bodied Disabled	175 272	33 49	208 321
Total	447	82	529

Statistics for four weeks ended 8th January, 1951

Character to the control of the cont	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during			
period: Able-bodied Disabled	130 334	24 84	154 418
Total	464	108	572
Number of persons in training at end of period at:	etio	ANDROUSE A	Single
Government Training Centres— Able-bodied	1,034 1,351	79 109	1,113 1,460
Technical and Commercial Colleges— Able-bodied	196 410	84 239	280 649
Able-bodied	197 345	2 8	199 353
Voluntary Organisations	422	82	504
Total	3,955	603	4,558
Trainees placed in employment during	(818)	SEX LINE	limark.
period: Able-bodied Disabled	170 184	21 25	191 209
Total	354	46	400

Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme (a) during January, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to

Sevilondibhanamin Nist I is	Men	Women	Total
A CONTRACT THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	January, 1951		
Number of applications for assistance made	148	1882 7	155
Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service. Ministry of Education	46 52 18	1	47 52 18
Total awards	116	1. dinital	117
Number of applications rejected	73	6	79
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	100	4	104
Greek he in polucion rigide in the datas venille estal, any group, prod m	Cumulative totals, April, 1943, end of January, 1951		
Number of applications for assistance made	201,737	15,238	216,975
Number of awards made by— Ministry of Labour and National Service Ministry of Education	43,836 78,698 18,072	1,319 6,184 1,841	45,155 84,882 19,913
Total awards	140,606	9,344	149,950
Number of applications rejected	37,439	3,152	40,591
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	22,397 1,295	2,705 37	25,102 1,332

Shipbuilding in Fourth Quarter of 1950

According to Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for the quarter ended 31st December, 1950, the number of merchant steamers and motorships under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of December was 330, with a gross tonnage of 2,044,688 tons, compared with 323 vessels of 2,046,234 tons gross at the end of September, showing a decrease of 1,546 tons. The gross tonnage of vessels under construction at the end of the quarter was 199,015 tons less than the highest post-war figure of 2,243,703 tons recorded in June, 1948.

The tonnage of vessels intended for registration abroad or for sale was 794,638 at the end of December. This figure was 31,107 tons less than at the end of September, but was higher than at any other time since the war. It represented 38-9 per cent. of the total tonnage being built in the country and included 391,618 tons for Norway, 74,940 tons for Liberia and 70,000 tons for the Argentine Republic.

Republic.

The numbers of propelled vessels begun in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the fourth quarter of 1950 were 30 steamers of 88,309 tons and 54 motorships of 301,193 tons, a total of 84 vessels of 389,502 tons gross. The numbers launched during the same period were 23 steamers of 115,531 tons and 32 motorships of 202,219 tons, a total of 55 vessels of 317,750 tons gross. The numbers completed during the period were 34 steamers of 147,893 tons and 43 motorships of 245,588 tons, a total of 77 vessels of 393,481 tons gross.

The figures in this article exclude vessels of less than 100 tons gross. They also exclude non-propelled vessels (sail and barges). The number of non-propelled vessels under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 48, of 11,702 tons, at the end of December, compared with 51, of 12,045 tons, at the end of September.

^{*} Provisional figures. † Including the disasters at Knockshinnoch Castle and Cresswell Collieries.

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

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Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders

National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

During January the National Arbitration Tribunal issued 25 awards, Nos. 1583 to 1607.* Nine of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 1585 (8th January).—Parties: Local Authorities represented by the Employers' Side of the North Wales District Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), and members of the trade unions constituting the Workpeople's Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For the implementation by the following Authorities of the agreement med by the Notional Joint Industrial Council for Local ment made by the National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers) on 1st July, 1948, which provided for a basic rate of 100s. a week operative from that date: Conway Borough Council; Bethesda Urban District Council; Holyhead Urban District Council; Mold Urban District Council; and Ogwen Rural District Council. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim.

Award No. 1586 (8th January).—Parties: Members of the Pressed Felt Manufacturers' Association (Lancashire Section), and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. Claim: For an additional week's annual holiday with pay. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1588 (9th January).—Parties: Employers represented on the Management Side of the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain), and members of the organisations represented on the Staff Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: That, following certain interpretations and modifications of the pointing system upon which salary scales for certain administrative officers in the hospital service are based, there should, upon a recalculation of the pointage of any hospital group in accordance with such interpretations and modifications, be no reduction made in the existing salary scales of administrative officers of any group, pending agreement by the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council on agreement by the Administrative and Clerical Staffs Council on the general questions of how often the pointage of hospital groups should be reviewed and what rules should govern any alterations of salaries in the event of a rise or fall of pointage. Award: The Tribunal awarded as follows: (1) that if, on a recalculation of pointing under A.C. Circular No. 12 (issued by the Council in June, 1950), a Hospital Management Committee or Board of Management should be put into a lower points group than that in which it had previously considered itself to be (i.e., cases falling to be dealt with under paragraph B.3 of the Circular), the salary scales of the administrative officers of the Committee or Board in post at the date of recalculation should be maintained on a personal basis (subject to the proviso that this decision should not apply post at the date of recalculation should be maintained on a personal basis (subject to the proviso that this decision should not apply where, prior to the issue of A.C. Circular No. 12, there had been a gross and unjustifiable miscalculation of pointage for which the officer concerned had been definitely responsible); and (2) that as regards cases falling to be dealt with under paragraph B.4 of the Circular the claim had not been established.

Award No. 1589 (9th January).—Parties: Members of the Award No. 1589 (9th January).—Parties: Members of the Fibre Textile Accessories Manufacturers' Association, and members of the National Union of Leather Workers and Allied Trades in their employment. Claim: For a further week's annual holiday with pay and for higher starting rates for non-productive workers. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the rates of wages of workers classed as non-productive workers should be increased by 1d. an hour. They referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the claim for a further week's annual holiday with pay.

Award No. 1593 (15th January).—Parties: Firms represented by the Building Brick Section of the Scottish Employers' Council for the Clay Industries, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. Claim: For a general increase in wages; for an increase of 1d. an hour in certain existing differential rates and the introduction of differential rates for certain other workers; for an additional week of paid annual holiday; and for an alteration in the existing method of payment for statutory holidays. Award: The Tribunal awarded as follows:—(1) In respect of male workers 21 years of age and over the existing rates of wages for time workers set out in the current agreement between the parties should be increased by 2\frac{3}{4}d. an hour; and the flat rate addition for pieceworkers and task workers should be increased by 2³d. an hour for hours actually worked in the factory. So far as women and juveniles were concerned the Tribunal awarded that proportionate increases should be made in the rates of wages of time workers and flat rate addition for pieceworkers and task workers, and they referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation

* See footnote * in first column on page 87.

the question of the amount of these increases. (2) The claim for variation of differential rates for pan mill men, setters and bing men and the granting of differential rates to loaders and Lister truck drivers had not been established. (3) The claim for an additional week's holiday with pay had not been established. (4) The existing method of paying $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours for statutory holidays should be abolished and substituted by payment for the normal working hours of the day on which the holiday falls.

Award No. 1594 (15th January).—Parties: Firms represented by the Refractory Section of the Scottish Employers' Council for the Clay Industries, and members of the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers in their employment. Claim: For a general increase in wages, an additional week of paid annual holiday and an alteration wages, an additional week of paid annual holiday and an alteration in the existing method of payment for statutory holidays. Award: The Tribunal awarded as follows:—(1) In respect of male workers 21 years of age and over, the existing rates of wages for time workers set out in the current agreement between the parties should be increased by $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour; and the flat rate addition for pieceworkers and task workers should be increased by $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. an hour for hours actually worked in the factory. So far as women and juveniles were concerned, the Tribunal awarded that proportionate increases should be made in the rates of wages of time workers and juveniles were concerned, the Tribunal awarded that proportionate increases should be made in the rates of wages of time workers and flat rate addition for pieceworkers and task workers, and they referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the question of the amount of these increases. (2) The claim for an additional week's holiday with pay had not been established. (3) The existing method of paying $7\frac{1}{8}$ hours for statutory holidays should be abolished and substituted by payment for the normal working hours of the day on which the holiday falls.

Award No. 1596 (17th January).—Parties: Firms affiliated to constituent associations and federations of the Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council, and members of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers (Woolcombing Section) in of General and Municipal Workers (Woolcombing Section) in their employment. Claim: For an increase of 6s. 9d. a week on the male minimum rate for day workers with consequent adjustments on all other scheduled rates of pay. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the minimum time rates of wages for all classes of workers set out in the "List of Wages" dated July, 1949, should be increased by 5s. a week for adult male workers and 3s. 9d. a week for adult female workers. They referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the question of the amount of the proportionate reases to be given to workers below adult age.

Award No. 1605 (30th January).—Parties: Members of the Motor Agents' Association Ltd., which comprises the Employers' Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Motor Vehicle Side of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Motor Vehicle Retail and Repairing Trade, and members of the trade unions constituting the Workpeople's Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: For an increase in wage rates. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the minimum rates of wages of adult workers employed in the Provinces should be increased to 2s. 9½d. an hour for skilled workers, 2s. 6d. an hour for semi-skilled workers and 2s. 3½d. an hour for other workers and in the London Area to 2s. 10½d., 2s. 7d., and 2s. 4½d. an hour respectively; and that the wage rates of apprentices, boys and youths should be increased proportionately.

Award No. 1607 (31st January).—Parties: Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Kent District Hours and Wages Board of the Co-operative Union Ltd., and members of the National Union of Funeral and Cemetery Workers employed by them in their funeral furnishing departments. *Claim*: For an increase in wages funeral furnishing departments. Claim: For an increase in wages and for an amendment of the overtime provisions provided in the current agreement. Award: The Tribunal awarded the following weekly rates of wages for adult workers: Chauffeur-bearers 119s. 6d.; general workers who act as bearers 109s. 0d.; coffin makers 125s. 6d.; polishers 113s. 6d. The Tribunal also awarded that the rates of wages of youths should be increased by proportionate amounts, and they referred back to the parties for settlement by negotiation the amount of such increases. The Tribunal found that the claim for a revision of the overtime conditions had not been established.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

During January the National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) issued three awards, one of which is summarised below; neither of the others related to a substantial part of an industry.

Award No. 887 (10th January).—Parties: Ministry of Agriculture and certain members of the North of Ireland Operative Butchers' and Allied Workers' Association employed as slaughtermen. Claim: For payment of wages during absence from work due to sickness, in accordance with the sick leave rules applicable to temporary and unestablished staff. Award: The Tribunal were prepared to concede in principle, and to award, that the workmen should be entitled to payment during absence from work due to sickness, such payment to be related to the guaranteed minimum

fall-back wages granted by the Tribunal in Award No. 695 (15th March, 1948). They were of the opinion, however, that it was desirable that a scheme for payment during sickness should be agreed between the parties, and accordingly referred the matter back to them for negotiation. If agreement is not reached between the parties within one month, it will be open to either party to bring the matter before the Tribunal under the present reference.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During January the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued two awards, Nos. 138 and 139.* These awards are summarised

Award No. 138 (12th January).—Parties: The Ministry of Works and the Civil Service Union. Claim: For increased rates of pay for park-keeping staff employed in the Royal Parks and Gardens. Award: The Tribunal awarded that as from 12th January, 1951, the weekly rates of pay, subject to the normal Civil Service provincial differentiation of 3s. and 6s. a week, should be as follows:—Park-keepers 117s. 6d. by 5s. to 127s. 6d., sergeants 136s. 6d., inspectors 147s. 6d.

inspectors 14/s. 6d.

Award No. 139 (19th January).—Parties: The Post Office and the Federation of Post Office Supervising Officers. Claim: (a) That the scales of pay of Post Office Supervising classes be revised; (b) that the allowance of £40 a year paid to certain female Overseers and Assistant Superintendents be increased to £50 a year; (c) that the revised scales take effect as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 31st May, 1949; and (d) that an officer's incremental date remain unchanged and that immediately the proceeds as the beginning of the first full pay grant of the first full pay period following 31st May, 1949; and (d) that an officer's incremental date remain unchanged and that immediately the proceeds as the beginning of the first full pay period on the correspondence of the following the first full pay period on the correspondence of the first full pay period on the correspondence of the first full pay period following the first full pay period following 31st May, 1949; and (d) that an officer's incremental date remain unchanged and that immediately the pay of the first full pay period following 31st May, 1949; and (d) that an officer's incremental date remain unchanged and that immediately the pay of the first full pay period following the first full pay period follow revised scales become operative the officer be placed on the corresponding point on the revised scale. Award: The Tribunal awarded as follows:—(a) The scales of pay introduced on 1st June, 1946, in respect of the Post Office Supervising classes set out in the 1946, in respect of the Post Office Supervising classes set out in the terms of reference, to be increased at all points, for men and women respectively, by £30 and £25 on annual scales and by 11s. 6d. and 9s. 6d. on weekly scales. In addition, the corresponding scales for male and female Telephone Grades to be increased at all points, as follows:—Males—Assistant Supervisor and Supervisor £50, Chief Supervisor and Senior Chief Supervisor £70; females— Assistant Supervisor and Senior Chief Supervisor £70; fethales—Assistant Supervisor and Supervisor £20, Chief Supervisor, Senior Chief Supervisor and Regional Supervisor £40. (b) The allowance of £40 a year paid to certain female Overseers and Assistant Superintendents to be increased to £50. (c) The revised scales to take effect from 1st July, 1950. (d) The "corresponding points" principle to be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During January the Industrial Court issued two awards, Nos. 2289 and 2290. These awards are summarised below.

2289 and 2290. These awards are summarised below.

Award No. 2289 (5th January).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: That the rates of pay of firemen employed by the War Office and Air Ministry be increased to 143s. a week of 60 hours; and that (a) the plus rate of leading firemen be increased to 15s. a week, (b) the existing grade of leading firemen and assistant head firemen in the War Department and senior firemen in the Air Ministry be merged into a new grade of assistant head firemen, with a lead of 15s. a week over the firemen's rate, and (c) the plus rate of head firemen be increased to 30s. a week and at double-engined stations to 35s. a week. Award: The Court awarded that as from the beginning of the first pay period following 5th January, 1951, the rates of pay should be as follows:—War Office: firemen 133s., leading firemen 136s., assistant head firemen 143s., head firemen 148s., head firemen (double-engined stations) 153s. Air Ministry: firemen 133s., senior firemen 143s., head firemen 148s.

Award No. 2290 (12th January).—Parties: Employees' Side

Award No. 2290 (12th January).—Parties: Employees' Side and Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport (Clerical and Clerical Administrative National Sectional Panel). Claim: For the interpretation of a clause in the Memorandum of Agreement dated 1st January, 1949, in respect of the payment of excess hours of weekly-rated clerical staff. Award: The Court determined that, on a true interpretation of the clause, payment for all hours in excess of 44 did not include in the case of non-industrial clerical staff on shift work any premium pay for shift work.

Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During January three awards were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. Two concerned disputes originally reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940–50; of these, one related to an individual undertaking, the other is summarised below. *Parties*: The National Union of Funeral and Cemetery Workers and the London Association of Funeral Directors. *Claim*: For a

*See footnote * in first column on page 87.

wages increase and amendment of the working conditions agreement. Award: The Arbitrator awarded increases to funeral workers. The claim for payment during sickness was referred to the parties

to prepare a scheme.

The third award related to the operative dates of cost-of-living increases. The parties concerned were the South Wales and Monmouthshire Allied Engineering Skilled Trade Association and the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposal

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

Jute Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal J.(83), dated 5th January, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.(52), dated 5th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.U.(31), dated 9th January, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.(55), dated 9th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain).-Proposal H.B.(34), dated 9th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female

Cotton Waste Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal C.W.(46), dated 16th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Brush and Broom Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M.(68), dated 19th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Hat, Cap and Millinery Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal H.M.S.(37), dated 23rd January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates payable to female workers.

Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R.U.(32), dated 19th January, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H.(67), dated 19th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Stamped or Pressed Metal-wares Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal Q.(69), dated 26th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and

Made-up Textiles Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal M.T.(33), dated 26th January, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female

Hair, Bass and Fibre Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal H.B.(35), dated 30th January, relating to the increase of the annual holiday from 6 days to 12 days and fixing payment for such

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 January the Minister of Labour and National Service made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals submitted to him by the Wages Councils concerned.

The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 9 (R.F.A.(8)), dated 1st January and effective from 19th January. This Order amends the provisions relating to overtime rates on a weekly short day and to guaranteed weekly remuneration payable to workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 10 (R.D.O.(8)), dated 1st January and effective from 19th January. This Order amends the provisions relating to overtime rates on a weekly short day and to guaranteed weekly remuneration payable to workers in relation to whom the Council

The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 39 (Y.(45)), dated 9th January and effective from 26th January. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers in relation to whom the Council according to the council accordi workers in relation to whom the Council operates.—See page 77.

The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 72 (P.(48)) dated 17th January and effective from 2nd February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers.

*See footnote * in first column on page 87.

The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 73 (B.(46)), dated 17th January and effective from 2nd February. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland).

Notices of Proposal

There were no notices of proposal issued during January.

Wages Regulation Orders

During January the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance made the following Wages Regulation Orders* giving effect to the proposals made by the Wages Councils concerned:—

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) and (No. 2) Orders, 1951 (N.I. Bk. (N.132) and N.I. Bk. (N.133)), dated 1st January and effective from 12th January. These Orders prescribe increases in general minimum time rates and overtime rates for labourers, packers and all other male workers in Area A and Area B. Workers in Area C are now included in Area B.—See page 76.

The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (N.I.B. (N.45)), dated 11th January and effective from 19th January. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rate and general minimum piece rates for female workers.—See page 77.

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (N.I.A. (N.36)), dated 11th January and effective from 19th January. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates for male and female workers.—See

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1951 (N.I.B.S. (N.62)), dated 24th January and effective from 1st February. This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for all such holidays.

The Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (N.I.B.S. (N.63)), dated 24th January and effective from 1st February. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notices of Proposal

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

Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Board.—Proposal U.P.R.(7), dated 19th January, for fixing revised minimum remuneration for certain male and female workers.

Unlicensed Place of Refreshment Wages Board.—Proposal U.P.R.(8), dated 19th January, relating to revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and for fixing payment for such

Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board.—Proposal L.N.R.(17), dated 26th January, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

Agricultural Wages Act, 1948

Orders relating to Wages, etc., in England and Wales

The following Orders were made on 3rd January, with effect on 14th January, 1951, by the Agricultural Wages Board for England

(a) No. 1827 raises the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female inexperienced workers, other than wives, sons and daughters of agricultural workers, during their first two months of employment in agriculture in England and

(b) No. 1828 raises the statutory minimum and overtime rates of wages for male and female foreign students during their first five months of employment in agriculture in England and Wales under an exchange scheme sponsored by the United Kingdom Sponsoring Authority for the International Exchange of Young Agriculturists or other authority approved for the purpose by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of National Insurance, 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 † are final.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Local 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.

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Case No. C.I. 456/50 (28th December)

Case No. C.1. 436/50 (28th December)

Section 7 (1) of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether claimant's accident arose out of and in course of his employment; Claimant, bus conductor, had his bus stopped en route to buy fish and chips, which he intended to eat during subsequent meal break: While crossing road to shop, he was knocked down and injured: Leaving bus to buy food was not authorised by claimant's employers, although, according to claimant, it was common practice and known to employers: Commissioner holds that claimant was crossing road for purpose of his own which was not incidental to his employment: In fact, his employment had been interrupted: Accident did not arise out of and in course of employment: Claim for injury benefit disallowed.

"My decision is that the incapacity in respect of which the claimant claimed injury benefit was not due to injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

"The Local Appeal Tribunal having reversed the decision of the Local Insurance Officer the claimant has received benefit in accordance with their decision. As there is no question as to the good faith of the claimant, the appeal by the Insurance Officer may be of importance only on the question of principle. The facts of the case are clearly brought out in the record of the claimant's evidence at the hearing before the Local Appeal Tribunal—and also in the

† Selected decisions of the Commissioner given before 1st January, 1951, were published periodically in pamphlets in the following series: Series: "U"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series: "P"—decisions on retirement pension; Series: "S"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series: "G"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series: "I"—decisions on all benefits and on all other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. Decisions given after 1st January are being published separately. Application and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 87.

various written statements before me. The claimant, a bus conductor, on the evening of the accident had 'a turn' of duty from 1.33 p.m. until about midnight. He was entitled to a break at the bus station at L—— from 6.9 p.m., when his bus was due to arrive there, until 6.36, when it would normally return to L—— after being taken to M—— by another team. (On the evening in question it was behind time on the journey to L—— but that seems to me to be of no consequence in relation to the question before me.) be of no consequence in relation to the question before me.)
At L—— there is a canteen at which tea, cakes and sandwiches
may be bought, but, although plates, knives and forks, and vinegar
are provided, no cooked food is sold. As the claimant on the
evening in question wanted to have fish and chips for his supper on
arriving at L—— he had the bus stopped at a point in F—
and left it in order to buy fish and chips at a shop there. While
crossing to the shop he was knocked down by another bus and
sustained injuries causing incapacity. In a statement obtained from
the claimant's employers it is stated that in crossing from his bus
to the shop he was doing something 'not authorised or permitted to the shop he was doing something 'not authorised or permitted to be done for the purpose of his work'. The claimant does not allege that it was permitted but states that 'it is a common practice allege that it was permitted but states that 'it is a common practice and known to employers that we stop *en route* to get food', and for the purposes of this decision I assume that that statement is accurate. Even on that assumption, however, I am unable to find grounds that would entitle me to affirm the decision of the Local Appeal Tribunal. In crossing the roadway the claimant was doing just what he would have had to do on arriving at L—— and I assume at other points on the journey—for various reasons—in the ordinary course of his employment. I further assume that the traffic risks in crossing to the shop were no greater than at places on the route at which the claimant required to cross in the due performance of his duties as a conductor. But, however common the practice and whether the employers or officials in authority the practice and whether the employers or officials in authority over the claimant knew of it or not, when he was struck by the bus in crossing the road to reach the shop he was crossing not in the bus in crossing the road to reach the shop he was crossing not in the course of his employment but for a purpose of his own in the same sense as if he had been crossing to a pillar box to post a letter which he had forgotten to post earlier. It was no doubt of some importance to the claimant that he should obtain the kind of food that he preferred and that would not be available at the canteen at L——, but the posting of a letter might be of much greater importance. In neither case, however, could the risk incurred in crossing the road be held to be incurred for the purposes of the claimant's employment or to be incidental to the due performance of his duty to his employers at the time.

to his employers at the time.

"Reference to the report of the case referred to in the decision of the Local Appeal Tribunal [C.I.21/50 (K.L.)] shows that the grounds on which it was decided in favour of the claimant distinguish it from the present case. In C.I.21/50 the claimant, a bus conductress, who had left the bus at a terminus during a ten

minutes break before the return journey, had gone to a water closet adjacent to a canteen near the terminus. The canteen and water closet were in private ownership not associated with the bus company, but the claimant 'had made a habit of using the water closet'. In leaving it on the occasion in question she fell over a stone and sustained injury. The decision in favour of the claimant proceeded on a finding that 'the fact that during the short interval of ten minutes the claimant left the vehicle in order to obey the dictates of nature. nature . . . did not cause an interruption of her employment'. In the present case that was not the position, and I hold that the course of the claimant's employment was interrupted and, as already indicated, for a purpose of his own which I cannot regard as being incidental to his employment. Accordingly I must allow the appeal of the Insurance Officer."

Ministry of Labour Gazette. February, 1951

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the undermentioned 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 1d. net (2d. post free).

ctc., unless otherwise indicated, is 1d. net (2d. post free).

The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 9; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 1st January; The Retail Drapery, Outfitting and Footwear Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 10; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 1st January; The Toy Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 39; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 9th January; The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 72; price 2d. net, 3d. post free), dated 17th January; The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 73; price 4d. net, 5d. post free), dated 17th January; These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See pages 85 and 86.

The Teachers Superannuation (Training Within Industry) Scheme

The Teachers Superannuation (Training Within Industry) Scheme 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1994), made on 11th December by the Minister 1950 (S.I. 1950 No. 1994), made on 11th December by the Minister of Education, with the consent of the Treasury, under the Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1925, and the Superannuation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948. The purpose of the Scheme is to enable teaching service as a trainer in industry in the employment of the Ministry of Labour and National Service to be treated as contributory service under the Teachers Superannuation Acts.

The Tobacco Wages Council (Northern Ireland) (Constitution) Order, 1950 (S.R. and O. of Northern Ireland 1950 No. 228). This Order was made on 2nd December by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance of Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945, and brings the constitution of the Wages Council concerned into conformity with the provisions relating to the constitution of Wages Councils contained in the Act.

The Employment and Training (Payment of Travelling Expenses) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1950 (S.R. and O. 1950 No. 230), made on 22nd December by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, with the consent of the Ministry of Finance, under the Employment and Training Act (Northern Ireland), 1950. These Regulations, which came into operation on the date of signature, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1948, page 263) page 263).

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Claims and Payments) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950 (S.R. and O. 1950 No. 209); The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Medical Certification) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950 (S.R. and O. 1950 No. 210; price 2d. net, 3d. post free). These Regulations, which were made on 27th November by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Insurance Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and came into operation on the following day, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, page 412).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Accidents.—Accidents—How they happen and how to prevent them. Quarterly. Vol. 6 (New Series), January, 1951. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (11d.).

Agricultural Statistics.—(i) Agricultural Statistics, 1946-47, United Kingdom. Part I. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Department of Agriculture for Scotland, and Ministry of Agriculture of Northern Ireland. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.). (ii) Agricultural Statistics. England and Wales. Part II. Prices of Agricultural Produce, 1945-47. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.) 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

* 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.

Blind Persons.—Report of the Working Party on the Employment f Blind Persons. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 1s. 9d. (1s. 11d.).—See page 54.

Choice of Careers.—Choice of Careers. (i) Colliery Management. No. 12 (Revised Edition). Price 4d. (5d.). (ii) Management in the Hotel and Catering Industry. New Series, No. 15. Price 9d. (10d.). Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Colonial Service. — Appointments in His Majesty's Colonial Service. C.S.R.I. 1951. Colonial Office. Price 2s. (2s. 2d.).—See page 56.

Defence.—(i) Defence Programme. Statement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Monday, 29th January, 1951. Cmd. 8146. Price 4d. (5d.).—See page 49. (ii) Defence Regulations, 19th edition. Printed as in force on 10th December, 1950. Treasury.

Economic Co-operation.—Ninth Report on Operations under the Economic Co-operative Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America covering the third quarter of 1950. Cmd. 8115. Foreign Office. Price 6d. (7d.).

National Insurance.—Selected Decisions given by the Commissioner on Claims for Benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1946 and 1948, during the period 16th September to 15th October, 1950. Pamphlet I/24. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 4d. (5d.).

Rent Control.—Rent Control in England and Wales. A Summary of the Main Provisions relating to Rent Control in England and Wales, of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts, 1920-39, of Defence Regulation 68CB of the Building Materials and Housing Act, 1945, and of the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946. C.133 (Reprinted 1951). Ministry of Health. Price 6d. (7d.).

Technical and Scientific Register.—Present and Future Supply and Demand for Persons with Professional Qualifications in Metallurgy. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4d. (5d.).

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD

Examinations for Certificates of Competency for Coal Mines and Stratified Ironstone Mines

The written Examinations for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on 23rd and 24th May, 1951, at Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Doncaster, Wigan, Cardiff and Stoke-on-Trent. The written Examinations for Limited Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Stratified Ironstone Mines will be held on 23rd and 24th May, 1951, at Doncaster only. be held on 23rd and 24th May, 1951, at Doncaster only.

The written part of the Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the above centres on 24th May, 1951, and the Oral and Practical Examination, to be attended only by those candidates who qualify in the written test,

Intending candidates should apply after 26th February for the necessary forms, stating whether they have previously attended an examination for any of the above Certificates. The completed applications should be returned to the Secretary as soon as possible, and must in any case be received not later than 28th March. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Mining Qualifications Board, Ministry of Fuel and Power, 7 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

NOTICE

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

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