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Wages, Retail Prices, Disputes, etc. in 1951

DURING 1951 there was an increase, on average, in weekly rates of wages of 10½ per cent. This was the largest annual increase since the commencement of the current index of weekly wage rates based on June, 1947=100, comparative figures being 4 per cent. in 1950, 1½ to 2 per cent. in 1949, and 4 per cent. in 1948. The index number was 126 at the end of December, 1951, compared with 114 at the end of 1950, 109 at the end of 1949 and 107 at the end of 1948. It is estimated that, over the year, about 12¼ million workpeople received increases in wages amounting at the end of the year to over £6½ million a week. Both the number of workers participating in increases and the total amount of the increases were the largest recorded in any year. There were very few changes in the normal weekly hours of work during 1951.

The average level of retail prices, as measured by the interim index, rose by about 12 per cent. during the year. About one-half of this rise was due to increases in the average level of food prices, but prices of clothing, household textiles and many other articles also showed substantial increases.

Stoppages of work, arising from industrial disputes, resulted in a loss during 1951 of nearly 1,700,000 working days at establishments where the stoppages occurred. This figure was about one-fifth larger than the corresponding figure for 1950. The number of workers involved in these stoppages, viz., nearly 380,000, was about one-fourth larger than the corresponding number in 1950. The number of individuals involved represented about 1½ per cent. of the total population in civil employment.

Rates of Wages

The index number which 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 rose by 12 points or about 10½ per cent. during 1951. The progression was fairly steady at the rate of about 1 point a month until November, when there was a rise of 3 points. The increase of 10½ per cent. compares with 4 per

cent. in 1950, 1½ or 2 per cent. in 1949, 4 per cent. in 1948 and 5 per cent. in 1947.

The following Table shows the index numbers of weekly rates of wages (on the basis of 30th June, 1947=100) at the end of 1950 and of each month of 1951:—

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1950				
December	113	116	118	114
1951				
January	115	118	119	115
February	115	119	120	116
March	117	119	122	117
April	117	120	123	118
May	118	122	124	118
June	118	122	124	119
July	119	124	126	120
August	119	125	126	120
September	120	126	127	121
October	121	126	128	122
November	125	127	132	125
December	125	128	132	126

Statistics which are regularly compiled by the Department of the estimated number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages, and the aggregate amount of the weekly changes, show that 12,239,500 workpeople received an increase of about £6,546,700 a week.* No decreases were recorded during 1951.

The figures relate to wage-earners and not to clerical or other salaried workers. They are based on the rates of wages for a full week and do not take account of variations in actual earnings arising from other factors, such as overtime or lost time. The changes are mainly those arranged by organisations of employers and workers. Changes arranged by individual employers and those affecting unorganised groups of workpeople are not in most cases reported to the Department.

* The figures for 1951 are preliminary and subject to revision.

The Table which follows shows the approximate number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1950 and 1951, and the net amount of the change in their weekly rates of wages, in each of the principal groups of industries for which detailed statistics are available.*

Industry Group	Approximate Number of separate Individuals reported as affected by Net Increases in Weekly Rates of Wages		Estimated Net Weekly Increase in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected at the end of the Year	
	1951*	1950	1951*	1950
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	895,000	728,500	353,700	201,000
Mining and Quarrying ..	673,000	339,000	529,400	72,000
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal ..	227,500	131,000	107,000	28,100
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	214,000	59,000	159,000	14,200
Metal Manufacture ..	231,000	222,000	114,300	32,900
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods ..	2,414,000	1,835,000	1,320,100	828,500
Vehicles ..	741,000	324,500	467,800	77,300
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified ..	66,000	55,500	27,800	14,700
Textiles ..	66,000	55,500	27,800	14,700
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing ..	524,000	140,500	190,300	25,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	428,500	301,000	181,300	60,200
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	185,500	148,500	147,100	28,200
Paper and Printing ..	278,000	91,000	237,900	26,600
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	116,500	65,000	56,500	16,300
Building and Contracting ..	1,108,500	1,107,000	572,000	172,700
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	255,500	89,000	174,600	22,700
Transport and Communication ..	1,280,500	361,000	845,500	99,500
Distributive Trades ..	1,283,500	875,000	485,000	193,400
Public Administration ..	663,500	404,500	338,900	108,400
Miscellaneous Services ..	654,000	137,000	238,500	24,100
Total ..	12,239,500	7,414,000	6,546,700	2,046,100

Principal Changes in 1951

Rates of wages were increased during 1951 in nearly all of the industries for which information is available. Particulars are given below of the changes in the principal industries and services.

Agriculture. The minimum rates of wages fixed under the Agricultural Wages Acts were increased in January by 6s. a week for men employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland, and in February by 6s. for men and 5s. for women in Scotland. These increases corresponded with those granted to workers in England and Wales in November, 1950. In October, 1951, there were increases in England and Wales of 8s. for men and 6s. for women, and in the following month there were similar increases in Scotland.

Coal Mining. In January the national minimum weekly wages were increased by 7s. for adult underground workers and by 5s. for surface workers; shift rates for adult day-wage workers were increased by 1s. 2d. underground and 10d. on the surface. There were increases also for craftsmen and winding enginemen in January, and for shottfirs, deputies, etc., in February. From November the national minimum weekly wages were further increased by 13s. 6d. for underground workers and by 11s. 6d. for surface workers, and shift rates for day-wage workers were increased by 2s. 3d. and 1s. 11d., respectively. There were increases also for craftsmen and winding enginemen.

Heavy Chemicals. Workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals received increases during the year totalling 6d. an hour for men and 4d. for women.

Iron and Steel. In the pig iron and iron and steel manufacturing industries the flat-rate additions to wages, which fluctuate in accordance with movements in the index of retail prices, were increased during the year by about 2s. 1d. a shift, due partly to a rise in the index and partly to an adjustment of the sliding-scale arrangements. Percentage additions to basic rates were also raised by varying amounts.

Engineering and Shipbuilding. In the engineering and allied industries and in shipbuilding and shiprepairing there was an increase in November of 11s. a week for adult male timeworkers and payment-by-results workers.

Textiles. In the cotton industry in January, there was an increase in weekly wages of 10 per cent. There was a further increase in September of 5 per cent. on the current wages in respect of all work performed on or after 27th August, and in addition a special payment, calculated on a basis equivalent to 5 per cent. on earnings for the period from 1st January to 25th August, was made during the week before Christmas to operatives then employed in the industry. In the wool textile industry in Yorkshire there was an increase of 5 per cent. on weekly rates in January or February, and a further increase of 7½ per cent. in July. In hosiery manufacture the cost-of-living bonus was increased from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. in the shilling on basic wages in March, to 1s. 5d. in June, and to 1s. 6d. in September, representing a total increase of about 11 per cent. on the wages current at the beginning of the year. For workpeople employed in textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices were introduced in November, with initial bonus payments of 10s. 1d. a week for men and 7s. 4d. for women.

Clothing. In the retail bespoke tailoring trade in England and Wales the general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act were increased in November by 1½d. an hour for

*The figures for 1951 are preliminary and subject to revision.
†The industries included in the Table have been classified in accordance with the Standard Industrial Classification.

male and female workers with five years' experience or more in the trade. In Scotland a similar increase was given in June to workers other than improvers or learners. Other increases in statutory minimum time rates included 2d. an hour in April for men and women employed in ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring and mantle and costume manufacture, and 2d. an hour in May for men and 2d. or 2½d. for women employed in dressmaking and women's light clothing manufacture in England and Wales. In boot and shoe manufacture there were increases in June, under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices, of 4s. a week in the day-wage rates for men and of 3s. for women, with corresponding increases for pieceworkers; further increases of 4s. for men and 3s. for women came into operation in August.

Baking. In this industry there are statutory minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act. In England and Wales these rates were increased in August by 2½d. an hour for men and by 1½d. for women. In Scotland the rates for men and women were increased by 5s. a week in February, and by 10s. or 5s. for men, according to occupation, and 5s. for women in September.

Furniture Manufacture. In the furniture manufacturing industry a supplementary cost-of-living sliding scale was reintroduced in April, with allowances of 3d. an hour for men and 2d. for women which were payable in respect of all hours worked but were not to be included for the purpose of calculating payment-by-result bonuses or additional payments for overtime. In July these allowances were increased to 4d. an hour for men and 2½d. for women, and in October to 6d. and 4d., respectively.

Printing. For adult workpeople employed in the production of national newspapers in London and Manchester there were increases, payable from February, of 12s. a week where the existing weekly minimum rate was over 190s., of 10s. 6d. where the rate was between 150s. and 190s., and 9s. where it was under 150s. From November there were further increases in minimum rates of 12s., 10s. 6d. or 9s., according to occupation, for workers entitled to the full adult rate, and a cost-of-living bonus based on the index of retail prices was introduced with payments of 8s. a week for workers 18 years or over and 4s. for younger workers. In Scotland adults engaged in morning and evening newspaper production received in June increases in basic rates of 12s. 6d. or 10s. a week, according to occupation; at the same time a cost-of-living bonus was introduced with an initial payment of 7s. a week for male workers 18 years or over. In the general printing industry in London there were increases in minimum rates in June of 10s. to 20s. 6d. a week for men, other than compositors, readers and certain other workers who had received increases in November, 1950, and of 8s. for women. In the remainder of Great Britain basic rates were advanced in June by 12s. 6d. or 10s. a week for men and by 8s. for women. In July a cost-of-living bonus was introduced in the general printing industry throughout Great Britain, with payments of 10s. a week for male workers 18 years or over and of 7s. 6d. for female workers 18 or over. In July also wage increases of 1s. to 3s. 6d. a week for men and of 6d. to 2s. 6d. for women became payable in certain areas as a result of the regrading of provincial towns in England and Wales for wages purposes.

Building and Contracting. For adult workers in the building and civil engineering construction industries there was an increase of ½d. an hour in February payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In March a negotiated increase of 2½d. an hour was given to all adult workers, with the exception of women in the building industry in England and Wales who did not receive this increase until August. In May all districts in Great Britain outside the London area were placed in one grade for wages purposes in the civil engineering construction industry, and adult workers in the districts affected by the regrading received increases of ½d., 1d. or 1½d. an hour. In October there was some regrading in the building industry in England and Wales, with increases of ½d. or 1d. an hour for adult workers in certain districts.

Gas and Electricity. There were increases in April for workers employed in gas undertakings of 2½d. an hour in the standard rates for dayworkers in the Metropolitan area, of 1½d. in the Provinces, and of 2d. for maintenance craftsmen. In November there were further increases of 2d. for dayworkers and 3d. for maintenance craftsmen. In electricity supply undertakings an increase of 1½d. an hour operated from the end of January and a further advance of 2d. from the beginning of June.

Transport. Revised weekly rates of wages and a new standard classification of grades came into operation on 1st January for employees of British Railways, resulting in increases varying from 3s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. a week for men in the conciliation grades. For railway workers employed by the London Transport Executive the existing standard rates were increased by approximately 7½ per cent., or from 7s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. a week for adults, according to grade. From September railway workers in both groups received further increases of approximately 8 per cent. Increases for road passenger transport workers became effective at the end of December, 1950. In London the increases varied from 7s. to 12s. a week, according to occupation and length of service, for drivers and conductors and from 5s. to 6s. 2d. for maintenance staff. Outside London the increase was 7s. 6d. for all staff, except Grade 3 workers, cleaners and labourers who received 6s. 6d. In July national standard rates were adopted for the operating staff employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and motor omnibus undertakings outside London, replacing the separate rates previously in operation for two groups of undertakings and resulting in increases of 11s. or 13s. a week for drivers and 10s. or 12s. for conductors, and of 8s. 6d., 8s. or 7s. 6d. for workers in depots and garages; an additional 7d. an hour for scheduled hours worked after 1 p.m. on Saturdays but within the normal working week was discontinued. From the end of August there were increases in London of 8s. 6d. a week for drivers, conductors and depot and garage staff, and of 7s. for tramway and trolleybus permanent way staff, and in the

provinces and Scotland of 8s. for drivers and conductors employed by company-owned motor omnibus undertakings, of 11s. for skilled maintenance mechanics, and of 8s., 7s. 6d. or 7s. for other workers in depots and garages. In August there was an increase of 7s. a week in the standard rates of the adult operating staff employed by the Road Haulage Executive, and a similar increase in September in the standard minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils Act for men engaged in the road haulage of goods by motor vehicles specified in "A" or "B" licences. The minimum daily rate for dock labourers was raised in February to 21s. in all ports, resulting in increases of 2s. or 3s. a day for timeworkers, with corresponding increases for pieceworkers. Deck and engine-room ratings in the merchant navy received increases in March of £2 or £3 a month or 9s. 4d. a week, while catering department ratings received £2 or £3 a month, according to rank or occupation, or 9s. 4d. a week. For manipulative grades of workers employed by the Post Office increases were awarded in May of 8s. a week for men and 6s. 6d. for women, and by a further award in October there was a shortening of the scales of pay by two years, achieved in general by increasing the incremental rates between 21 years and the maximum of each scale, which remained unchanged. These changes were made retrospective to 1st January. From 1st June revised scales of pay were adopted for workpeople in certain engineering, supplies and motor transport grades of the Post Office, resulting in increases of 2s. to 13s. a week, according to age and occupation.

Distributive Trades. During 1951 there were increases in the statutory minimum time rates of wages fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in the following trades:—retail book-selling and stationery, retail drapery, outfitting and footwear, retail food, retail furnishing and allied trades, retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery, and the milk distributive trade. In the retail drapery trade the increases for shop assistants amounted to 9s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. for women. In retail food distribution in England and Wales adult male shop assistants received 7s. 6d. a week and adult female assistants 6s. In retail book-selling and stationery and in retail newsagencies in England and Wales the increases for men and women employed as shop assistants were 7s. 6d. and 5s. a week, respectively. In retail furnishing there were increases of 3s. 6d. to 11s. a week, according to age, occupation and area of employment. For milk distributive workers the increases were 8s. a week for men and 6s. for women in England and Wales; in Scotland there were increases in April of 4s. for men and women, and in December of 7s. 6d. for men and of 5s., 6s. 6d. or 7s. 6d. for women, according to occupation. There were increases in the agreed rates of wages of workers employed by retail co-operative societies, men receiving an advance of 9s. a week and women 6s. In the retail meat trade male shop assistants had increases of 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. a week, according to age, and female assistants 3s. 6d. to 6s. In the wholesale grocery and provision trade in England and Wales adult male and female warehouse and transport workers had increases in minimum rates of 8s. a week in April and again in October. For workpeople employed in the distribution, handling and storage of petroleum products there were increases in minimum rates of 5s. a week for men and 3½d. an hour for women in March, and of 10s. for men and 1½d. for women in August. Transport and other workers employed in coal distribution also had increases during the year in various regions of England and Wales.

Local Authorities. Adult male manual workers employed by local authorities in England and Wales received increases in basic rates in September of 2d. an hour or 7s. 4d. a week, and there were proportionate increases for women. In Scotland there were increases in January of 5s. 6d. a week for men and 3s. 8d. for women; in October men received a further increase of 7s. 6d. a week, and new basic grade rates were adopted for women. Roadmen employed by the majority of county councils in England and Wales had an increase in August of 7s. 4d. a week.

Other Industries or Services. Increases in the statutory minimum rates fixed under the Catering Wages Act were given during 1951 to workers employed in licensed non-residential establishments (8s. a week for men and 6s. for women not supplied by the employer with any board, meals or lodging), unlicensed places of refreshment (6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. for men in certain occupations, according to occupation and area of employment, and 3s. to 7s. for women), industrial and staff canteens (7s. for men and 4s. 6d. for women), and licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants (10s. for non-resident and 7s. 6d. for resident adult male staff, and 7s. 6d. and 5s., respectively, for adult female staff). Domestic and similar grades of staff employed in hospitals and allied institutions received increases in standard rates of 8s. for men and 6s. for women in February, and of similar amounts in October. The minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in laundries were increased in January by 1½d. an hour for men and 1d. for women, and again in August by the same amounts.

Industries in which there was no General Change in 1951

There were few industries in which no general increase in wages took place during 1951. Among organised workpeople the only large group to receive no increase were female workers employed in the engineering and allied industries, and in their case a claim for a wage advance was under consideration at the end of the year.

Method by which Changes in Wages were arranged

The Table in the next column gives the aggregate amounts of the total increases which were effected by various methods during 1951, together with percentages showing to what extent each method contributed to the total:—

(51710)

Method	Aggregate Weekly Amount of Increase in Rates of Wages effected by the Methods shown in first column	
	Amount	Percentage of Total
	£	Per cent.
Under Sliding Scales* based on the Index of Retail Prices ..	362,800	5.5
Arbitration and Mediation ..	312,500	4.8
By Other Methods:—		
Direct Negotiation, etc. ..	2,992,600	45.7
Joint Industrial Councils* ..	1,598,200	24.4
Other Standing Joint Councils, Conciliation Boards, etc., established by voluntary agreement* ..	136,500	2.1
Wages Councils and other Statutory Wages Boards* ..	1,144,100	17.5
Total ..	6,546,700	100.0

Changes in Rates of Wages in the years 1939-1951

The following Table shows the approximate numbers of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased or reduced (so far as reported) in each of the years from 1939 to 1951, and the net amount of increase or decrease in the weekly rates of wages at the end of each year.

Year	Approximate Number of separate Individuals† reported as affected by		Estimated Net Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages		Estimated Net Weekly Increase in Rates of Wages of the Workpeople affected at the end of the year
	Net Increases	Net Decreases	Increases	Decreases	
			£	£	£
1939 ..	6,150,000	65,800	980,900	8,500	972,400
1940 ..	8,780,000	—	2,633,000	—	2,633,000
1941 ..	8,865,000	—	2,490,000	—	2,490,000
1942 ..	6,707,000	400	1,708,000	50	1,707,950
1943 ..	7,237,000	152,100	1,630,900	2,900	1,628,000
1944 ..	8,587,000	300	1,958,000	500	1,957,500
1945 ..	7,308,000	400	1,806,100	50	1,806,050
1946 ..	7,980,000	—	2,901,300	—	2,901,300
1947 ..	4,973,000	300	1,735,000	50	1,734,950
1948† ..	7,757,000	—	1,898,400	—	1,898,400
1949‡ ..	5,205,500	—	1,076,100	—	1,076,100
1950§ ..	7,414,000	—	2,046,100	—	2,046,100
1951§ ..	12,239,500	—	6,546,700	—	6,546,700

In view of the limitations to which attention has been drawn in column two on page 1, the figures in the Table should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the movement in rates of wages in any year in comparison with that in other years, and special significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change as between one year and another. In particular the figures may be affected by fluctuations in the strength of organisations and the establishment of joint councils or by changes in the proportions of men, women and juveniles and in the relative numbers in different industries or wage grades.

Hours of Labour

During 1951 very few changes in normal weekly hours of labour were reported. About 1,000 workpeople had their normal hours increased by one hour a week, and for about 10,000 workpeople there was an average reduction in normal working hours of about 2½ hours a week.

The chief industry concerned was linoleum and felt base manufacture where the normal working hours for the majority of workers were reduced from 48 in Lancashire and 47 in other districts to 45.

The next Table shows the numbers of workpeople whose hours were reported as changed in each of the years 1939 to 1951, and the aggregate net amount of the change.

Year	Approximate Number of Workpeople whose normal Hours of Labour were		Aggregate Net Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Weekly Hours
	Increased	Reduced	
1939 ..	—	396,000	– 1,412,000
1940 ..	54,000	193,000	– 633,000
1941 ..	16,000	10,000	– 2,500
1942 ..	4,000	10,000	– 5,000
1943 ..	8,000	141,000	+ 256,000
1944 ..	3,000	—	+ 4,400
1945 ..	—	22,000	+ 42,000
1946 ..	—	2,128,000	– 5,719,000
1947 ..	—	5,223,000	– 18,429,000
1948† ..	—	616,000	– 1,834,000
1949‡ ..	3,500	1,017,000	– 1,471,000
1950§ ..	108,500	1,500	+ 105,500
1951§ ..	1,100	10,000	– 26,000

*Changes taking effect under sliding scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils, other Standing Joint Councils, Conciliation Boards, or Wages Councils, etc., are included under "Sliding Scales".

† In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in this Table, there were 8,000 workpeople in 1939, 214,000 in 1942, 33,000 in 1943, 12,500 in 1945, 48,000 in 1946 and 183,000 in 1947 who were affected by increases and also by reductions of equal amount within the same year.

‡ The figures for 1948 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, since particulars relating to employees in Government establishments and shop assistants were introduced for the first time in 1948.

§ The figures for 1951 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Retail Prices

During 1951 the average level of retail prices rose more sharply than for several years. The interim index of retail prices (based on 17th June, 1947, taken as 100) was 130 at 11th December, 1951, compared with 116 at 12th December, 1950, showing a rise of about 12 per cent. during the year. Nearly one-half of this rise was due to an advance of about 15½ per cent. in the average level of food prices during the year. Almost all the articles of food included in the index showed some increase in price during the year, although the substantial increases in the prices of bacon and cheese did not take effect until 30th December and will therefore not be reflected in the index until January, 1952. During the year prices of clothing rose, on average, by about 18½ per cent., and substantial increases were recorded in the prices of many kinds of household durable goods and miscellaneous goods such as cleaning materials, toilet requisites, newspapers, stationery, etc. Other items included in the index for which some price increases were reported included coal and coke, gas, electricity, lamp oil, candles, bus and tram fares, petrol, entertainments, boot and shoe repairs, laundry charges, dry cleaning and hairdressing. There were small increases in the average prices of beer, whisky and cigarettes, and there was a small rise in the average level of rents, including rates. Very few items showed a fall in price during the year. Taking 1951 as a whole, the average index figure was 124½, i.e., the average level of retail prices in 1951 was roughly 25 per cent. higher than when the index started in June, 1947. It was about 9 per cent. higher than in 1950, when the average index figure for the year was 114.

The following Table shows, for each month in 1951, the index figures for each of the eight main groups of items included within the scope of the figures:—

Group	16th Jan.	13th Feb.	13th Mar.	17th Apr.	22nd May	19th June
Food	127	127	128	131	135	136
Rent and rates	101	101	101	104	104	104
Clothing	126	128	131	134	137	139
Fuel and light	122	126	126	128	127	126
Household durable goods..	120	124	126	128	133	134
Miscellaneous goods	114	117	120	123	130	130
Services	113	114	114	116	116	117
Drink and tobacco	104	104	104	104	107	107
All items	117	118	119	121	124	125
	17th July	14th Aug.	18th Sept.	16th Oct.	13th Nov.	11th Dec.
Food	140	140	141	143	144	145
Rent and rates	104	104	104	104	104	104
Clothing	141	143	144	145	146	147
Fuel and light	128	128	129	130	132	134
Household durable goods..	135	138	137	136	136	136
Miscellaneous goods	132	132	133	135	135	137
Services	117	120	121	122	122	123
Drink and tobacco	107	107	108	108	108	108
All items	126	127	128	129	129	130

Comparing December, 1951, with December, 1950, the rise of 20 points in the index for the food group was responsible for a rise of nearly 7 points in the "all items" index. Higher clothing prices were responsible for a rise of a little over 2 points in the "all items" figure, while the five groups, fuel and light, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, services, and drink and tobacco together accounted for a rise in the "all items" index of about 5 points.

Group I. Food. The prices of almost all the items included in the food group increased during 1951. For many of these articles prices remained subject to control by Orders made by the Minister of Food, and the price increases during 1951 were due to the raising of the maximum permitted prices. Two of the most important of these increases, viz., an average increase of 10d. a lb. in the prices of bacon and an increase of 10d. a lb. in the price of cheese, did not come into force until 30th December, 1951. Other important changes in maximum prices were increases of 6d. a lb. for butter, 4d. a lb. for margarine and cooking fat and 4d. a lb. for tea as from 20th May; ½d. a pint for milk as from 1st July, and a further ¼d. a pint from 1st December; 1d. a lb. for sugar as from 15th July; and increases of varying amounts for meat and meat products as from 22nd July. There were also increases in the maximum prices of bread, flour, eggs, dried fruit, and bananas. As a result of the raising of the maximum permitted prices of these foods, the average prices being charged at mid-December, 1951, were substantially higher than the corresponding averages in December, 1950, the percentage increases for the more important of these items being margarine and cooking fat, about 37 per cent.; butter about 25 per cent.; milk and sugar about 20 per cent.; meat about 18 per cent.; flour about 17 per cent.; eggs about 12½ per cent.; tea about 10 per cent.; and bread about 9 per cent. Most of the foods not subject to price control also increased in price during 1951, including fish, prices for which rose by about 18 per cent., rabbits and many manufactured foods such as cereals, cocoa, jam and salt.

The prices of vegetables and fresh fruit were affected by seasonal factors, as in previous years, but there was an upward trend which resulted in the average prices at the end of the year being higher than in December, 1950. For example the average price of potatoes was about 20 per cent. higher in mid-December, 1951, than at a year earlier, while for other vegetables, taken as a whole, the percentage increase was even higher, viz., about 31 per cent. Oranges and bananas were also dearer in December, 1951, than at a year earlier, but the prices of apples showed a fall of about 10 per cent.

As a result of these various changes, the index figure for the food group, expressed to the nearest whole number, rose in every month of the year except February and August. At mid-December, 1951, the figure was 145, compared with 125 in December, 1950: the rise over the year was equivalent to about 15½ per cent.

Group II. Rent and Rates. The rents of almost all working-class dwellings let unfurnished, other than those owned by local authorities, continued to be subject to control throughout 1951. For the great majority of such dwellings tenants pay an inclusive sum covering rent, rates and water charges, and the only changes in 1951 under this control were in respect of increases or decreases in local rates and water charges. Local rates were increased in April in most of the areas in England and Wales covered by the enquiries, with consequential increases in inclusive rents. The rents of many local authority dwellings were also raised on account of the higher rates and in some areas the net rents of dwellings owned by local authorities were increased. As a result of these increases, the index for rent and rates, expressed to the nearest whole number, rose from 101 to 104 in April. Later in the year there were increases in local rates, or in water charges, in Scotland and in a few other areas and there were increases in some areas in the net rents of dwellings owned by local authorities. These changes, however, were insufficient to alter the index figure, when expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained at 104 until the end of the year, the increase in the general level of rents and rates compared with mid-December, 1950, being rather less than 3 per cent.

Group III. Clothing. The average level of clothing prices rose continuously throughout 1951. The rise was steepest during the early months of the year; thus, when expressed to the nearest whole number, the clothing prices index rose by 2 points in January and in February and by 3 points in each of the months March, April and May; by 2 points a month in June, July and August and by 1 point in each of the last four months of the year. At the end of the year the general level of clothing prices was about 18½ per cent. higher than at the end of 1950.

All of the ten sections into which the clothing group is divided showed increases during the year. The largest increase was shown by the section for men's footwear, viz., about 35 per cent., while the section for children's footwear showed a rise of about 26 per cent.; for women's footwear the rise was about 18 per cent. Large increases in the prices of underclothing were also reported during the year, prices for children's and men's underclothing rising, on average, by about 24 per cent. and 23 per cent., respectively, and women's underclothing by about 19 per cent. Prices of knitted underwear in particular showed large increases, but substantial increases in prices were also reported for infants' gowns, sanitary towels and nursery squares. Prices for men's outer clothing rose by about 20 per cent. The general level of prices for children's outer clothing rose by about 15 per cent., but the average prices of knitted garments, such as boys' jerseys, girls' woollen gloves and infants' pram sets rose by over 20 per cent. Prices in the two remaining sections, covering women's outer clothing and clothing materials, rose during the year by about 11 per cent. In the section for clothing materials the prices of baby knitting wool, which rose rapidly towards the end of 1950, continued to rise until May, 1951, but thereafter prices declined and there was a sharp fall in September; at the end of the year the average price was about 12 per cent. below the corresponding price at mid-December, 1950. Prices for cotton material, viz., winceyette or flannelette, rose by about 36 per cent. during the year, and in December, 1951, were about 155 per cent. higher than at mid-June, 1947.

Group IV. Fuel and Light. Although the prices of coal and of electricity showed some seasonal movements during the year, the trend of prices of all the items included in the fuel and light group was upward and at the end of the year the level of prices for the group as a whole was about 10 per cent. higher than at a year earlier. The average price of coal rose by about 5 per cent. following an increase of 4s. 2d. a ton in pit-head prices during February and in April there was a further rise, amounting to nearly 2 per cent., due to higher freight charges. In May and June there were seasonal reductions but prices rose again in July, September, November and December with the progressive return to winter prices. In many areas there was an additional rise in prices in October due mainly to increases in the cost of distribution. At mid-December, 1951, coal prices were about 9 per cent. higher than at the corresponding date in December, 1950. Prices of coke were also increased on several occasions during the year and at mid-December, 1951, the average price was between 11 and 12 per cent. higher than at a year earlier.

There were increases in the charges for gas in many areas during the year and at the end of the year the average level of charges was between 9 and 10 per cent. higher than at a year earlier. In a few areas there was a seasonal movement in the charges for electricity, due to the operation of summer and winter tariffs, but there was a general upward movement in charges during the year which affected the great majority of areas, although in a few areas reductions were reported. At the end of the year the average level of charges was about 11 per cent. higher than at the corresponding date in 1950. The average price of lamp oil rose by about 9 per cent. during the year. Increases in the prices of candles followed changes in the maximum permitted prices fixed by the Board of Trade. These maximum prices were raised by ¼d. a lb. from 2nd January, by a further ¼d. a lb. from 14th February and by 3d. a lb. from 31st May. By the end of the year the average price of candles was nearly 40 per cent. higher than in December of the previous year.

Group V. Household Durable Goods. The items covered by this group are divided into five sections, viz., (1) certain representative articles of furniture; (2) a selection of household appliances and other articles, such as radio sets, sewing machines,

electric irons, etc.; (3) various types of floor coverings; (4) sheets, blankets, curtaining and towels; and (5) representative articles of hardware, pottery, glass, etc. Many of these articles are subject to purchase tax. The only changes in the rates of purchase tax during 1951 affecting the items included in this group were the raising of the rate of tax on radio sets and vacuum cleaners from 33¼ per cent. to 66½ per cent. and the removal of tax from table mangles. The principal changes in prices during 1951 occurred in the section for drapery and soft furnishings. The average price of wool blankets advanced rapidly in the first seven months of the year, rising to about 86 per cent. above the December, 1950, level (or about 235 per cent. above the level of June, 1947), but prices fell substantially in the remaining months of the year and at December, 1951, were about 33 per cent. above the level at the corresponding date a year earlier. Prices of cotton sheets rose continuously until September, after which there was a slight decline, and at the end of the year the average level of prices was about 35 per cent. above that of December, 1950. Prices of towels followed a similar course, a slight decline in the level of prices at the end of the year following continuous rises during the early months. Prices of curtain material rose by about 15 per cent. during 1951. For the drapery and soft furnishings section as a whole the increase in prices during the year was about 28 per cent.

Prices of radio sets and vacuum cleaners rose, on average, by about 27 and 34 per cent., respectively, during 1951, mainly as a result of the higher rates of purchase tax which took effect in April. The average price of table mangles, from which purchase tax was removed in April, fell during the year by about 2 per cent., the effect of the removal of tax being largely offset by increased prices in the early months of 1951. For the appliances section as a whole the level of prices rose by about 15 per cent. during the year. Prices for furniture increased, on average, by about 16 per cent., the largest increase being that for hair mattresses, for which the average level of prices rose by about 30 per cent. Prices for the items in the section for floor coverings rose by about 11 per cent.; in this section the prices of linoleum rose by an average of about 22 per cent. and those of felt base by about 15 per cent. In the section covering hardware, pottery, glass, etc., the average level of prices rose by about 11 per cent., the largest increase being a rise of about 23 per cent. in the average price of household buckets.

For the household durable goods group as a whole the average level of prices rose by about 16 per cent. between mid-December, 1950, and mid-December, 1951, and the index figure at 11th December, 1951, was 136, compared with 117 at the corresponding date a year earlier.

Group VI. Miscellaneous Goods. The items covered by this group include soap, soda, polishes, cleaning powders, matches, medicines, various toilet requisites, newspapers, books and stationery. The index figure for this group rose continuously throughout the year and at the end of the year was 137, compared with 113 in December, 1950, a rise of about 21 per cent. The largest increases in this group occurred in the section covering newspapers, books and stationery, the index for this section showing a rise of about 41 per cent. during the year. This was largely due to an increase of over 60 per cent. in the average price of writing paper and to an increase, averaging about 40 per cent., in the prices of newspapers. For the medicines and toilet requisites included in the index, prices rose by about 13 per cent. during the year; prices of soap, soap powder, etc., rose by an average of about 13 per cent., while the index for the section covering soda, polishes, matches, etc., rose by about 11 per cent.

Group VII. Services. This group is divided into four sections, covering (1) travel; (2) postage, etc.; (3) entertainment; and (4) miscellaneous other services. In the travel section the index figure rose by about 9 per cent. during 1951, due to an average increase of about 13 per cent. in local bus and tram fares and an increase of about 16 per cent. in the average price of petrol. There were no alterations in charges for letter post, poundage on postal orders or the cost of wireless licences during the year. Admission charges to cinemas and football matches were increased during the year, the average level of charges in the entertainments section being raised by about 14 per cent. In the remaining section, covering other services, the average level of charges rose by about 13 per cent. during the year. The principal increases were those for boot and shoe repairs, which averaged about 18 per cent., and for laundry charges, which averaged about 15 per cent. Charges for hairdressing increased by about 8 per cent. For the services group as a whole, the average level of charges rose by nearly 11 per cent.

Group VIII. Drink and Tobacco. There were no changes in the Customs and Excise duties on beer, whisky or tobacco during 1951, but in many areas there were small increases in the prices of beer and at the end of the year the average price of the kinds included in the index was about 6 per cent. higher than at mid-December, 1950. Prices of whisky rose, on average, by about 5 per cent. during the year. The prices of most brands of cigarettes were increased at the end of August, the average increase amounting to about 3 per cent., but there was little change during the year in the prices of pipe tobacco. As a result of these changes the average level of prices for the drink and tobacco group as a whole rose by about 4 per cent., the index figure at 11th December, 1951, being 108, compared with 104 at 12th December, 1950.

The price comparisons used in the compilation of the retail prices index 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 which are attributable to variations in quality.

Industrial Disputes

Stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1951 resulted in a loss of about 1,692,000 working days at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. About 1½ per cent. of the total population in civil employment were involved in these stoppages, and the loss of time for each worker involved averaged about five working days during the year. The total number of days lost during 1950 was about 1,389,000. Of the 1,692,000 working days lost during 1951, about 1,685,000 were lost through stoppages beginning in that year and about 7,000 through stoppages which had started in the previous year.

The aggregate number of workers involved in the stoppages was about 379,000†, of whom about 300 were involved in stoppages which had begun in the previous year and continued into 1951. Of the total of 379,000 workers involved in all stoppages in progress in 1951, about 43,000 were indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress in the previous year was about 303,000.

The number of stoppages reported to the Department as beginning in 1951 was 1,719 as compared with 1,339 in 1950.

Principal Disputes in 1951

More than one-third of the aggregate loss of time through stoppages in 1951 occurred in the transport industry, which accounted for the loss of 601,000 working days. Some 230,000 of these were lost in a stoppage during February which involved about 26,000 dock workers at Merseyside, Manchester, London and Clydeside and was due to dissatisfaction with a national award on wages and in protest against the arrest and prosecution of seven men accused of conspiring to incite dockers to join an illegal strike. There were further stoppages, in protest against the prosecution of these men, on certain days in March and April in London and on a day in April at Birkenhead. Towards the end of April dockers at Manchester ceased work in objection to the suspension by the Dock Labour Board of two men who refused to work overtime. This stoppage continued until the first week of June, about 2,500 men being involved and more than 85,000 working days lost. In the first half of June about 70,000 working days were lost at London and Tilbury docks as a result of a stoppage of work by tally clerks who, on the ground that there was insufficient work for those already registered, objected to their number being increased. Road haulage workers in various districts in England and Wales ceased work at the end of May for several days in protest against a decision to extend a system of road patrols. About 16,000 workers were involved with 65,000 working days lost.

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

There were several stoppages of appreciable size in the vehicle building industry. A protracted stoppage, in which about 80,000 working days were lost by some 2,000 aircraft workers at Belfast, began in the latter part of January and lasted until the middle of March, in protest against the dismissal of shop stewards for alleged breaches of factory discipline. A stoppage for a similar reason, in the second half of February, affected about 3,000 aero-engine workers at Glasgow and involved the loss of approximately 30,000 working days. During the second half of June more than 10,000 workers employed in motor vehicle manufacture at Birmingham were involved in a short stoppage in protest against the issue of redundancy notices to a small number of workers and about 35,000 working days were lost. In the second week of November about 1,000 workers at Willesden, employed in the manufacture of gears, etc., for road vehicles and aircraft, ceased work in support of a demand for the dismissal of a foreman. This stoppage continued into 1952, but had already caused a loss of approximately 33,000 working days up to the end of 1951.

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

In the Table on the next page the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1951 are classified by industry, and corresponding figures are given for 1950:—

* Stoppages of work due to disputes not connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour are excluded from the statistics. Stoppages which involved fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, are also excluded, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures given for 1951 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining and transport industries, were involved in more than one stoppage in the year, and have therefore been counted more than once in the year's total. The net number of individuals involved in stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 310,000 in 1951, compared with approximately 240,000 in 1950. For coal mining alone the corresponding totals were approximately 100,000 and 90,000, while for transport the net totals were approximately 70,000 and 40,000.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

A review of employment and unemployment in 1951 will be given in next month's issue of this GAZETTE.

Fatal Industrial Accidents

The total number of workpeople (other than seamen) whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in the United Kingdom during 1951 was 1,565. The total number of fatal accidents to seamen serving on vessels registered in the United Kingdom which were reported during the year was 188.

A detailed analysis of these figures* is given below.

	Number	Number
Mines and Quarries		
Under Coal Mines Acts :—		
Underground	445	
Surface	39	
Metalliferous Mines	7	
Quarries	49	
TOTAL	540	
Factories		
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pottery and Glass	40	
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc. .. .	40	
Metal Extracting and Refining ..	40	
Metal Conversion and Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube Making)	92	
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking, etc. .. .	61	
Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motor and other Vehicles and Aircraft Manufacture .. .	26	
Shipbuilding	87	
Other Metal Trades	15	
Cotton	6	
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	6	
Other Textile Manufacture .. .	2	
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing	2	
Tanning, Currying, etc. .. .	3	
Food and Drink	21	
General Woodwork and Furniture	26	
Paper, Printing, etc.	18	
Rubber Trades	2	
Gas Works	36	
Electrical Stations	22	
Other Industries	17	
TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT ..	861	
Railway Service		
Brakemen, Goods Guards .. .	13	
Engine Drivers, Motormen .. .	6	
Firemen	7	
Guards (Passenger)	1	
Labourers	7	
Mechanics	5	
Permanent Way Men	55	
Porters	10	
Shunters	19	
Other Grades	40	
Contractors' Servants	1	
TOTAL	164	
Total (excluding Seamen) ..	1,565	
Seamen		
Trading Vessels	158	
Fishing Vessels	30	
TOTAL	188	
Total (including Seamen) ..	1,753	

Industrial Diseases

The total number of cases reported in the United Kingdom during 1951 under the Factories Act, 1937, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 495, of which 3 were fatal. During the year, 64 cases of lead poisoning were reported. Reported cases of anthrax numbered 32, of epitheliomatous ulceration 179, and of chrome ulceration 203. Deaths were reported in 3 of the cases.

A detailed analysis of these figures* is given below.

	Cases	Deaths		Cases	Deaths
Lead Poisoning			Anthrax		
Operatives engaged in :			Wool Handling of	13	—
Smelting of Metals	14	—	Horsehair	1	—
Plumbing and Soldering .. .	2	—	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ..	12	1
Shipbreaking	5	—	Other Industries	6	—
Printing	—	—	TOTAL	32	1
Other Contact with Molten Lead	9	—	Epitheliomatous Ulceration (Skin Cancer)		
White and Red Lead Works	3	—	Pitch	86	—
Pottery	—	—	Tar	74	—
Vitreous Enamelling	4	—	Paraffin	—	—
Electric Accumulator Works	8	—	Oil	19	1
Paint and Colour Works .. .	7	—	TOTAL	179	1
Coach and Car Painting .. .	1	—	Chrome Ulceration		
Shipbuilding	1	—	Manufacture of Bichromates	80	—
Paint used in other Industries	2	—	Dyeing and Finishing ..	1	—
Other Industries	4	—	Chrome Tanning	—	—
Painting of Buildings .. .	4	—	Chrome Plating	111	—
TOTAL	64	—	Other Industries	11	—
Other Poisoning			TOTAL	203	—
Mercurial	3	—	Grand Total	495	3
Arsenical	1	—			
Carbon Bisulphide	1	—			
Aniline	5	—			
Chronic Benzene Poisoning ..	—	—			
Toxic Anaemia	2	1			
Toxic Jaundice	2	—			
Compressed Air Illness .. .	3	—			
TOTAL	17	1			

* The figures in this article are provisional.

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 14 to 33.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain fell during November by 27,000 (— 29,000 males and + 2,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,324,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed a decrease of 34,000, manufacturing industries rose by 2,000 and other industries and services rose by 5,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have remained unchanged at 23,480,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 290,477 to 302,956 between 12th November and 10th December. There was a rise of 6,928 in the case of males and of 5,551 in the case of females.

Retail Prices

At 11th December, 1951, the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 130, compared with 129 at 13th November, 1951, and with 116 at 12th December, 1950. The rise

in the index during the month was the result of increases in the average prices of many articles, including milk, fish, coal, and some kinds of clothing, together with increases in local fares in certain areas.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 126 at the end of December, compared with 125 at the end of November. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during December resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £565,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,200,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workers employed in coal mining, the iron and steel industry, the manufacture of heavy chemicals and in H.M. Dockyards.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during December, 1951, in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was about 12,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 40,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 73 and, in addition, 8 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of workers employed at Willesden in the manufacture of gears, etc., for road vehicles and aircraft.

INCENTIVE SCHEMES IN THE BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

In June, 1951, the Ministry of Works made a survey of the spread of incentive schemes in the building and civil engineering industries in England, Scotland and Wales. In a report, which has been issued by the Ministry of Works, it is stated that all the main contractors on building sites with contract values of over £1,000 in the case of new work and over £2,000 for maintenance and repair work (excluding housing maintenance) were asked how many of their own operatives were paid under an incentive system of bonus payments related to output or targets. The survey did not cover men employed by sub-contractors or the direct labour forces of local authorities.

Returns were received from 31,564 sites, representing about 60 per cent. of the sites to which the enquiry forms were sent, and covered 347,319 men, estimated to be roughly 85 per cent. of the labour within the scope of the survey. The returns have been classified by regions, by type of work, and by value of contract, and the position in Scotland is shown separately, since Scotland has a different system of contracting, involving separate trades contracts, and the principle of incentives for all trades was accepted there much more recently than in England and Wales. National agreements providing for the operation of incentive schemes by individual contractors in agreement with their workpeople have been in operation in England and Wales since November, 1947, and in Scotland since March, 1950. Up to March, 1950, the earlier agreement in Scotland which was effective from November, 1947, provided for the adoption of incentive schemes only for individual trades on a national basis, and this had been agreed only in the case of slaters and partially in the case of plasterers.

An analysis of the returns shows that in England and Wales incentive schemes based on output were in operation on 28 per cent. of the sites and covered 41 per cent. of the men employed on all the sites, while in Scotland 11 per cent. of the sites operated incentive schemes covering 12 per cent. of the men. On a few sites without incentive schemes based on output, firms stated that they had profit sharing schemes or were paying other inducements. On sites with incentive schemes in operation the proportion of men covered by the schemes showed great similarity throughout

England and Wales and was round about 80 per cent. This is noteworthy in view of the acknowledged difficulty of operating incentive schemes which will cover all men on the site; there are generally men engaged on work of a nature for which it is difficult to give incentive targets, one of the main obstacles being the measuring of the work. In Scotland the corresponding proportion of men covered by incentive schemes was 51 per cent.

There were considerable differences between the various regions of England and Wales in the proportions of sites operating incentive schemes, ranging from 15 per cent. in the Northern Region to 38 per cent. in the North Midlands. The proportion of men covered by these schemes varied from 27 per cent. in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire to 52 per cent. in the North Midlands. When classified by type of work, the returns showed wide variations also. Civil engineering with 41 per cent. and power station construction with 37 per cent. had the highest proportion of sites operating schemes, the men covered by the schemes being 48 per cent. and 59 per cent., respectively, of all the men employed in this type of work. In general building work, bonuses were most frequent in the building of schools, 34 per cent. of the sites having schemes in operation. In Scotland incentive schemes were most frequent in civil engineering and power station construction, including hydro-electric schemes.

On new housing work 31 per cent. of the sites in England and Wales operated incentive schemes, covering 44 per cent. of the men engaged on this type of work. Approximately one-third of the housing sites were of over £10,000 in value and employed two-thirds of the housing labour force, with an average of 20 men on each site. Of these, 49 per cent. had incentive schemes covering 53 per cent. of the men. On the remaining two-thirds of the sites, where the average number of men employed was 5, only 21 per cent. operated incentive schemes. On maintenance and repair work in England and Wales 24 per cent. of the sites claimed to be operating incentive schemes, covering 89 per cent. of the men employed on the sites with schemes. In Scotland 13 per cent. of the new housing sites operated incentive schemes, embracing 12 per cent. of the men engaged on this type of work.

CONTINUANCE OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

On 4th December His Majesty in Council made the Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2116), which came into operation on 9th December. The Order was made under section eight of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945. This section provides for the continuance in force of the Act for a further period beyond the date of expiry if His Majesty so directs by Order in Council. The Act made provision, *inter alia*, for the continued operation of specified Defence Regulations for purposes connected with the maintenance, control and regulation of supplies and services, notwithstanding the expiry in February, 1946, of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939-1945 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1946, page 13). The Order now made provides that the Act shall continue in force until 10th December, 1952, and the main effect will be to continue in operation a number of Defence Regulations, including Nos. 55, 55A, 58A, 58A.A, 59, 60, and 80B which directly concern the Ministry of Labour and National Service. The period of operation of these Regulations has already been extended by one year as a result of the making, shortly before the Act was originally due to expire on 10th December, 1950, of the Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for December, 1950, page 410). The total number of Defence Regulations kept in force by the continuation of the Supplies and Services Act will be fewer than the number continued in force under the Act by the Order

made in December, 1950, as certain Regulations have in the meantime been revoked.

The Order also extends for one year the operative period of some or all of the Regulations included in the Defence (Encouragement of Exports) Regulations, 1940, the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1939, the Defence (Recovery of Fines) Regulations, 1942, and the Defence (Price Control) Regulations, 1945.

On 4th December His Majesty in Council also made the Emergency Laws (Continuance) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2117), which extends until 10th December, 1952, unless previously revoked, certain sections of the Emergency Laws (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946, and specified Defence Regulations. Corresponding provisions are made for the Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, and specified colonial territories by the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Isle of Man) Order in Council, 1951, the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Jersey) Order in Council, 1951, the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Guernsey) Order in Council, 1951, and the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Colonies, etc.) Order in Council, 1951 (S.I. 1951 Nos. 2118, 2119, 2120 and 2121, respectively), all made on 4th December.

The Registered Designs (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1951, and the Patents (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 Nos. 2122 and 2123), were made by His Majesty in Council on 4th December and extend until 10th

Industry Group	1951*			1950		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1951	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in 1951	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in 1951 through all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in 1950	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in 1950	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in 1950 through all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1	100	1,000	3	3,800	43,000
Coal Mining .. .	1,058	134,700†	350,000	860	141,900†	431,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	9	200	1,000	1	‡	§
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products .. .	18	1,300	3,000	8	500	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades	3	300	2,000	3	900	6,000
Metal Manufacture	43	6,900	29,000	45	9,200	52,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	103	14,600	73,000	45	10,800	53,000
Engineering .. .	82	25,600	137,000	67	15,500	50,000
Vehicles .. .	67	53,500	265,000	53	24,300	132,000
Other Metal Industries .. .	23	2,000	9,000	17	1,300	7,000
Textiles .. .	14	2,400	9,000	15	1,100	4,000
Leather, etc. .. .	—	—	—	1	100	1,000
Clothing .. .	11	2,900	6,000	11	900	3,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	18	6,000	20,000	10	1,600	26,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	14	2,200	9,000	19	1,800	16,000
Paper and Printing	7	500	2,000	7	14,900	205,000
Other Manufacturing Industries	8	2,600	7,000	7	1,500	3,000
Building and Contracting .. .	95	19,300	83,000	71	14,000	64,000
Gas, Electricity and Water .. .	6	2,700	61,000	6	4,100	42,000
Transport, etc. ..	91	94,900†	601,000	68	46,200†	188,000
Distributive Trades .. .	18	2,200	10,000	7	6,500	40,000
Other Services .. .	30	4,100	14,000	15	2,100	21,000
Total	1,719	379,000†	1,692,000	1,339	303,000†	1,389,000

Disputes in Years 1933-1951

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

Year	Number of Stoppages beginning in Year	Number of Workers involved in Stoppages		Aggregate Number of Working Days Lost in Year in Stoppages		
		Beginning in Year		In progress in Year	Beginning in Year	In progress in Year
		Directly	Indirectly			
1933	357	000's	000's	000's	000's	
1934	471	114	22	138	1,019	
1935	553	109	25	134	959	
1936	818	230	41	279	1,849	
1937	1,129	241	75	322	1,726	
1938	875	388	209	610	3,132	
1939	940	211	63	275	1,329	
1940	922	246	91	337	1,352	
1941	1,251	225	74	299	938	
1942	1,303	297	63	361	1,076	
1943	1,785	349	107	457	1,527	
1944	2,194	454	103	559	1,805	
1945	2,293	716	105	826	3,687	
1946	2,205	447	84	532	2,827	
1947	1,721	405	121	529	2,138	
1948	1,759	489	131	623	2,389	
1949	1,426	325	100	426	1,935	
1950	1,339	313	120	434	1,805	
1951*	1,719	269	33	303	1,375	
		336	43	379	1,685	

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

* The figures for 1951 are provisional and subject to revision.

† See footnote † in the second column on the previous page.

‡ Less than 50.

§ Less than 500.

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

December, 1952, certain provisions of the Registered Designs Act, 1949, and the Patents Act, 1949.

The Orders in Council referred to in this article were made in pursuance of addresses presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament. An Explanatory Memorandum* which had previously been presented to Parliament sets out the scope of the proposed continuance of emergency legislation. Copies of the Orders in Council can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net each (3½d. post free) except S.I. 1951 Nos. 2117 and 2118, price 3d. net (4½d. post free).

CONTINUANCE OF TEMPORARY LEGISLATION

The continuance of certain Acts, and of the enactments amending or affecting these Acts, in so far as they are in force and are temporary in their duration, is provided for in the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1951,† which received the Royal Assent on 7th December.

The Acts concerned include the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, the Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1934, the Road Traffic Act, 1934, the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938, the Prevention of Violence (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1939, the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1945, the Education (Exemptions) (Scotland) Act, 1947, and the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Act, 1949. These Acts were due to expire on 31st December, 1951, and now continue, wholly or in part, until 31st December, 1952. The sections of the Cotton Manufacturing Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1934, that are continued are those which make temporary provision for enabling statutory effect to be given, by an Order made by the Minister of Labour and National Service, to rates of wages agreed between organisations representative of a majority of the employers in the cotton manufacturing industry and of a majority of the workers in the industry in the class or classes affected (see the issues of this GAZETTE for May, July and August, 1934, pages 157, 231 and 271).

Other Acts continued in force are the Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943, the Licensing Planning (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1945, and the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946. These Acts were limited to expire on 31st March, 1952, and are now continued until 31st March, 1953.

REGISTRATION UNDER NATIONAL SERVICE ACTS

A further registration of men under the National Service Acts will be held on 2nd February. The obligation to register on that date applies to young men born between 1st January, 1934, and 31st March, 1934, both dates inclusive, unless they are exempt from the operation of the Acts. Men are not exempt from registration because they are apprentices or learners or because they are engaged in coal mining or agriculture. Such men if born within the dates specified above must register on the prescribed date.

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

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

The call-up of agricultural workers born in 1933 or later will be deferred only in the most exceptional circumstances. Particulars are set out in a leaflet, P.L.341, copies of which can be obtained at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

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

The registration will take place at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service; but seamen should, if possible, register at Mercantile Marine Offices. Young men who, although not yet required to register under these arrangements, wish for good reason to be registered when they become 18 may apply, when they reach that age, for registration at a Local Office of the Ministry.

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

A new enlarged edition of the volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour", dated 1st October, 1951, has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The volume contains tables showing, for the more important industries and occupations, the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages fixed by voluntary agreements made between organisations of employers and workpeople, or by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies, or by Statutory Orders under the Wages Councils Act, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act.

* Continuance of Emergency Legislation. Cmd. 8391. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

† 15 Geo. 6. Ch. 3. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net (4½d. post free).

The extent to which rates of wages have been determined for different occupations within each industry varies considerably. In some industries the agreements or orders fix only a general minimum rate for men and women respectively. In others, rates are specified for a variety of occupations and in many cases for adults and for juveniles of different ages. It has not been found practicable to publish all the rates, but the volume contains those for men and women in most of the important industries and occupations for which minimum and standard time rates of wages have been fixed. An appendix gives rates of wages for juveniles in a selection of industries.

There are also included particulars of the normal hours of labour and, where available, the basic rates for pieceworkers, the additional rates payable to shift workers and night workers, and the arrangements, where they exist, for a guaranteed weekly wage. Overtime rates of pay and arrangements for paid holidays in the principal industries are set out in appendices.

The new volume "Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st October, 1951" is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on page 39 of this issue or through any bookseller, price 6s. 6d. net.

List of Changes since 1st October, 1951

Since 1st October, 1951, changes in rates of wages and hours of labour have taken place in a number of industries, and particulars of these changes have been published in the issues of this GAZETTE. In order that the main tables in the volume affected by these changes may be brought up to date, a table is given below showing for October and November (a) the page of the volume affected by the changes, (b) the title of the table in the volume and (c) the month, year and page of the GAZETTE on which the changes have been published. Amendments necessary in respect of changes reported in December, 1951, are shown on pages 26 to 31 of this GAZETTE (see note at the head of the table of principal changes in rates of wages on page 26). Corresponding information will be published each month. It is regretted that similar particulars cannot at present be given in respect of the appendices to the volume.

Page of Volume	Title of Table	Month/Year/ Page of "Ministry of Labour Gazette"
1	Agriculture—England and Wales	11/51/444
5	Forestry—Great Britain	
7	Ironstone and iron ore mining—Cumberland	11/51/445
8	Limestone quarrying—West Cumberland	
12	Silica and moulding sands quarrying	11/51/445/446
40	Pig iron manufacture	
41	Iron and steel manufacture	11/51/446
55	Tinplate manufacture	
55	Iron and steel wire manufacture	11/51/447
65	Wire rope manufacture	
82	Iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap	11/51/447
84	Narrow-woven fabrics industry	
89	Flax and hemp preparing, spinning and weaving—Great Britain	11/51/448
125	Hosiery manufacture—Hawick	
179	Wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture—Scotland	11/51/450
182	Wholesale grocery and provision trade—England and Wales	
201	Local Authorities' services—England and Wales	11/51/444
201	Agriculture—England and Wales	
201	Flax and hemp	11/51/447
201	Fur	
202	Keg and drum	11/51/446
203	Rubber reclamation	
2/3	Agriculture—Scotland	12/51/482
4	Agriculture—Northern Ireland (flax scutching)	
5	Forestry—Great Britain	12/51/483
7	Ironstone and iron ore mining—Cleveland	
7	Ironstone and iron ore mining—Cumberland	12/51/483
8	Limestone quarrying—West Cumberland	
40	Pig iron manufacture	12/51/484
41	Iron and steel manufacture	
41	Tinplate manufacture	12/51/484
43	Brass and copper rolling and casting—Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford	
44/45/46	Engineering	12/51/484
47	Shipbuilding	
48	Constructional engineering (outside steelwork erection)	12/51/484
54	Road vehicle retail and repairing trade	
56	Electrical cable making	12/51/485
58	Brass working and founding—Birmingham, Wolverhampton and district	
64	Penmaking—Birmingham and district	12/51/485
65	Iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap	
80	Silk spinning, throwing and weaving—I.—Great Britain (national agreement)	12/51/485
81	Silk spinning, throwing and weaving—II.—Leek	
81	Silk spinning, throwing and weaving—III.—Macclesfield	12/51/486
90	Textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	
93	Carpet manufacture	12/51/486
99	Retail bespoke tailoring—England and Wales	
102	Waterproof garment manufacture—Lancashire and Cheshire	12/51/486
105	Glove manufacture—England and Wales	
106	Boot and shoe repairing and bespoke footwear manufacture—Great Britain	12/51/486
108	The corn trade	
115	Sugar confectionery and food preserving (Wages Council)	12/51/487
121	Grain distilling—Scotland	
150/151	Gas supply	12/51/487
154	Water supply—England and Wales	
163	Goods transport by road ((b) engineering maintenance and repair grades)	12/51/488
177	Radio service trade—Scotland	
196/197	Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants	12/51/488
201	Agriculture—Scotland	
201	Boot and shoe repairing, etc.	12/51/486
202	Hair, bass and fibre	
202	Licensed residential establishments and licensed restaurants	12/51/488
203	Sugar confectionery and food preserving	

EARNINGS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1951

The Statistical Statement of the costs of production, proceeds and profit or loss of collieries in Great Britain for the third quarter of 1951 has been published by the National Coal Board. The statistics relate to mines worked by the Board and exclude those relating to mines licensed in accordance with Section 36 of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, which in the third quarter of 1951 produced about 0.9 per cent. of the saleable coal.

Earnings in the Third Quarter of 1951

	Under-ground		Surface		All Workers	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Average Earnings (All Ages):						
(i) Per Man-shift worked:—						
Cash Earnings	39	9.2	26	6.2	36	6.4
Value of Allowances in Kind	1	6.8	1	3.7	1	6.0
Total	41	4.0	27	9.9	38	0.4
(ii) Per Wage-earner per Week:—						
Cash Earnings	189	8	141	1	178	9
Value of Allowances in Kind	7	5	7	0	7	4
Total	197	1	148	1	186	1

Statistics of earnings are given in the Statement for each of the twenty wage districts in Great Britain. The average earnings in the quarter per man-shift worked, including the value of allowances in kind, for workers of all ages ranged from 33s. 5.9d. in Somerset and 35s. 1.7d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 42s. 8.3d. in Kent and 43s. 3.5d. in Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per wage-earner per week, including the value of allowances in kind, ranged from 170s. 1d. in Somerset and 172s. 4d. in Scotland to 210s. 4d. in South Derbyshire and 210s. 11d. in Leicestershire.

The estimated average earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, for all adult male workers in Great Britain during the third quarter of 1951 amounted to 39s. 9d. per man-shift worked and 194s. 10d. per week.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1952

On 27th November, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade referred to a review which was being made of the future programme for Censuses of Production in order to secure economy of effort (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 468). The Board of Trade has now announced that the Census of Production to be taken in 1953 in respect of the year 1952 is to be simplified. The forms will contain fewer questions than in any previous census and "sampling" will be introduced for the first time. These changes, which have been made after consultation with the Census of Production Advisory Committee, will reduce the burden on industry very substantially and permit the greatest possible economy in the Census of Production Office at the Board of Trade.

The census will cover all producing industries as before and returns will be required from all firms over a certain size in each trade. A "sample" will be taken of smaller firms, however, and the majority will not be required to make a return.

The annual Censuses of Production are carried out under the provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947, page 293). The principal simplifications of the statutory form of return in respect of the Census for 1952 as compared with previous Censuses will be that detailed analysis will not be required in reply to the question on output and materials purchased, and in replying to the question on employment only the average number of workers need be given and no details of payments to outworkers or national insurance payments will be required.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

It is regretted that owing to the increase in production costs, it has become necessary to raise the price of the GAZETTE to 1s. 0d. a copy, beginning with the present issue. The subscription rate will be 13s. 6d. a year, including postage. Current subscriptions will continue at the old rate until they run out; renewals will be at the new rate.

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FOR DETAILS OF SITES & FACILITIES—APPLY—

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE—GUILDHALL—KINGSTON-UPON-HULL

PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the September issue of this GAZETTE (page 352) and earlier issues described briefly the contents of pamphlets on employment, training, etc., prepared by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and other Government Departments. Notes on further pamphlets, etc., which have been issued are given below. Copies can be obtained through Local Offices of the Ministry.

The pamphlets relating to Government vocational training have been re-written and produced as three separate pamphlets entitled "General Scheme" (P.L. 156(G)), "Disabled Persons Scheme" (P.L. 156(D)), and "Ex-Regular Scheme" (P.L. 156(R)).

Each pamphlet contains information on the purpose of the relative scheme, the conditions of eligibility, the method of training and the occupations for which training is available, conditions during training and employment after training; guidance is also given as to how to make application for training. Weekly rates of maintenance allowances payable during training are set out in an appendix.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Migration Conference

The Migration Conference convened by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, to which reference was made in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1951, page 391, met in Naples from 2nd to 16th October, 1951. Government delegates were present from 27 countries, observer delegations from three others, and representatives of the United Nations, of other inter-governmental organisations and of a number of interested non-governmental organisations also attended. As reported in the October issue of this GAZETTE, a delegation attended to represent the United Kingdom Government. Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service, was Chairman of the Conference.

The conclusions reached by the Conference and the resolutions adopted are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Proposed Consultative Council on European Migration

A resolution adopted by the Conference recommended the establishment of a Consultative Council on European Migration to consider questions of policy in connection with migration from Europe. In particular the functions of the Council would include:—(a) the promotion, stimulation and support of international action for the purpose of assisting and facilitating migration from Europe; (b) the study of the needs and opportunities for such migration and the kind of international action which could be taken in supplementation of national action; (c) keeping member Governments informed of current activities (including those of international organisations) in the field of migration from Europe; and (d) making suggestions to Governments and to inter-governmental organisations and consideration of proposals made by Governments and inter-governmental organisations.

The resolution also suggested that the Council, which should be composed of representatives of Governments taking part in the Conference, would be established for such period as may be necessary. The Council would not undertake operational functions but should make use of the services and facilities of existing international organisations and of the experience and resources of non-governmental organisations concerned with migration from Europe. It would draw its secretariat from the technical staffs of the International Labour Office and other international organisations.

Advisory and Operational Services

The Conference adopted a resolution which recommended that the International Labour Office should continue to render technical assistance relating to the different aspects of the migration processes, particularly in the field of vocational training, at the request of interested countries, within the resources currently available to it. The resolution also recommends that the International Labour Office should expand its activities relating to the provision of information relevant to the consideration of migration problems and the provision, at the request of countries concerned, of assistance designed to facilitate the conclusion of bilateral agreements to stimulate the present migratory movement.

Transport of Migrants

The Conference concluded that the grant of international financial assistance towards the cost of transport would, to a definite though limited extent, permit an increase in migration movements under present conditions. Ultimately, any further increases in migration would depend largely on the economic development of immigration countries. The Conference noted the difficulties encountered by certain countries in securing accommodation on board ship for migrants and the statement of certain other countries that sufficient accommodation was potentially available. A resolution adopted recommended that Governments directly concerned and willing to co-operate should make arrangements urgently amongst themselves to deal with difficulties in the field of transport of migrants.

COTTON INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

On 8th December the Board of Trade made the Cotton Industry Development Council (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2173). This Order amends the Cotton Industry Development Council Order, 1948, under which the Cotton Board, 1948, was established (see the issue of this GAZETTE for April, 1948, page 131). The principal changes made by the new Order provide that the charge which could previously be imposed on persons carrying on the business of spinning only may now be imposed on all persons in the cotton section of the industry, and increase the maximum permissible amount of the levy from £250,000 to £300,000 per annum. The name of the Council is amended to "the Cotton Board".

Copies of the Order, which, in accordance with the Industrial Organisation and Development Act, 1947, was approved by Resolution of each House of Parliament, can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free).

Accommodation and Welfare of Migrants on board Ships and Aircraft

A resolution adopted by the Conference requested the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to invite a committee of experts to consider the question of the need for establishing international standards for the accommodation and welfare of migrants on board ship. The resolution also suggested that the Director-General of the International Labour Office should consult the International Civil Aviation Organisation and any other appropriate international bodies as to the best method of ensuring the safety and welfare of migrants when transported by air.

Medical Selection of Migrants

Four resolutions on this subject were adopted by the Conference. The first listed basic principles and criteria for the medical examination of migrants and included a guide for doctors responsible for such examination and a model medical examination record. The second resolution recommended that the International Labour Office should pursue, in collaboration with the other competent international organisations and with the competent medical authorities of the countries concerned, studies with a view to the adoption of more detailed uniform criteria for medical selection of migrants seeking ordinary or heavy work. The third recommended that the International Labour Office should convene, in collaboration with the other competent international organisations, meetings of experts to prepare medical criteria to serve as a basis for the medical selection of migrants seeking employment which requires special physical ability. The fourth resolution had regard to the difficulties which might arise in the application of the basic principles for the medical examination of migrants when candidates for emigration were suffering from diseases such as tuberculosis, venereal disease or trachoma, and recommended that the International Labour Office should define, in collaboration with the other competent international organisations, the extent of these problems and that they should be studied by the appropriate committees of the World Health Organisation.

117th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

The 117th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held in Geneva from 20th to 23rd November under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul Ramadier, French Government representative. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir John Forbes Watson, K.C.M.G., Director of the British Employers' Confederation and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body from the Employers' Group, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

M. Leon Jouhaux

The Governing Body paid tribute to M. Leon Jouhaux, Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body from the Workers' Group and General Secretary of the French General Confederation of Labour (Force Ouvrière) on the occasion of the award to him of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Japan

The Governing Body took note that the Director-General had been informed by the Foreign Minister of Japan that Japan had formally accepted the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation (thus making effective the decision of the 34th Session of the International Labour Conference admitting Japan to membership of the Organisation and bringing the total number of States Members of the Organisation up to 65).

Italy

The Governing Body unanimously requested the Chairman to convey to the Italian Government and people a message of sympathy in connection with the recent disastrous floods in that country.

Appointment of a Deputy Director-General

The Governing Body approved the appointment of M. Jef Rens, the senior Assistant Director-General of the International Labour Office, as Deputy Director-General.

Egyptian Complaint concerning Forced Labour in the Suez Canal Zone

The Governing Body had before it a report by its Officers concerning allegations made by the Government of Egypt and supported by various Trade Union organisations in Egypt that the British Authorities in the Suez Canal Zone were exacting forced labour from Egyptian workers. The Officers of the Governing Body also had before them a statement by the United Kingdom Government which rejected the allegations of the Egyptian Government. In their report the Officers stated that they had been informed orally by the representative of the United Kingdom Government that, while the Government considered that they would be justified in asking the Governing Body to reject the allegations out of hand they would nevertheless be prepared to grant every facility to the Director-General to ascertain the facts by a visit to the Suez Canal Zone if the Government of Egypt as the territorial sovereign invited the Director-General to send a representative for the purpose. On the recommendation of the Officers the Governing Body decided to adopt the suggestion of the United Kingdom Government representative and invited the Director-General to communicate with the Egyptian Government accordingly.

Agenda of the 36th (1953) Session of the International Labour Conference

The Governing Body was called upon to take a final decision fixing the agenda for the 36th (1953) Session of the International Labour Conference. (A provisional decision had been taken by the Governing Body at its 115th Session in June, 1951—see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 274). In taking its final decision the Governing Body took account of the standing items which must appear on the agenda and of the items on the 1952 agenda which were likely to be carried forward to 1953. The standing items are:—

- (1) Report of the Director-General.
 - (2) Financial and Budgetary Questions.
 - (3) Information and Reports on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.
- In addition it appeared probable that the following items would be carried over from 1952:—
- (4) Industrial Relations (co-operation between the Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organisations).
 - (5) Protection of the Health of Workers in Places of Employment.
 - (6) Protection of Young Workers Employed Underground in Coalmines.
 - (7) Social Security.

After a full discussion the Governing Body decided that in order to provide room on the agenda for two new items they would recommend the Conference not to continue the discussion on Industrial Relations beyond 1952. The Conference will then have discussed different aspects of this subject at six successive sessions. It was also decided that the subject of the operational activities of the International Labour Organisation which had originally been intended for discussion in 1953 should be taken up in 1952. The two new subjects which the Governing Body decided to place on the agenda of the 1953 Session were: The Organisation and Working of National Labour Departments; Holidays with Pay.

Freedom of Association

The Governing Body decided to make certain changes in the procedure for the preliminary examination of allegations about infringements of trade union rights made to the International Labour Organisation, with a view to their consideration by the Fact Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association which was set up following a decision taken by the Governing Body at its 110th Session. (See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1950, page 91.) Formerly the procedure had been for the Officers of the Governing Body to examine these cases with a view to determining whether a *prima facie* case had been made out and in such cases to report to the Governing Body after obtaining from the Government concerned any observations which it wished to make. The new procedure adopted by the Governing Body provides for the establishment of a committee of nine members consisting of the Officers of the Governing Body and two representatives from each of the three Groups (Government, Employers and Workers) of the Governing Body. The duties of the Committee are (1) to consider whether cases are worthy of examination by the Governing Body itself and to report accordingly to the Governing Body, and (2) where the Governing Body decides that a case is worthy of examination, to seek the consent of the Government concerned to refer it to the Fact Finding and Conciliation Commission. In cases where the Government refuses its consent or within four months has not replied to a request for consent the Committee will report to the Governing Body its recommendations as to appropriate alternative action. The procedure provides for the disqualification of members of the Committee who have a direct interest in a case from participating in the work of the Committee while that case is being considered.

The Committee will submit to each Session of the Governing Body a progress report on cases which the Governing Body has decided warrant further examination.

Relations with the Council of Europe

At its 115th Session the Governing Body had considered and approved a draft relationship agreement between the International Labour Organisation and the Council of Europe (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 274). At its present session the Governing Body had before it certain amendments to the draft agreement which had been proposed by the Ministers' Advisers of the Council of Europe. Having considered these amendments the Governing Body decided to request the Director-General to communicate with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe with a view to bringing the agreement as amended into force forthwith.

Migration Conference at Naples

The Governing Body had before it the record of the Conference on Migration, convened under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation, which took place at Naples from 2nd to 16th October, 1951. (A report on this Conference will be found on page 10 of this issue.) The Governing Body took a number of decisions on the conclusions of the Conference. These included the following:—

- (1) It was decided to call the attention of Governments represented at the Conference to the desirability of taking whatever steps might be necessary and appropriate to secure the establishment of the Consultative Council on European Migration which had been recommended by the Conference, and to make available to the Council such services and facilities as the Council might request.
- (2) The International Labour Office will continue to assist Governments towards a solution of practical problems in the manpower field and, in particular, to render technical assistance as requested, for any stage of the migration process. Consideration will also be given to the expansion of certain operational and advisory services.
- (3) In communicating the conclusions of the Conference to Governments, inter-governmental organisations, and international non-governmental organisations concerned, the International Labour Office will draw attention to the conclusions concerning transport, will make these available to any other international body concerned with transport problems, and will draw the special attention of Governments concerned to the need for measures to overcome the difficulties in connection with the transport of migrants.
- (4) A meeting of experts is to be convened at an early date to consider the need for international standards for the accommodation and welfare of migrants on board ship.
- (5) The Director-General will take appropriate steps to implement four resolutions adopted by the Conference concerning the medical selection of migrants.

Contributions to the Budget of the International Labour Organisation

The Governing Body reached provisional conclusions with regard to the scale of contributions for the allocation of the expenses of the Organisation among States Members in 1953. It was decided to request the Director-General to submit to the Session of the Governing Body immediately preceding the 1952 Session of the International Labour Conference a draft scale based on the 1952 scale. It was felt that the principles and methods of the 1952 scale represented the most equitable solution of the problem which was available at the present time. Account would be taken of the contributions for which new States Members were assessed and relief would be accorded to existing States Members in accordance with the following methods of application:—(a) certain members might agree that their percentage rate of contribution would remain at the existing level on the 1952 scale; (b) certain members assessed on the International Labour Organisation scale for a lower percentage than on the United Nations scale would receive no relief. In addition certain States not members of the United Nations which would be assessable at a higher level on the United Nations scale than on the International Labour Organisation scale would receive no relief; (c) no change would be made in the existing minimum rate of 0.12 per cent.; and (d) in considering the amount of relief to be accorded to the remaining States account would in particular be taken of the margin of difference between the rate of contribution for which they were assessed on the 1952 United Nations scale and the rate of contribution for which they were assessed on the 1952 scale of the International Labour Organisation.

Other matters

The Governing Body decided to transmit to the Industrial Committees of the Organisation and to the International Committee on Scientific Management the conclusions adopted by a meeting of experts on systems of payment by results which met in Geneva from 10th to 20th April, 1951. It was also decided to transmit to Governments the conclusions of a meeting of experts on the status and conditions of employment of domestic workers which was held in Geneva from 2nd to 6th July, 1951. The Governing Body adopted the Report of the Third Session of the Asian Advisory Committee (an article on this session of the Asian Advisory Committee appears on page 12 of this issue). Other matters dealt with included the dates and places of a number of meetings, Governing Body representation at meetings, certain staff and financial matters and the reports of a number of Governing Body Committees.

Third Session of the Asian Advisory Committee

The Third Session of the Asian Advisory Committee of the International Labour Organisation was held in Geneva from 10th to 13th November, 1951, under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. K. R. Menon. The United Kingdom Government was represented by Mr. M. D. Tennant, C.M.G., Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The agenda of the Committee was as follows:—

(1) The provision of facilities for the promotion of workers' welfare.

(2) Under-employment in Asia: its causes and remedies with special reference to the social aspects of capital formation for economic development.

The Committee also considered a note prepared for the 117th Session of the Governing Body (20th-23rd November, 1951) on a resolution concerning land reform adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 13th Session.

Some notes on the main conclusions reached by the Committee with respect to the items on its agenda are given in the paragraphs which follow.

Workers' Welfare

The Committee considered that it was necessary for legislative action to be taken to fix minimum standards for workers' welfare in both industry and plantations and made certain recommendations as to the nature of such standards. On the question of finance the Committee did not find it possible to formulate any common rule as to the extent to which workers should be expected to contribute towards the cost of welfare facilities. It was, however, considered that in respect of certain defined facilities no contribution should be required from the workers. The Committee's conclusions stressed the need for Governments to give all possible assistance to employers in cases where the latter are responsible for the provision of housing and where sites are expensive or building materials can only be obtained under Government licence.

The role of workers' organisations in providing such facilities as adult education and recreation was also emphasised. Attention was drawn to the insufficiency of the supply of trained welfare officers in Asian countries and the need for remedial action. Recommendations were also made as to the protection of welfare officers against victimisation, and about their duties and qualifications. The Committee endorsed certain suggestions made by the International Labour Office in regard to technical assistance and research in the field of workers' welfare.

Under-employment in Asia

The Committee came to the conclusion that a quantitative assessment of under-employment in Asia was necessary and that the necessary enquiries should be designed to lead to proposals for practical remedial measures which could immediately be put into action. The enquiries recommended by the Committee were as follows: (a) Sample surveys in the Asian countries on such matters as (i) seasonal variations in agricultural and allied employment, (ii) the source of supplementary income earned by the agricultural population in slack seasons, (iii) the types of rural industries in existence and the relative importance of these industries in providing such supplementary income, and (iv) the proportion which supplementary income from all sources forms of the total income of the agricultural population: (b) Field enquiries with a view to estimating (i) the amount of agricultural labour which can be termed "surplus" at existing levels of output and with existing methods of cultivation and (ii) the variation, as between different districts or regions within each country, in the proportion which such surplus labour forms of the total agricultural population.

The Committee considered the Resolution on land reform (Resolution 370 (XIII)) adopted by the Economic and Social Council in September, 1951. It recommended that the International Labour Office should co-operate with the United Nations and the specialised agencies concerned on the lines indicated in the Resolution.

The Committee's recommendations were considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 117th Session. (See the article on this session of the Governing Body on page 10.)

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Colonial Office Report on Labour Administration in the Colonial Territories, 1944-1950

A Report on labour administration in the colonial territories has recently been issued by the Colonial Office as a White Paper.* It is intended to supplement the paper "Labour Supervision in the Colonial Empire, 1937-1943", published as No. 285 in the Colonial Series (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1943, page 99).

In recent years much social legislation has been enacted in the Colonies dealing with the various aspects of labour welfare. The Report comments that legislation is useless without adequate Inspection Services and refers to the steps taken in recent years to provide effective supervision by establishing separate Colonial Labour Departments in the territories themselves. These Departments have been set up and have developed their activities under the guidance and with the assistance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and his Advisory Staff. As a result of progress made since the war only a few small Dependencies now have no Labour Department; even in these territories labour welfare is a major concern of the Administration. The duties of a Labour Commissioner and his staff are of wide scope. They may include, as indicated in a specimen list annexed to the Report, acting as conciliators in labour disputes and strikes, running an Employment Exchange service, the collection of statistics on wage rates and other labour matters, the inspection of factories and places of employment and of machinery, boilers and safety devices. The staff of the Colonial Labour Departments numbers nearly 400, of whom about 180 are indigenous and recruited locally. In many cases they are men who, when active as District Officers, displayed ability in dealing with labour relations, others learned labour administration in the Ministry of Labour and National Service of the United Kingdom or were recruited from the trade union movement in this country. The experiment of employing a proportion of trade unionists as Labour Officers was started in 1942 and has, it is stated, proved a success. In general the Labour Departments have done and are doing a great deal towards securing improved working conditions and in fostering the growth of good relations between employers and workers. The Report outlines the arrangements for training Labour Officers for the Colonies which have been made in recent years by the Colonial Office with the co-operation of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Colonial Governments have been encouraged by the Colonial Office to replace obsolete and inadequate legislation and to introduce new legislation where this appears necessary. During the past ten years circular despatches sent to the Colonies have dealt with such specific matters as the setting up of machinery for conciliation and arbitration in trade disputes, minimum wage fixing machinery, the preparation of statistics on the cost of living, trade union legislation, workmen's compensation, employment of women and

children and protection against preventable accidents of persons employed in factories and workshops. The subjects of the despatches have, in many cases, been associated with Conventions or Recommendations of the International Labour Organisation which have been ratified or adopted by His Majesty's Government. Legislation cannot, however, be standardised for about fifty dependencies in no two of which are social and economic conditions precisely similar. The development of the trade unions, for instance, in many colonies has not yet reached the stage at which it would be advisable to have trade union legislation based entirely on that of the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, the main character of the Colonial laws regarding trade unionism is, it is stated, an extension to the Colonies of the United Kingdom legislation, subject to the addition of the compulsory registration of trade unions. The obligations undertaken by His Majesty's Government as a member of the International Labour Organisation involve in general the application of any Convention which it ratifies to the non-metropolitan countries for whose international relations it is responsible, but do not exclude such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the Convention to local conditions.

A section of the Report deals with the International Labour Conventions, numbering 45, which have been ratified by His Majesty's Government and on which, therefore, annual reports, including one in respect of each Colonial territory, are rendered to the International Labour Office. Among the Conventions which have been ratified by Great Britain are four pre-war Conventions on forced labour, recruiting, contracts and penal sanctions and five Conventions adopted in 1947 concerning social policy, the application of international labour standards, the right of association and the settlement of labour disputes, Labour Inspectorates and the maximum length of contracts of employment of indigenous workers in non-metropolitan territories. It is considered that these Conventions, which were ratified by His Majesty's Government in 1950, constitute a very desirable labour code and their adoption should go far to improve conditions for the people of the Colonies. The important Forced Labour Convention has been applied to all Colonies and there is no compulsory labour in any Colony other than for services specifically permitted by the Convention.

Other subjects reviewed include the training of trade unionists and the development of leadership, the inclusion in Government contracts of a "fair wages clause", and trade training and the Training Within Industry scheme. For more comprehensive details of labour legislation and conditions in the Colonies than could be given in a short review, the Report refers the reader to the Annual Reports (published by H.M. Stationery Office) for each Colonial territory.

The Report is followed by appendices, one of which, referred to above, sets out the duties of the staff of the Singapore Labour Department. Other appendices enumerate the organisations of employers and employees in the Colonies and provide a list of some of the International Labour Conventions ratified by His Majesty's Government, together with details of legislation enacted in Colonial territories giving full or partial effect to the provisions of the Conventions.

Trade Unions in Canada

The 40th annual report in the series *Labour Organisation in Canada*, published by the Canadian Department of Labour, gives statistics of the number, membership and organisation of trade unions in Canada at the beginning of 1951 and for some earlier years. The national membership figures were compiled from returns supplied to the Department by the head offices of the national and international trade unions. Figures relating to industrial, geographical and sex distribution of union membership were based on reports from local union branches.

At 1st January, 1951, union membership was 1,028,521 compared with 1,005,639 at 31st December, 1949, an increase of 2.3 per cent. The number of local branches also increased during 1950 from 5,268 to 5,458. The total membership of trade unions, made up of workers from all sections of Canadian industry, was almost three times the membership in 1939.

The following Table shows the total numbers of trade union branches or local unions and of trade union members at 31st December for each of the years 1939 to 1949 and at 1st January, 1951, together with the percentage increase or decrease in membership compared with the previous year:—

Year	Number of Trade Union Branches or Local Unions	Number of Trade Union Members	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Membership as compared with previous year
1939	3,267	358,967	—
1940	3,221	362,223	+ 0.9
1941	3,318	461,681	+ 27.5
1942	3,426	578,380	+ 25.3
1943	3,735	664,533	+ 14.9
1944	4,123	724,188	+ 9.0
1945	4,329	711,117	- 1.8
1946	4,635	831,697	+ 17.0
1947	4,956	912,124	+ 9.7
1948	5,114	977,594	+ 7.2
1949*	5,268	1,005,639	+ 2.9
1951	5,458	1,028,521	+ 2.3

Of the total number of trade union members at 1st January, 1951, the greater part, 725,613, were organised in 3,467 branches of 110 international unions with headquarters in the United States. A further 206,158 were members of 1,333 branches of 53 national or regional unions entirely Canadian in scope. The remaining 96,750 members were organised by 658 local unions or branches which were either directly chartered by the central labour congresses or were wholly independent.

Nearly 30 per cent. of the total number of non-agricultural paid workers in Canada were members of trade unions at the date of the survey. Individual industries showed a wide variation in the extent of union membership. The proportion of workers who were union members varied from 70 per cent. in the transportation industry group, 40 per cent. in manufacturing, in mining, and in construction, to 20 per cent. in public utilities and services, just under five per cent. in trade and less than one per cent. in financial institutions. The manufacturing industries had the largest number of union members (413,900) and these industries have shown the largest increases in membership during recent years.

The next Table gives the approximate numbers of trade union members in some of the main industrial groups at 1st January, 1951, and 31st December, 1949. The reporting local unions, from whose returns these figures were compiled, were asked to indicate the employer (or employers) of the majority of their members.

Industry	Number of Trade Union Members	
	31st December, 1949	1st January, 1951
Mining	50,850	49,450
Iron and Steel Products	68,650	71,900
Construction	75,950	83,100
Transportation Equipment	47,700	60,900
Textiles	27,500	32,500
Clothing	40,900	38,550
Wood Products	26,750	27,550
Pulp, Paper and Paper Products	51,400	51,950
Printing and Publishing	16,550	17,750
Food and Drink	30,250	31,550
Transportation, Steam Railways	146,800	151,100
Other Transportation, Storage and Communication	79,050	70,250

The two large central organisations of trade unions in Canada, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour, represented about 471,000 and 312,000 members respectively at the beginning of 1951. The former of these bodies is mainly, though not exclusively, representative of craft unions and the latter of industrial unions. Both organisations had affiliated international unions as well as national and local unions. Of the 471,000 representative membership of the Trades and Labour Congress, about 390,000 belonged to unions affiliated also with the American Federation of Labor in the United States; the membership represented in Canada by the Canadian Congress of Labour included about 205,000 members of unions affiliated also to the Congress of Industrial Organisations in the United States. Trade unions with an aggregate membership of nearly 13,000 were affiliated only with the central organisations in the United States. The third largest labour congress in Canada, the Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, represented 86,000 members of regional organisations in the Province of Quebec. The four international railway unions or brotherhoods, which are not

* Including, for the first time, the province of Newfoundland.

affiliated to central bodies in the United States or Canada, had a membership of over 40,000. A number of other unaffiliated international, regional and local unions had 96,000 members. An article on Canadian trade unions in 1948 was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1950 (page 93).

Co-operative Associations in the United States in 1950

Statistics for 1950 of consumer's co-operative associations (or societies) and of central co-operative federations in the United States of America have been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in an article in the *Monthly Labor Review* for October. The figures are estimates, based on reports furnished by the associations and federations.

The number of local co-operative associations handling consumer goods or providing consumer services in 1950 was estimated to be 4,014. This figure represents the number of associations only and not of establishments (many of the associations operated one or more branch establishments). There were 3,235 retail distributive associations of which 1,800 operated as stores and buying clubs, 1,350 as petroleum associations and 85 were engaged in other activities. The total membership of these associations was 2,642,000 and the amount of business transacted during the year was valued at 1,253½ million dollars. There was an increase during 1950, compared with 1949, both in total membership of the retail distributive associations and in the value of their business. Growth of membership has been continuous, the article states, for over twenty years; at the same time the volume of business has increased, except in 1949, when it declined for the first time. As in every year from 1946 onwards, the number of associations continued to decrease in 1950. Service associations, which provided board, lodging, housing, medical and hospital care, burial and other services, numbered 779, with a total membership of 344,200 and a volume of business amounting in value to more than 4¼ million dollars.

The Table below shows, for 1950 and the two preceding years, the numbers, membership and annual volume of business of local co-operative associations, and the numbers and annual volume of business of co-operative federations. The figures for 1949 and 1948 have been extracted, for purposes of comparison, from earlier issues of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

	1950	1949	1948
Local Associations			
Retail Distributive:			
Number	3,235	3,790	3,880
Membership (000's)	2,642.0	2,511.0	2,354.0
Amount of Business (000,000's)	\$1,253.5	\$1,215.0	\$1,229.5
Service:			
Number	779	780	786
Membership (000's)	344.2	306.6	395.3
Amount of Business (000,000's)	\$41.3	\$35.1	\$29.2
Federations			
Wholesale:			
Number	52	51	48
Amount of Business (000,000's)	\$456.8	\$363.0	\$339.9
Service:			
Number	18	19	19
Amount of Business (000,000's)	\$2.3	\$2.2	\$3.3
Productive:			
Number	15	17	16
Amount of Business (000,000's)	\$86.1	\$101.5	\$83.7

The average membership of the reporting retail distributive associations during 1950 was 1,694 for store and 783 for petroleum associations, compared with 819 and 719 respectively in 1949. The average volume of business done was valued at 396,845 dollars for store and 291,514 dollars for petroleum associations; comparable figures for 1949 were 413,471 dollars and 277,166 dollars respectively. There were, however, eight associations each with a membership of 3,000 or more, and 13 whose volume of business exceeded one million dollars in each case.

Local associations were affiliated to 52 wholesale federations of which two were inter-regional, 30 regional and 20 district federations. The regional and district wholesale federations had a combined distributive and service business of over 446 million dollars. This was an increase of 26.8 per cent. over 1949 which, it is stated, represents a substantial advance in view of the fact that during 1950 the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index increased by only 4.2 per cent. The value of goods produced in plants owned by wholesale federations continued to increase and during 1950 amounted to over 118 million dollars. The value of the output of the productive federations was approximately 78 million dollars, 12.3 per cent. below the figure for 1949. The decrease was due mainly to a fall of 13 million dollars in the output of one petroleum refining association. Because of this decline in output of the productive federations—the first recorded since the Bureau began to collect information in 1943—the total value of goods produced by the central organisations fell to about 195 million dollars or 2.6 per cent. less than in 1949.

Other types of co-operative activity in the United States during 1950 included 906 local associations for the supply of electric light and power, with 3,252,000 patrons and a volume of business valued at 219 million dollars; there were also 15 electric light and power federations. Mutual and co-operative telephone associations numbered 33,000, with a membership of 675,000 and a volume of business of 10 million dollars. There were also 2,000 insurance associations with 11½ million policy holders and a premium income of 210¼ million dollars. Statistics were also collected on the operation of farming co-operatives.

* *Labour Administration in the Colonial Territories, 1944-1950*. Colonial No. 275. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (1s. 1½d. post free).

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	Mid-1948	End-1950	Oct., 1951	Nov., 1951	Mid-1948	End-1950	Oct., 1951	Nov., 1951	Mid-1948	End-1950	Oct., 1951	Nov., 1951
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	214.6	226.8	225.6	222.9	51.1	54.8	55.3	55.0	265.7	281.6	280.9	277.9
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	78.3	79.4	80.3	80.6	10.8	11.3	12.1	12.2	89.1	90.7	92.4	92.8
Furniture and Upholstery	37.5	38.9	38.5	38.5	25.3	25.7	25.7	25.7	128.6	123.8	123.7	121.2
Shop and Office Fitting	16.5	15.9	16.4	15.8	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.5	19.6	18.6	18.9	18.3
Wooden Containers and Baskets	17.8	18.0	18.7	18.7	6.2	5.5	6.4	6.3	24.0	23.5	25.1	25.0
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	14.5	14.6	14.4	14.3	5.7	5.6	6.3	6.3	20.2	20.2	20.7	20.6
Paper and Printing	291.0	323.7	329.4	329.7	171.7	191.7	198.0	197.6	462.7	515.4	527.4	527.3
Paper and Board	54.7	60.7	62.7	63.1	18.3	19.7	20.9	20.8	73.0	80.4	83.6	83.9
Wallpaper	3.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	1.2	2.0	2.8	2.9	4.7	6.6	7.3	7.4
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	12.7	17.4	18.0	18.1	23.7	29.2	29.9	29.5	36.4	46.6	47.9	47.6
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	14.9	16.6	16.7	16.8	21.5	25.9	26.4	26.4	36.4	42.5	43.1	43.2
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	68.5	80.5	82.1	82.0	16.9	18.6	19.0	19.0	85.4	99.1	101.1	101.0
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	136.7	143.9	145.4	145.2	90.1	96.3	99.0	99.0	226.8	240.2	244.4	244.2
Other Manufacturing Industries	141.9	149.3	154.4	154.2	99.3	106.6	110.2	109.3	241.2	255.9	264.6	263.5
Rubber	64.2	70.7	74.5	74.5	32.7	36.7	39.0	38.9	96.9	107.4	113.5	113.4
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	10.2	12.6	12.6	12.6	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	12.5	15.5	15.6	15.6
Brushes and Brooms	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	16.7	15.8	16.1	15.9
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10.9	12.3	12.0	11.7	15.1	18.1	18.0	17.4	26.0	30.4	30.0	29.1
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.1	6.8	6.8	6.8	10.6	11.7	11.7	11.7
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	10.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	12.5	8.0	7.8	7.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	34.1	34.8	36.3	36.5	31.9	32.3	33.6	33.5	66.0	67.1	69.9	70.0
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,270.2	5,575.4	5,632.4	5,644.1	2,582.9	2,799.4	2,868.0	2,858.8	7,853.1	8,374.8	8,500.4	8,502.9
Building and Contracting	1,264.3	1,222.0	1,261.8	1,254.7	39.0	37.5	37.6	37.7	1,303.3	1,259.5	1,299.4	1,292.4
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,203.0	1,161.1	1,201.1	1,194.1	32.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	1,235.7	1,191.9	1,231.9	1,224.9
Electric Wiring and Contracting	61.3	60.9	60.7	60.6	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.9	67.6	67.6	67.5	67.5
Gas, Electricity and Water	285.2	326.6	330.1	332.3	27.0	34.4	36.6	36.7	312.2	361.0	366.7	369.0
Gas	117.9	133.4	133.9	135.6	9.5	11.6	12.8	12.8	127.4	145.0	146.7	148.4
Electricity	140.8	162.7	165.7	166.2	16.1	21.3	22.3	22.4	156.9	184.0	188.0	188.6
Water	26.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	27.9	32.0	32.0	32.0
Transport and Communication	250.5	250.7	246.2	245.9	44.3	44.6	50.6	51.0	294.8	295.3	296.8	296.9
Tramway and Omnibus Service	23.0	20.2	21.1	20.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	25.2	21.8	21.8	21.8
Other Road Passenger Transport	171.6	169.5	171.8	171.6	11.8	13.5	15.0	15.2	183.4	183.0	186.8	186.8
Goods Transport by Road	1,059.3	1,106.9	1,094.2	1,095.3	953.7	1,036.5	1,048.4	1,072.8	2,013.0	2,143.4	2,142.6	2,168.1
Distributive Trades	103.4	109.5	108.6	109.1	25.9	27.6	28.7	28.8	129.3	137.1	137.3	137.9
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	68.4	70.3	71.7	72.0	24.7	25.7	26.7	27.0	93.1	96.0	98.4	99.0
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	101.5	108.2	108.7	108.6	46.9	50.7	51.7	51.9	148.4	158.9	160.4	160.5
Food and Drink, Wholesale	326.5	326.4	319.2	319.3	261.6	275.6	286.1	286.1	602.0	604.4	605.4	605.4
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	140.2	151.7	151.4	151.6	98.3	92.8	96.0	97.1	238.5	244.5	247.4	248.7
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	303.3	324.0	317.5	317.8	463.9	530.8	524.5	545.8	767.2	854.8	842.0	863.6
Non-Food Goods, Retail	16.0	16.8	17.1	16.9	32.4	33.3	35.6	36.1	48.4	50.1	52.7	53.0
Miscellaneous Services	66.2	61.9	59.8	60.1	72.9	75.3	77.7	77.6	139.1	137.2	137.5	137.7
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	47.6	37.2	34.7	34.3	42.5	38.0	37.2	36.2	90.1	75.2	71.9	70.5
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	198.8	187.7	185.1	180.2	481.9	441.6	453.7	443.5	680.7	629.3	638.8	623.7
Catering, Hotels, etc.	32.0	31.8	31.0	30.9	120.2	115.9	112.6	112.3	152.2	147.7	143.6	143.2
Laundries	11.9	10.7	11.0	10.9	29.6	27.6	29.3	28.8	41.5	38.3	40.3	39.7
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.												

Unemployment at 10th December, 1951

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th November and 10th December, 1951, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
12th November	162,946	5,590	112,570	9,371	290,477
10th December	170,438	5,026	117,710	9,782	302,956

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 10th December represented 1.4 per cent. of the total number of employees. This was the same percentage as at 12th November.

The analysis of the figures for 10th December is as follows:—

	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	42,624	45,655	65,883	154,162	16,276	170,438
Boys under 18	2,433	1,552	527	4,512	514	5,026
Women 18 and over	27,635	34,802	31,699	94,136	23,574	117,710
Girls under 18	2,882	2,680	1,066	6,628	3,154	9,782
Total	75,574	84,689	99,175	259,438	43,518	302,956

The total of 302,956 includes 55,868 married women.

The changes between 12th November and 10th December in each administrative Region were as follows:—

Region		Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
		Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
London & South-Eastern	12th Nov.	23,947	16,752	10,485	51,184	6,248	57,432
	10th Dec.	19,211	18,664	13,429	51,304	6,664	57,968
	Inc. or Dec.	-4,736	+1,912	+2,944	+120	+416	+536
Eastern	12th Nov.	3,669	3,679	2,222	9,570	504	10,074
	10th Dec.	3,913	3,761	3,020	10,694	652	11,346
	Inc. or Dec.	+244	+82	+798	+1,124	+148	+1,272
Southern	12th Nov.	4,056	4,258	3,357	11,671	547	12,218
	10th Dec.	3,197	3,915	3,960	11,072	873	11,945
	Inc. or Dec.	-859	+343	+603	-599	+326	-273
South-Western	12th Nov.	4,428	4,978	4,259	13,665	449	14,114
	10th Dec.	3,664	4,761	5,415	13,840	617	14,457
	Inc. or Dec.	-764	+217	+1,156	+175	+168	+343
Midland	12th Nov.	4,467	2,176	1,645	8,288	2,076	10,364
	10th Dec.	3,830	2,340	1,663	7,833	2,244	10,077
	Inc. or Dec.	-637	+164	+18	-455	+168	-287
North-Midland	12th Nov.	2,479	1,892	1,593	5,964	3,563	9,527
	10th Dec.	2,633	2,129	2,041	6,803	5,559	12,362
	Inc. or Dec.	+154	+237	+448	+839	+1,996	+2,835
East and West Ridings	12th Nov.	5,107	4,310	4,865	14,282	9,884	24,166
	10th Dec.	4,779	4,945	4,980	14,704	12,149	26,853
	Inc. or Dec.	-328	+635	+115	+422	+2,265	+2,687
North-Western	12th Nov.	12,658	11,805	11,663	36,126	5,479	41,605
	10th Dec.	10,818	12,358	13,020	36,196	6,758	42,954
	Inc. or Dec.	-1,840	+553	+1,357	+70	+1,279	+1,349
Northern	12th Nov.	6,539	7,939	12,266	26,744	2,601	29,345
	10th Dec.	5,834	8,421	13,011	27,266	2,094	29,360
	Inc. or Dec.	-705	+482	+745	+522	-507	+15
Scotland	12th Nov.	14,056	14,968	23,944	52,968	3,229	56,297
	10th Dec.	13,907	16,705	25,365	55,977	4,270	60,247
	Inc. or Dec.	-149	+1,737	+1,421	+3,009	+941	+3,950
Wales	12th Nov.	4,655	6,736	12,354	23,745	1,590	25,335
	10th Dec.	3,788	6,690	13,271	23,749	1,638	25,387
	Inc. or Dec.	-867	-46	+917	+4	+48	+52
Great Britain	12th Nov.	86,061	79,493	88,653	254,207	36,270	290,477
	10th Dec.	75,574	84,689	99,175	259,438	43,518	302,956
	Inc. or Dec.	-10,487	+5,196	+10,522	+5,231	+7,248	+12,479

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th December, 1951, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	Numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 10th December, 1951			Percentage rate of unemployment*		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
London and South-Eastern	37,150	20,818	57,968	1.1	1.1	1.1
Eastern	6,867	4,479	11,346	0.9	1.3	1.0
Southern	6,506	5,439	11,945	1.0	1.8	1.2
South-Western	8,091	6,366	14,457	1.1	1.8	1.3
Midland	5,381	4,696	10,077	0.4	0.7	0.5
North-Midland	4,674	7,688	12,362	0.5	1.7	0.9

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed* persons on the registers of all Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region at 10th December, 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 12th November, 1951.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 10th December, 1951				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 12th Nov., 1951
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern (Administrative County)	36,088	19,693	2,187	57,968	+ 536
London	17,851	8,240	484	26,575	- 338
Acton	130	68	1	199	- 5
Brentford and Chiswick	188	67	5	260	+ 20
Brighton and Hove	1,852	1,021	69	2,942	+ 108
Chatham	409	37	37	483	+ 75
Croydon	591	262	31	884	- 11
Dagenham	334	219	40	593	+ 7
Ealing	187	141	18	346	- 21
East Ham	284	216	47	547	+ 36
Enfield	321	104	23	448	- 22
Harrow and Wembley	456	420	52	928	+ 30
Hayes and Harlington	49	56	8	113	- 9
Hendon	338	194	24	556	+ 115
Ilford	467	171	23	661	- 14
Leyton and Walthamstow	1,105	455	62	1,622	+ 383
Tottenham	833	341	49	1,223	+ 203
West Ham	872	492	59	1,423	+ 146
Willesden	351	109	19	479	- 87
Eastern	6,674	4,144	528	11,346	+ 1,272
Bedford	64	72	4	140	+ 4
Cambridge	94	94	5	193	- 4
Ipswich	230	151	21	402	+ 7
Luton	151	106	16	273	- 83
Norwich	749	165	6	920	+ 66
Southend-on-Sea	902	576	37	1,605	+ 53
Watford	131	172	18	321	- 68
Southern	6,311	5,123	511	11,945	- 273
Bournemouth	880	568	28	1,476	+ 54
Oxford	120	177	11	308	+ 7
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	1,446	1,767	84	3,297	- 297
Reading	275	135	17	427	- 60
Slough	210	59	10	279	+ 127
Southampton	713	359	30	1,102	- 150
South-Western	7,888	5,911	658	14,457	+ 343
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	1,757	843	77	2,677	- 76
Exeter	267	250	11	528	+ 27
Gloucester	62	78	10	150	- 54
Plymouth	871	1,074	65	2,010	- 140
Swindon	55	108	12	175	- 13
Midland	5,244	4,417	416	10,077	- 287
Birmingham	1,809	980	73	2,862	- 234
Burton-on-Trent	17	49	2	68	- 4
Coventry	386	206	23	615	- 34
Oldbury	24	30	3	63	- 32
Smethwick	47	63	110	220	- 60
Stoke-on-Trent	533	93	19	645	- 37
Walsall	126	150	10	286	- 19
West Bromwich	56	28	5	89	- 19
Wolverhampton	201	212	9	422	+ 23
Worcester	128	149	16	293	+ 45
North-Midland	4,491	6,976	895	12,362	+ 2,835
Chesterfield	90	5	5	100	- 7
Derby	153	134	5	292	+ 49
Grimsby	741	386	166	1,293	+ 80
Leicester	468	1,385	76	1,929	+ 871
Lincoln	72	20	9	101	- 3
Mansfield	120	190	41	351	+ 22
Northampton	80	113	5	198	+ 21
Nottingham	1,046	1,464	132	2,642	+ 445
Peterborough	24	9	3	36	- 21
Scunthorpe	13	122	80	215	+ 91
East and West Ridings	12,968	12,140	1,745	26,853	+ 2,687
Barnsley	319	377	17	713	+ 200
Bradford	1,691	1,782	155	3,628	+ 790
Dewsbury	262	155	16	433	+ 46
Doncaster	185	228	9	422	- 9
Halifax	184	514	23	721	+ 349
Huddersfield	392	299	10	701	- 219
Hull	2,396	919	63	3,378	- 118
Leeds	2,374	3,077	155	5,606	+ 6
Rotherham	679	202	53	934	- 243
Sheffield	764	320	29	1,113	- 117
Wakefield	126	292	97	515	+ 82
York	252	133	16	401	+ 9
North-Western	21,263	20,023	1,668	42,954	+ 1,349
Accrington	39	125	11	175	+ 61
Ashton-under-Lyne	151	100	7	258	+ 82
Barrow	294	599	42	935	- 113
Birkenhead	424	602	25	1,051	- 231
Blackburn	74	74	4	152	- 29
Blackpool	1,898	2,173	113	4,184	+ 216
Bolton	307	330	22	659	+ 159
Burnley	204	208	7	419	+ 215
Bury	69	72	1	142	- 8
Crewe	90	137	17	244	- 23
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	8,093	4,554	462	13,109	- 1,506
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	2,210	2,007	186	4,403	+ 77
Oldham (inc. Failsworth and Royton)	235	175	8	418	+ 104
Preston	282	153	19	454	+ 92
Rochdale	118	125	—	243	+ 49
St. Helens	375	634	89	1,098	+ 202
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	459	638	56	1,153	+ 427
Stockport	502	42	42	948	+ 210
Walsley	566	629	59	1,254	- 120
Warrington	151	344	15	510	- 61
Wigan	431	227	13	671	- 115

* 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.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 10th December, 1951				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 12th Nov., 1951
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
Northern	16,996	10,778	1,586	29,360	+ 15
Carlisle	106	370	18	494	+ 59
Darlington	125	204	17	346	- 81
Gateshead	1,019	516	45	1,580	- 41
Hartlepool	627	605	61	1,293	+ 151
Jarrow and Hebburn	410	576	21	1,007	- 101
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	525	561	74	1,160	- 75
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3,041	1,320	98	4,459	- 1
South Shields	1,193	460	66	1,719	- 4
Stockton-on-Tees	337	533	35	905	- 22
Sunderland	2,247	1,230	143	3,620	- 453
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	250	168	6	424	...
Scotland	37,093	20,066	3,088	60,247	+ 3,950
Aberdeen	1,662	518	48	2,228	+ 21
Clydebank	230	167	10	407	- 17
Dundee	1,225	538	27	1,790	+ 111
Edinburgh	2,463	965	116	3,544	+ 137
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	11,837	5,152	581	17,570	+ 330
Greenock	1,280	1,267	166	2,713	- 50
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,086	798	299	2,183	+ 246
Paisley	636	348	35	1,019	+ 51
Wales	15,422	8,439	1,526	25,387	+ 52
Cardiff	1,499	434	51	1,984	- 52
Merthyr Tydfil	830	337	50	1,217	- 4
Newport	433	157	22	612	+ 108
Rhondda	1,507	720	136	2,363	+ 248
Swansea	796	478	34	1,308	- 83
Northern Ireland	21,977	13,750	4,010	39,737	+ 7,255
Belfast	7,256	5,094	636	12,986	+ 1,651
Londonderry	2,585	2,616	1,122	6,323	+ 1,468

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1951

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1950, and monthly figures for 1951.

	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom: Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324
1940	468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054
1941	105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273
1942	62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117
1943	47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538
1944	45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929
1945	86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977
1946	251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164
1947*	234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323
1948**	225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570	331,323
1949	223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965	337,997
1950	214,943	90,595	5,147	3,486	314,771	341,903
1951	223,715	99,463	7,149	3,244	333,571	366,649
12th Feb.	198,751	94,998	5,417	2,786	301,952	334,888
12th Mar.	178,101	89,651	4,781	2,328	274,861	305,384
16th Apr.	160,350	85,847	4,588	2,197	252,932	280,609
21st May	137,351	71,532	4,713	2,186	215,682	240,688
18th June	120,730	62,587	4,733	2,726	190,776	214,524
16th July	116,456	59,045	5,996	4,350	185,847	209,741
13th Aug.	126,783	66,844	6,103	5,154	204,884	227,702
17th Sept.	127,304	76,648	7,909	5,167	217,028	240,649
15th Oct.	140,203	94,251	12,669	16,633	263,756	289,847
12th Nov.	152,516	101,691	16,020	20,250	290,477	322,959
10th Dec.	158,674	100,764	16,790	26,728	302,956	342,693

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 15th October, 1951 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 895,620, compared with 901,996 at 16th July, 1951.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 17th December, 1951, was 47,811, of whom 42,278 were males and 5,533 were females. The total included 23,013 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 24,798 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment:			
Ex-Service	20,001	216	20,217
Others	15,788	4,746	20,534
Total	35,789	4,962	40,751
Classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions:			
Ex-Service	2,784	12	2,796
Others	3,705	559	4,264
Total	6,489	571	7,060
Grand Total	42,278	5,533	47,811

* 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.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE OF UNEMPLOYED

The following Table gives an analysis, according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of registered unemployment, of the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in Great Britain at 10th December, 1951:—

Duration of Unemployment in weeks	Age Groups										
	Males					Females					
	Under 18	18 and under 20	20								

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED : INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the number of persons who were registered as unemployed at 10th December, 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

exception of registered severely disabled persons who are unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions.

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

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	9,497	3,236	1,787	401	11,284	3,637	14,921	16,426	3,853	20,279
Agriculture and Horticulture	4,912	3,186	76	395	4,988	3,581	8,569	9,882	3,795	13,677
Forestry	291	37	—	1	346	38	384	379	38	417
Fishing	4,294	13	1,656	5	5,950	18	5,968	6,165	20	6,185
Mining and Quarrying	1,766	103	29	—	1,795	103	1,898	2,212	108	2,320
Coal Mining*	1,222	75	10	—	1,232	75	1,307	1,250	75	1,325
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	19	—	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	—
Stone Quarrying and Mining	283	5	19	—	302	5	307	629	7	636
Slate Quarrying and Mining	80	3	—	—	80	3	83	80	3	83
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	82	2	—	—	82	2	84	151	3	154
Other Mining and Quarrying	80	18	—	—	80	18	98	82	20	102
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	1,921	804	105	36	2,026	840	2,866	2,244	864	3,108
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	588	156	40	2	628	158	786	699	159	858
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	212	135	3	7	215	142	357	226	148	374
Glass (other than containers)	255	228	47	17	302	245	547	305	249	554
Glass Containers	178	149	4	10	182	159	341	200	159	359
Cement	40	12	—	—	40	12	52	47	12	59
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	648	124	11	—	659	124	783	767	137	904
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,328	1,654	9	46	2,337	1,700	4,037	2,450	1,732	4,182
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	73	1	—	—	73	1	74	73	1	74
Chemicals and Dyes	921	519	3	27	924	546	1,470	991	561	1,552
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	75	235	3	2	78	237	315	79	240	319
Explosives and Fireworks	596	379	—	10	596	389	985	598	391	989
Paint and Varnish	157	92	2	—	159	93	252	164	95	259
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	172	297	—	6	172	303	475	192	311	503
Mineral Oil Refining	145	37	1	—	146	37	183	156	38	194
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	189	94	—	—	189	94	283	197	95	292
Metal Manufacture	2,311	591	1,953	43	4,264	634	4,898	4,396	634	5,030
Blast Furnaces	70	3	1	—	71	3	74	88	3	91
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	863	169	1,765	41	2,628	210	2,838	2,662	210	2,872
Iron Foundries	628	179	5	—	633	179	812	684	179	863
Tinplate Manufacture	64	47	14	—	78	47	125	81	47	128
Steel Sheet Manufacture	53	16	64	—	117	16	133	117	16	133
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	192	60	103	2	295	62	357	308	62	370
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	441	117	1	—	442	117	559	456	117	573
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	13,014	4,119	217	77	13,231	4,196	17,427	14,671	4,301	18,972
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	5,423	261	172	19	5,595	280	5,875	6,436	288	6,724
Marine Engineering	579	57	2	—	581	57	638	634	59	693
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	238	35	—	—	238	35	273	268	35	303
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	113	8	1	—	114	8	122	123	8	131
Machine Tools	219	71	1	—	220	72	292	225	73	298
Stationary Engines	42	14	—	—	42	14	56	42	15	57
Textile Machinery and Accessories	170	62	4	—	174	62	241	187	63	250
Ordnance and Small Arms	438	142	—	1	438	143	581	488	144	632
Constructional Engineering	802	6	1	—	803	6	871	829	63	892
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	3,507	1,241	20	16	3,527	1,257	4,784	3,835	1,280	5,115
Electrical Machinery	398	310	—	—	398	310	709	414	313	727
Electrical Wires and Cables	87	214	2	—	89	214	307	192	358	550
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	155	189	—	—	155	189	347	166	192	358
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	345	661	2	19	347	680	1,027	353	712	1,065
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	91	173	—	1	92	174	267	174	267	441
Batteries and Accumulators	69	87	—	—	69	87	156	69	93	162
Other Electrical Goods	338	532	7	12	345	544	889	353	550	903
Vehicles	3,879	900	271	37	4,150	937	5,087	4,485	1,028	5,513
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	1,309	272	247	8	1,556	280	1,632	286	1,918	3,113
Motor Repairs and Garages	1,327	202	8	7	1,335	209	1,544	1,511	226	1,737
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	489	152	1	—	490	152	642	539	168	707
Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	333	188	—	8	333	196	529	353	205	558
Railway Locomotive Shops	70	6	—	—	70	6	76	71	7	78
Other Locomotive Manufacture	125	7	—	—	125	7	132	127	7	134
Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams	150	3	—	—	153	3	163	154	11	165
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	76	63	12	14	88	77	165	98	118	216
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,043	2,054	317	559	2,360	2,613	4,973	2,461	2,639	5,100
Tools and Cutlery	142	151	5	6	147	157	304	154	158	312
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	121	230	35	4	156	234	390	159	235	394
Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified	145	19	17	—	162	19	181	189	20	209
Wire and Wire Manufactures	140	154	167	5	307	159	466	308	159	467
Hollow-ware	180	415	3	35	183	450	633	187	457	644
Brass Manufactures	115	106	—	1	115	107	222	120	109	229
Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	1,200	979	90	508	1,290	1,487	2,777	1,344	1,501	2,845
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	579	611	9	21	588	632	1,220	620	761	1,381
Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc.	377	362	6	10	383	372	755	402	396	798
Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks	90	139	1	6	91	145	236	99	163	262
Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals	65	81	2	5	67	86	153	68	173	241
Musical Instruments	47	29	—	—	47	29	76	51	29	80
Textiles	2,680	5,561	4,699	12,106	7,379	17,667	25,046	8,823	20,791	29,614
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	239	604	129	368	1,878	376	1,522	1,898	376	2,274
Cotton Weaving, etc.	186	473	72	326	258	799	1,057	250	821	1,081
Woolen and Worsted	761	1,421	2,528	5,306	3,289	6,727	10,016	3,398	6,862	10,260
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	162	152	1	29	163	181	344	206	196	402
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	111	234	374	1,074	485	1,308	1,793	544	1,393	1,937
Linen and Soft Hemp	67	156	—	10	67	166	233	87	180	267
Jute	226	160	—	—	226	160	388	231	161	392
Rope, Twine and Net	108	315	3	18	111	333	444	130	453	583
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	147	1,043	811	3,650	958	4,693	5,651	1,012	4,790	5,802
Lace	19	39	3	46	22	85	107	35	129	164
Carpets	96	122	404	249	500	371	871	606	451	1,057
Narrow Fabrics	26	94	52	104	78	198	276	79	198	277
Made-up Textiles	94	377	4	57	98	434	532	117	1,194	1,311
Textile Finishing, etc.	316	256	267	258	583	514	1,097	820	622	1,442
Other Textile Industries	122	115	49	73	171	188	359	172	189	361

* The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 10th December, 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. The total of 1,232 males unemployed includes 236 men registered for underground work.

Numbers Unemployed : Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	428	373	296	126	724	499	1,223	735	510	1,245
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	188	125	200	33	388	158	546	394	161	555
Leather Goods	123	175	27	43	150	218	368	155	225	380
Fur	117	73	69	50	186	123	309	186	124	310
Clothing	4,462	6,682	2,758	11,212	7,220	17,894	25,114	7,627	25,047	32,674
Tailoring	3,406	3,519	2,025	5,950	5,431	9,469	14,900	5,607	10,009	15,616
Dressmaking	217	1,387	60	2,015	277	3,402	3,679	360	3,921	4,281
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	67	898	32	2,102	99	3,000	3,099	135	8,048	8,183
Hats, Caps and Millinery	61	133	348	243	409	376	837	417	379	796
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	64	287	14	472	78	759	875	94	1,740	1,834
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	301	430	267	430	568	860	1,428	577	921	1,498
Repair of Boots and Shoes	346	28	12	—	358	28	386	437	29	466
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,008	6,294	73	197	5,081	6,491	11,572	5,698	7,329	13,027
Grain Milling	179	92								

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 24th October and 21st November, 1951, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 24th October, 1951		Four weeks ended 21st November, 1951		Total Number of Placings, 21st Dec., 1950, to 21st Nov., 1951 (48 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	107,141	185,719	103,917	164,289	1,273,455
Boys under 18	11,745	58,983	9,938	58,885	194,733
Women aged 18 and over	54,863	72,732	51,245	61,276	623,009
Girls under 18	12,860	53,775	10,597	51,236	195,904
Total	186,609	371,209	175,697	335,686	2,287,101

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

Exchanges. The figures are therefore not comparable with the percentage rates of engagements, given in the "Labour Turnover" Table on the next page, which relate to engagements of all kinds during the period in question.

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and in fact they 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 next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 21st November, 1951, 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 21st December, 1950, to 21st November, 1951.

Industry Group	Placings during four weeks ended 21st November, 1951					Total Number of Placings, 21st December, 1950, to 21st November, 1951 (48 weeks)				
	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	2,048	303	2,065	64	4,480	22,049	6,100	16,040	978	45,167
Mining and Quarrying	1,780	374	38	4	2,196	20,680	10,087	312	192	31,271
Coal Mining	1,341	353	20	3	1,717	16,101	9,714	146	98	26,059
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2,261	257	511	128	3,157	26,048	4,384	7,375	2,196	40,003
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,383	151	1,195	253	3,982	31,410	3,023	14,078	4,815	53,326
Metal Manufacture	3,402	311	375	75	4,163	34,438	5,828	4,623	1,505	46,394
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	14,371	1,215	4,976	746	21,308	156,741	26,130	52,775	11,968	247,614
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	4,323	138	105	15	4,581	46,544	2,892	1,246	194	50,876
Engineering	8,111	888	2,524	377	11,900	91,497	19,637	26,972	6,865	144,971
Electrical Goods	1,937	189	2,347	354	4,827	18,700	3,601	24,557	4,909	51,767
Vehicles	4,837	542	1,115	148	6,642	55,944	14,925	13,257	3,461	87,587
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	2,843	360	1,669	345	5,217	30,568	7,368	20,647	5,206	63,789
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	498	85	419	88	1,090	5,666	2,141	4,794	1,583	14,184
Textiles	1,636	238	1,931	662	4,467	24,442	5,425	24,480	14,503	68,850
Cotton	398	53	552	174	1,177	5,527	1,399	7,361	3,512	17,799
Wool	339	28	345	65	777	6,128	748	4,904	2,017	13,797
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	246	47	170	47	510	2,690	930	2,380	1,077	7,077
Clothing	642	179	2,533	819	4,173	8,114	3,946	26,869	24,439	63,368
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,168	625	3,566	897	8,256	43,644	9,348	43,617	15,445	112,054
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1,886	563	420	141	3,010	23,560	10,745	5,932	1,905	42,142
Paper and Printing	798	171	670	452	2,091	9,870	4,572	8,720	8,998	32,160
Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods	574	73	358	201	1,206	6,845	1,493	5,107	4,189	17,634
Printing	224	98	312	251	885	3,025	3,079	3,613	4,809	14,526
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,110	160	952	266	2,488	15,790	2,719	13,862	4,160	36,531
Building and Contracting	29,123	1,349	187	94	30,753	394,906	23,382	2,338	1,571	422,197
Building	19,977	1,029	122	64	21,192	279,928	17,976	1,451	1,084	300,439
Gas, Electricity and Water	2,626	69	88	39	2,822	26,346	1,727	1,142	738	29,953
Transport and Communication	8,050	579	1,233	287	10,149	101,195	10,795	16,719	5,821	134,530
Distributive Trades	5,360	1,554	5,839	2,916	15,669	64,734	25,525	58,021	49,907	198,187
Insurance, Banking and Finance	279	57	257	195	788	3,057	1,456	3,572	4,088	12,173
Public Administration	9,315	206	2,861	239	12,621	87,772	3,284	38,045	4,803	133,904
National Government Service	3,976	101	1,914	154	6,145	41,726	1,360	30,654	2,961	76,701
Local Government Service	5,339	105	947	85	6,476	46,046	1,924	7,391	1,842	57,203
Professional Services	1,331	128	3,567	441	5,467	14,413	3,039	42,651	7,948	68,051
Miscellaneous Services	3,924	415	14,608	1,251	20,198	69,378	7,854	200,760	18,597	296,590
Entertainments, Sports, etc.	333	85	373	74	865	9,126	1,606	6,259	1,023	18,014
Catering	2,613	108	9,472	345	12,538	47,127	2,390	138,083	5,950	193,550
Laundries, Dry Cleaning, etc.	382	123	1,096	373	1,974	5,639	2,504	15,050	5,226	28,419
Grand Total	103,917	9,938	51,245	10,597	175,697	1,273,455	194,733	623,009	195,904	2,287,101

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the number of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 21st November, 1951,

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

Region	Men 18 and over		Boys under 18		Women 18 and over		Girls under 18		Total	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled
London and South-Eastern	29,105	31,105	2,695	13,311	16,575	17,945	2,491	13,164	50,866	75,525
Eastern	4,905	11,395	437	3,147	2,553	4,888	495	2,562	8,390	21,992
Southern	5,164	11,983	388	2,374	2,508	3,390	584	1,547	8,644	19,294
South-Western	5,815	11,457	363	2,646	2,400	3,058	460	2,580	9,038	19,741
Midland	8,180	26,246	603	7,832	3,556	6,59	5,782	12,998	40,913	87,857
North-Midland	5,982	14,934	407	6,267	2,576	3,641	484	6,015	9,449	30,857
East and West Ridings	7,312	12,960	763	6,396	4,514	3,751	806	5,031	13,395	28,138
North-Western	16,092	22,211	1,357	8,617	7,289	10,751	1,330	8,481	26,068	50,060
Northern	6,111	9,297	729	2,083	2,441	1,374	928	1,239	10,209	9,993
Scotland	9,623	9,996	1,677	4,690	4,845	3,162	1,682	4,036	17,827	21,884
Wales	5,628	6,705	519	1,522	1,988	1,263	678	799	8,813	10,289
Great Britain	103,917	164,289	9,938	58,885	51,245	61,276	10,597	51,236	175,697	335,686

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week* period ended 27th October, 1951, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows (a) the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also (b) at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows (c) the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in item (c) are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the 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 : 5 weeks* ended 27th October, 1951

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period			Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)		M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)	M. (a)	F. (b)	T. (c)
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	4.2	5.2	4.4	3.6	4.5	3.8	Textiles	2.4	3.2	2.8	3.1	4.3	3.8
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	4.1	4.9	4.2	3.7	4.5	3.8	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc.	2.9	3.9	3.5	2.6	3.5	3.2
China and Earthenware (including glazed tiles)	3.7	4.8	4.3	3.0	4.1	3.6	Cotton Weaving, etc.	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.5
Glass (other than containers)	3.1	5.2	3.6	3.1	4.5	3.4	Woolen and Worsted	2.1	3.2	2.7	4.1	5.8	5.0
Glass Containers	5.3	6.2	5.5	4.0	5.5	4.3	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.1	4.4	2.7
Cement	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.8	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk	1.9	2.1	2.0	3.2	2.9	3.1
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	5.1	6.8	5.4	4.5	5.4	4.6	Made-up Textiles	4.1	5.1	4.7	2.6	3.8	3.4
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2.9	4.1	3.2	2.6	3.8	2.9	Jute	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.1
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	6.8	1.8	Rope, Twine and Net	3.2	5.2	4.5	3.7	4.3	4.1
Chemicals and Dyes	3.0	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.3	2.9	Hosiery	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.8	5.2	4.6
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	3.1	4.5	3.9	2.6	4.5	3.7	Lace	1.4	2.4	1.9	1.3	2.5	1.9
Explosives and Fireworks	2.7	5.2	3.6	2.1	2.6	2.3	Carpets	1.5	2.0	1.8	4.3	4.8	4.6
Paint and Varnish	2.9	3.8	3.2	2.5	3.6	2.8	Narrow Fabrics	2.1	3.5	3.0	3.1	4.4	4.0
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	2.1	4.1	3.0	2.4	5.2	3.6	Made-up Textiles	3.7	6.1	5.5	5.4	6.1	5.9
Mineral Oil Refining	2.4	1.0	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	Textile Finishing, etc.	2.3	3.3	2.6	2.9	4.4	3.3
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	4.1	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.6	Other Textile Industries	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.9	5.3	4.5
Metal Manufacture	3.1	4.0	3.2	2.8	3.4	2.8	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2.3	3.8	2.9	3.1	4.9	3.7
Blast Furnaces	2.3	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.4	2.0	Leather Tanning and Dressing	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.7	4.7	3.1
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.3	Leather Goods	2.3	4.3	3.6	3.5	4.5	4.1
Iron Foundries	4.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.8	Fur	1.5	3.2	2.3	5.0	7.8	6.3
Temple Manufacture	2.5	4.9	2.8	2.2	5.9	2.8	Clothing	2.1	3.0	2.8	3.8	6.4	5.7
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.1	3.1	2.2	Tailoring	2.2	3.3	3.0	5.6	6.9	

Unemployment Benefit and National Assistance

Unemployment Benefit

For the period of thirteen weeks ended 29th December, 1951, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding the cost of administration) amounted to approximately £3,699,000. During the thirteen weeks ended 29th September, 1951, the corresponding figure was £2,546,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 30th December, 1950, it was £4,188,000.

National Assistance

From 5th July, 1948, with the coming into operation of the National Assistance Act, the local Offices of the Ministry of

Labour and National Service undertook the payment of national assistance to persons who were required to register for employment and were entitled to national assistance. The amount of national assistance thus paid during the thirteen weeks ended 29th December, 1951, was approximately £1,325,000. The corresponding amount paid during the thirteen weeks ended 30th September, 1951, was £975,000 and during the thirteen weeks ended 30th December, 1950, it was approximately £1,430,000.

Comparison of the figures for the quarter ended 29th December, 1951, with those for the earlier quarters is affected by the increases in the scale rates which came into force on 3rd September, 1951, under the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations, 1951.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table opposite 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 18th December and 20th November, 1951, with the corresponding figures for 19th December, and 21st November, 1950. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, respectively.

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

Region	Thousands							
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to							
	Sickness				Industrial Injury			
	18th Dec., 1951	20th Nov., 1951	19th Dec., 1950	21st Nov., 1950	18th Dec., 1951	20th Nov., 1951	19th Dec., 1950	21st Nov., 1950
London and South-Eastern	84.9	91.7	90.4	97.0	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8
London and Middlesex	66.7	70.9	68.0	71.2	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.2
Remainder	37.6	39.8	40.7	41.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0
Eastern	31.6	33.4	34.0	34.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
Southern	45.6	48.4	49.3	50.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
South-Western	68.9	74.4	74.1	77.5	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.5
Midland	49.7	54.0	55.2	57.7	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.4
North-Midland	73.1	79.5	79.2	84.3	7.2	8.4	7.7	8.4
East and West Ridings	132.7	141.8	141.0	153.4	6.4	7.1	6.5	7.7
North-Western	57.8	62.9	64.3	63.9	7.2	8.1	7.6	8.6
Northern	100.4	105.1	108.2	109.6	7.1	7.8	7.3	8.0
Scotland	52.8	55.8	55.4	58.3	6.1	6.9	7.0	7.7
Wales								
Total, Great Britain	802.0	857.7	859.9	900.3	55.2	61.3	57.5	63.2

Work of Appointments Services

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

Technical and Scientific Register

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

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 10th December, 1951, was 5,219*; this figure included 3,927 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,292 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th November and 10th December (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 13th November	4,311
„ notified during period	623
„ filled during period	205
„ cancelled or withdrawn	431
„ outstanding at 10th December	4,298

Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of persons having professional, administrative, managerial or senior executive experience or qualifications, and those having technical qualifications not appropriate to the Technical and Scientific

* This figure includes 769 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 137 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

Register. The registers are maintained at the London Appointments Office and at the Appointments Offices in the towns shown in the Table below.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 10th December was 18,592* consisting of 16,557 men and 2,035 women. The number on the registers included 10,867 men and 1,059 women who were in employment, while 5,690 men and 976 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 10th December.

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

Appointments Office	In Employment		Unemployed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
London	3,789	489	3,545	519
Bristol	735	65	354	46
Birmingham	1,119	50	281	38
Nottingham	524	33	129	20
Leeds	799	79	201	59
Liverpool	568	43	174	39
Manchester	1,342	68	301	70
Newcastle	542	52	137	30
Edinburgh	417	63	219	64
Glasgow	817	85	239	58
Cardiff	215	32	110	33
Total*	10,867	1,059	5,690	976

During the period 13th November to 10th December, 1951, there were new registrations by 1,805 men and 358 women, and during the same period the registrations of 1,902 men and 325 women lapsed.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 13th November and 10th December.

	Men†	Women
Vacancies outstanding at 13th November	2,885	311
„ notified during period	957	118
„ cancelled or withdrawn during period	637	66
„ filled during period	445	56
„ unfilled at 10th December	2,760	307

* Excluding 131 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,362 whose registrations had been referred to the Local Offices for assistance in placing. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

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

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in November

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

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 24th November, was 694,700, compared with 694,500 for the four weeks ended 27th October, and 686,500 for the four weeks ended 25th November, 1950.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 643,300 in November, 639,100 in October and 634,200 in November, 1950; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week. The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Districts in November, together with the increase or decrease* in each case compared with October, 1951, and November, 1950.

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

District†	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 24th November, 1951	Increase (+) or decrease (—)* compared with the average for	
		4 weeks ended 27th October, 1951	4 weeks ended 25th November, 1950
Northumberland	43,300	— 100	+ 300
Cumberland	5,800	— 100	+ 100
Durham	106,700	— 100	— 100
South and West Yorkshire	136,000	+ 200	+ 2,400
North Derbyshire	37,300	+ 100	+ 1,200
Nottinghamshire	44,800	+ 100	+ 1,000
South Derbyshire and Leicestershire	14,600	— 100	— 100
Lancashire and Cheshire	47,900	— 100	+ 200
North Wales	8,900	— 100	+ 500
North Staffordshire	18,600	— 100	+ 100
Cannock Chase	15,700	— 100	— 200
South Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire	5,300	— 100	— 100
Warwickshire	14,800	— 100	— 100
South Wales and Monmouthshire	100,800	— 100	+ 1,100
Forest of Dean, Bristol and Somerset	6,200	— 100	+ 200
Kent	6,300	+ 100	+ 300
England and Wales	613,000	+ 200	+ 7,100
Fife and Clackmannan	22,100	+ 100	+ 600
The Lothians	12,500	+ 100	+ 100
Central West	11,700	— 100	+ 400
Central East	13,200	— 100	+ 300
Ayrshire, etc.	15,800	— 100	+ 400
Alloa	6,400	— 100	+ 100
Scotland	81,700	— 100	+ 1,100
Great Britain	694,700	+ 200	+ 8,200

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of November about 5,450 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,430; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net increase of 1,020. During the four weeks of October there was a net decrease of 900.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 5.16 in November, 5.10 in October, and 5.04 in November, 1950. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.54, 5.48 and 5.40.

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) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures for November and October, 1951, and November, 1950, which are given in the next Table, represent the numbers of shifts lost through absenteeism, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of shifts that could have been worked.

Percentages of Shifts lost through Absenteeism

	November, 1951	October, 1951	November, 1950
Coal Face Workers:			
Voluntary	7.13	7.68	6.03
Involuntary	6.94	7.41	7.32
All Workers:			
Voluntary	5.31	5.75	4.52
Involuntary	6.22	6.53	6.52

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.22 tons in November, compared with 3.19 tons in the previous month and 3.18 tons in November, 1950.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.23 tons in November; for October, 1951, and November, 1950, the figures were 1.22 tons and 1.22 tons, respectively.

* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

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

Employment Overseas

AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in August was 0.1 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3.0 per cent. higher than in August, 1950.

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st September, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 0.6 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 6.5 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1950. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st September was 0.1 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 6.3 per cent. higher than at 1st September, 1950.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

According to the general index of employment compiled by the Office of Census and Statistics, the number employed in manufacturing, transportation and mining (other than alluvial gold diggings) in July was 0.1 per cent. lower than in the previous month, but 3.6 per cent. higher than in July, 1950.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in October is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 46,819,000. This was 0.1 per cent. lower than the figure for the previous month, but 2.0 per cent. higher than for October, 1950. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base: average of 1939=100) showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in October compared with the previous month and a decrease of 1.1 per cent. compared with October, 1950.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of October was about 1,616,000, compared with 1,606,000 at the middle of the previous month and 1,940,000 at the middle of October, 1950.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed during October, was 197,135, compared with 193,528 in the previous month and 163,994 in October, 1950. The numbers of persons wholly unemployed included in these figures were 140,795, 139,800 and 138,000, respectively. The number of working days lost in October as a result of unemployment was nearly 4,540,000, compared with over 5,800,000 in the previous month and 4,760,000 in October, 1950.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of December was 112,400, of whom 30,250 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 101,768 and 27,341 at the beginning of the previous month and 144,672 and 46,678 at the beginning of December, 1950.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of November was 1,306,596, compared with 1,213,936 at the end of the previous month and 1,234,702 at the end of November, 1950. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 264,200, 262,805 and 279,326.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 29th December was 68,228, compared with 59,898 at 24th November and 61,534 at 30th December, 1950.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of November was 121,825, of whom 92,014 were wholly unemployed, 698 were temporarily stopped and 29,113 were relief workers. At the end of the previous month the number registered was 93,767 (73,657 wholly unemployed) and at the end of November, 1950, it was 77,885 (56,584 wholly unemployed).

SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of October who were wholly unemployed was 1,841 or 1.2 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 1,384 or 0.9 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 3,232 or 2.2 per thousand at the end of October, 1950.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in December

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 December resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at approximately £565,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,200,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workers employed in coal mining, the iron and steel industry, the manufacture of heavy chemicals and in H.M. Dockyards. Others receiving increases included workers employed in Government industrial establishments, paper making, the light castings industry, flax spinning in Northern Ireland, aerated waters manufacture in England and Wales and milk distribution in Scotland.

In the coal mining industry the national minimum weekly wages were increased by 13s. 6d. a week for underground workers and by 11s. 6d. for surface workers; shift rates for day-wage underground and surface workers were increased by 2s. 3d. and 1s. 11d. a shift, respectively. These increases had effect from the beginning of the first pay week after 22nd November. In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. For workpeople employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals there were increases in the minimum rates payable to day workers of 3d. an hour for men and of 2d. for women. There was an increase of 11s. a week for adult male workers in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty establishments, and a similar increase for men employed on an engineering basis in Government industrial establishments; in both cases the increase was effective from the pay week following 23rd November.

In paper making there were increases of 3d., 2d. or 2d. an hour, according to occupation, in the minimum rates for men employed as dayworkers and of 2d. for women. In the light castings industry there were increases of 11s. a week for men and of 10s. for women. In flax preparing and spinning in Northern Ireland there were increases in minimum time rates of up to 7s. a week for men, with proportionate increases for women. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for workpeople employed in the manufacture of aerated waters in England and Wales were increased by 8s. a week for men and by 7s. for women. For milk distributive workers in Scotland the statutory minimum time rates were increased by 7s. 6d. a week for men, and by 7s. 6d., 6s. 6d. or 5s. for women, according to occupation.

Of the total increase of £565,000, about £540,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £10,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £6,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £5,000 resulted from arbitration awards; and the remainder was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement.

HOURS OF LABOUR

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

Changes in Wages and Hours in 1951

A special article dealing with these changes is given on pages 1 to 3 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER

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

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Coal Mining	Great Britain (6)	Beginning of first pay week after 22 Nov.†	Underground workers	National minimum weekly wages, inclusive of the value of allowances in kind,† increased by 13s. 6d. a week for adult workers (127s. to 140s. 6d.), and for male juveniles; shift rates increased by 2s. 3d. a shift for adults and juvenile day-wage workers, but not so as to increase any such rate to more than 27s. 6d. a shift exclusive of the skilled 1s. 5d. where payable.
			Surface workers	National minimum weekly wages, inclusive of the value of allowances in kind,† increased by 11s. 6d. a week for adult male workers (110s. to 121s. 6d.), and for male juveniles; shift rates increased by 1s. 11d. a shift for adults and juvenile day-wage workers, but not so as to increase any such rate to more than 24s. 1d. a shift exclusive of the skilled 1s. 5d. where payable.
			Pieceworkers	Flat-rate of 2s. 8d. a shift, previously paid, increased by 2s. 3d. (2s. 8d. to 4s. 11d.) for underground workers and by 1s. 11d. (2s. 8d. to 4s. 7d.) for surface workers.
			Craftsmen	National shift rates increased by 1s. 11d. a shift; the addition of 2s. 10d. a shift payable for work underground increased to 3s. 2d. National shift rates after change: craftsmen—Grade I 25s. 5d. (working underground 28s. 7d.), Grade II 22s. 11d. (working underground 26s. 1d.).
			Winding enginemen	National minimum shift rate, including the "skilled shilling"‡ and where payable any other flat rate, increased by 1s. 11d. a shift (25s. to 26s. 11d.); shift rates increased by 1s. 11d. a shift, but not so as to increase any such rate to more than 29s. 11d. a shift including the skilled 1s. 5d. and where payable any other flat rate.
			Female workers whose wages are regulated in relation to the wages of male workers	Existing shift rates increased by 1s. 11d. a shift, but not so as to increase any such rate to more than 24s. 1d. a shift.
Other Mining and Quarrying	Cleveland (7)	3 Dec.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-2d. a shift (6s. 2-4d. to 6s. 3-6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0-6d. (3s. 1-2d. to 3s. 1-8d.) for boys under 18.††
			North Lincolnshire	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 1-2d. to 9s. 2-5d.) for men, by 0-975d. (6s. 9-9d. to 6s. 10-875d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. (4s. 6-6d. to 4s. 7-25d.) for boys under 18.
			Notts, Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants, and Banbury	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-36d. a shift (8s. 10-08d. to 8s. 11-44d.) for men, by 1-02d. (6s. 7-56d. to 6s. 8-58d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-68d. (4s. 5-04d. to 4s. 5-72d.) for boys under 18.**
			South and West Durham	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (2s. 5d. to 2s. 5½d.) for boys under 18.††

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

† These increases were agreed in December, 1951, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
‡ Subject to the proviso that the agreed nominal value, up to 10 tons a year, of concessional coal 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 4s. 10d. a shift, plus 9d. to dental workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Pressed Glass Manufacture	Gateshead and Sunderland	First full pay week in Dec.	Unskilled workpeople	Increases of 3½d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1½d. for women 21 and over, and of amounts varying from 1½d. to 2½d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for unskilled workers: men 2s. 6d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 1d. at 15 years, rising to 2s. 1½d. at 20; women 1s. 7½d., girls 11d. at 15 years, rising to 1s. 6½d. at 20 years.
Chemicals, etc., Manufacture	Great Britain (34)	First full pay week in Dec.	Workpeople (other than maintenance workers and transport workers) employed in the manufacture of heavy chemicals, and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increases of 3½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over employed on shift work, of 3d. for other men 21 years and over, of 2½d. for women 21 and over employed on shift work, of 1½d. for women on men's work (2nd month and thereafter), of 2d. for other women 21 and over, and of varying amounts for younger workers; pieceworkers to be paid the amount of the time rate wage advance. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 and over—day labourers, London (within 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 10½d. an hour, other districts 2s. 9½d., shift workers, 3-shift system 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d., 2-shift system 3s. 0½d., night workers 2s. 11½d., 2s. 8½d., youths and boys 1s. 3½d. or 1s. 3½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 8½d. or 2s. 8d. at 20; women 21 and over—on women's work 2s., 1s. 11½d., on 2-shift work 2s. 1½d., 2s. 1½d., on men's work (1st month) 2s., 1s. 11½d., thereafter 2s. 2d., 2s. 1½d., girls 1s. 1½d. or 1s. 1d. at 15, rising to 1s. 11d. or 1s. 10½d. at 20.*
			Transport workers	New uniform basic rates adopted as follows: adult workers in the London area 126s. 6d. a week, in other districts 122s. 10d.*
			Workpeople (other than maintenance workers and transport workers) employed in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers	Increases of 3½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over employed on shift work, of 3d. for other men 21 and over, of 2½d. for women 21 and over employed on shift work, of 1½d. for women employed on men's work (2nd month and thereafter), of 2d. for other women 21 and over, and of varying amounts for younger workers; pieceworkers to be paid the amount of the time rate wage advance. Minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over—day labourers, London (within 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 10½d. an hour, other districts, Class 1 firms 2s. 9½d., Class 2 2s. 8½d., shift workers, 3-shift system 3s. 1½d., 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11½d., 2-shift system 3s. 0½d., 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d., night workers 3s. 4½d., 3s. 3½d., 3s. 2½d., youths and boys 1s. 3½d., 1s. 3½d. or 1s. 2½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 8½d., 2s. 8d. or 2s. 7½d. at 20; women 21 and over—on women's work 2s., 1s. 11½d., on men's work (1st month) 2s., 1s. 11½d., thereafter 2s. 2d., 2s. 1½d., girls 1s. 1½d., 1s. 1d. or 1s. 0½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 11d., 1s. 10½d. or 1s. 10d. at 20.*
	do.	do.	Transport workers	New uniform basic rates adopted as follows: adult workers in the London area 126s. 6d. a week, other districts, Class 1 firms 122s. 10d., Class 2 firms 120s.*
	do.	do.	Skilled engineers, electricians, etc., employed on engineering and maintenance work in the heavy chemical industry and in Class 1 firms in the fertilizer industry	Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum rates for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices; shift differentials increased by 2½d. an hour (3½d. to 6d.) for night workers, by ½d. (2½d. to 3d.) for workers on a 3-shift system or a 2-shift system which includes night work, and by ½d. (1½d. to 2d.) for workers on a 2-day shift system. Minimum rates after change for day-workers: London district 3s. 6½d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 5½d.†
	England and Wales (34)	do.	Building craftsmen employed in heavy chemical works	Increase of 3d. an hour. Rates after change: London (within a radius of 12 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 7d. an hour, (between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross) 3s. 6½d., elsewhere 3s. 5½d. Chemical plumbers and lead burners continue to receive 1d. an hour above these rates.†
	Great Britain (certain firms)‡ (35)	31 Dec.	Workpeople (other than engineering and building tradesmen, coopers, wheelwrights and wagon repairers) employed in the heavy chemical industry	Increases of 3d. an hour in basic time rates for men 21 years and over, of 2d. for youths 18 and under 21 and women 21 and over employed on women's work, and 1s. 14d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change for dayworkers: male labourers 21 years and over 2s. 10½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 3½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 3½d. at 20; women 21 and over (employed on women's work) 1s. 11½d., girls 1s. 3d. at 15, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 20.
			Engineering and building tradesmen, coopers, wheelwrights and wagon repairers	Increase of 3d. an hour in standard rates. Rates after change include: patternmakers, template makers, boilermakers and chemical plumbers 3s. 6½d. an hour, building craftsmen, fitters, blacksmiths, electricians, etc. 3s. 5½d., planners, slotters, holders-up, etc. 4½d., cold sawyers, hand drillers, strikers, etc. 3s. 2½d., screwers, cutting-off machinists, etc. 3s.‡
	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)	2 Dec.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 1-2d. to 9s. 2-5d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (1s. 2-89d. to 1s. 3-07d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 9-9d. to 6s. 10-87d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (11-17d. to 11-3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 6-6d. to 4s. 7-25d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (7-45d. to 7-53d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	Great Britain (37)	First complete pay week in Nov.**	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 2d. for women 18 and over, of 1d. to 2½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of 1d. or 1½d. for girls. Minimum rates after change: men 21 years and over—London (within 15 miles radius from Charing Cross) 2s. 8½d. an hour, elsewhere 2s. 8d., youths and boys 1s. 3½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 7½d. or 2s. 7d. at 20 and under 21; women 18 and over 1s. 10½d. or 1s. 10d., girls 1s. 2d. or 1s. 1½d. at 15, rising to 1s. 7½d. or 1s. 7d. at 17 and under 18.
	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	2 Dec.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 1-2d. to 9s. 2-5d. for shift rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (1s. 2-89d. to 1s. 3-07d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 9-9d. to 6s. 10-87d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (11-17d. to 11-3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 6-6d. to 4s. 7-25d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (7-45d. to 7-53d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland (40)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Dec.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 1d. to 9s. 3d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
	Great Britain†† (41)	3 Dec.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 1-2d. to 9s. 2-5d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 9-9d. to 6s. 10-87d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. (4s. 6-6d. to 4s. 7-25d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain††† (41)	2 Dec.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 1-2d. to 9s. 2-5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (1s. 2-89d. to 1s. 3-07d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 9-9d. to 6s. 10-87d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. (4s. 6-6d. to 4s. 7-25d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (7-45d. to 7-53d.) for those under 18.

* 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. Transport workers are now to be paid the basic rates adopted by the Joint Industrial Council for adult male dayworkers instead of those fixed by the Road Haulage Wages Council, as hitherto; transport drivers at present receiving rates in excess of those shown above are to continue to do so.

† These increases do not apply to workpeople employed by constituent firms of the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

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

¶ 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 were agreed in December and made retrospective to the date shown.

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

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture (continued)	Great Britain* (41)	2 Dec.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased † by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 1-2d. to 9s. 2-5d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0-18d. an hour (1s. 2-89d. to 1s. 3-07d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 0-97d. a shift (6s. 9-9d. to 6s. 10-87d.) or by 0-13d. an hour (11-17d. to 11-3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. a shift (4s. 6-6d. to 4s. 7-25d.) or by 0-08d. an hour (7-45d. to 7-53d.) for those under 18.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do.
	Great Britain*	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased † by 0-18d. an hour (1s. 2-89d. to 1s. 3-07d.) for craftsmen, by 0-13d. (11-17d. to 11-3d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0-08d. (7-45d. to 7-53d.) for apprentices under 18.
	South-West Wales (41)	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased † by 1-3d. a shift (8s. 0-2d. to 8s. 1-5d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0-875d. (4s. 4-75d. to 4s. 5-625d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 0-1d. to 4s. 0-75d.) for youths under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (41)	Sunday preceding first pay day in Dec.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased † by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 3-8d. to 9s. 5-1d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-975d. (6s. 11-85d. to 7s. 0-825d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0-65d. (4s. 7-9d. to 4s. 8-55d.) for those under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (41)	2 Dec.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased † by 1-2d. a shift (5s. 4-8d. to 5s. 6d. for skilled craftsmen, and 6s. to 6s. 1-2d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 0-6d. (2s. 8-4d. to 2s. 9d. or 3s. to 3s. 0-6d.) for those under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	do.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased † by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 1-2d. to 9s. 2-5d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0-975d. (6s. 9-9d. to 6s. 10-875d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0-65d. (4s. 6-6d. to 4s. 7-25d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased † by 1-16d. a shift (9s. 5-64d. to 9s. 6-8d.) for men, by 0-773d. (6s. 3-76d. to 6s. 4-533d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0-58d. (4s. 8-2d. to 4s. 9-4d.) for boys.
	West of Scotland..	Pay week commencing 9 Dec.	Men, youths, boys and women employed in tube manufacture, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 6s. 6d. a week for male workers 18 years and over, of 2s. 9d. for boys under 18, and of 4s. 6d. for women 21 and over. Rates after change include: men 114s. 6d. a week, women 86s. 3d.
Galvanising	England and Wales	3 Dec.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased † by 1-3d. a shift (9s. 1-2d. to 9s. 2-5d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0-97d. (6s. 9-9d. to 6s. 10-87d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0-65d. (4s. 6-6d. to 4s. 7-25d.) for those under 18.
Light Castings Manufacture	Great Britain (42)	do.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 11s. a week of 44 hours for men 21 years and over, of 10s. for women 21 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: pattern moulders 167s. a week, pattern makers 142s. 9d., general moulders 136s. 1½d., grinders (Falkirk) 133s. 6d. (England) 131s. 6d., polishers 131s. 6d., blacksmiths 128s. 6d., pattern filers, fitters 127s. 6d. (Glasgow 128s.), sheet iron workers 127s. 6d., Berlin blackers, box fitters, dressers, filers up 125s. 6d. (box fitters Glasgow 126s.), press operators 118s. 6d., labourers 114s. 6d.; women 21 years and over, on women's work—core makers (handmade cores) 91s. 6d., other workers (including machine-made core makers) 84s. 6d.
Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	First full pay week following 23 Nov. †	Craftsmen employed in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty establishments and non-craft workers in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty establishments opened before about 1939	Increases of 11s. a week for male workers 21 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Inclusive minimum rates after change for adult male timeworkers: craftsmen—London 134s. 6d. a week, provinces 132s.; ordinary labourers—London 119s., provinces 114s.
Government Industrial Establishments	Great Britain (except South Wales)	Beginning of pay week following 23 Nov. †	Adult male timeworkers and pieceworkers paid on an engineering basis	Increase of 11s. a week in minimum rates. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: skilled workers—London 134s. 6d. a week, provinces 132s.; unskilled workers—London 119s., provinces 114s.
	do.	do.	Maintenance mechanics, unskilled male labourers 21 years and over, and female labourers 18 and over employed in certain Ministry of Supply Establishments	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for skilled maintenance mechanics and male labourers 21 years and over, and of 4s. 6d. for female labourers 18 years and over. Minimum time rates after change include: skilled maintenance mechanics—London 142s. 9d. a week, provinces 140s. 3d.; male unskilled labourers 21 years and over—London 118s. 6d., provinces 114s. 6d.; female unskilled labourers 21 years and over—London 94s. 9d., provinces 91s. 6d., (female labourers age 18 to 20 years are paid 2s. less than the adult rate for each year below 21).
	do.	31 Dec.	do.	Further increases of 5s. 6d. a week for skilled maintenance mechanics and male labourers 21 years and over, and of 4s. 6d. for female labourers 18 years and over. Minimum time rates after change include: skilled maintenance mechanics—London 148s. 3d. a week, provinces 145s. 9d.; male unskilled labourers 21 and over—London 124s., provinces 120s.; female unskilled labourers 21 and over—London 99s. 3d., provinces 96s.
Agricultural Machinery and Implement Manufacture, Maintenance and Repair	Great Britain (60)	First full pay period following 29 Nov.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys employed by members of the Agricultural Machinery and Tractor Dealers' Association, Ltd.	Increases of 11s. a week for men 21 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum time rates after change include: skilled men 129s. a week, unskilled 113s.
Electrical Cable Manufacture	Great Britain (56)	Third pay day in Nov. in respect of the period for which payment is then made	Plumber jointers and plumber jointers' mates, youths and boys employed in laying cables (including telecommunication cables) and accessories	Increases of 3½d. an hour for plumber jointers, of 2½d. for plumber jointers' mates, and of proportional amounts for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change including bonus: plumber jointers fully qualified—London area (within a radius of 18 miles from Charing Cross) 8s. 8½d. an hour, provinces 3s. 4¾d.; plumber jointers' mates to receive 85 per cent. of the rates for plumber jointers, and youths and boys 30 per cent. of the plumber jointers' rates at 16 years, rising to 85 per cent. at 21.
Railway Wagon Repairing	Great Britain (49)	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Nov.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys employed by members of the Wagon Repairing Association	Increases of 11s. a week of 44 hours for men 21 years and over, and of 3s. to 9s., according to age, for apprentices, youths and boys. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers outside the London area include: wagon repairers, Grade 1 129s. 6d. a week, Grade 2 122s. 6d., Grade 3 112s. 6d., letterers, blacksmiths, riveters, and/or erectors 129s. 6d., electric welders 124s., wheel turners 121s. 6d., holders-up, cold saw operators, profile cutters 121s., loco., crane, tractor or traverser drivers 119s., painters, lifters, burner operators 117s., shunters 116s. 6d., blacksmiths' strikers 114s. 6d., iron carriers 112s. 6d., sawyers and machinists, Grade 1 128s., Grade 2 117s. 6d., punch and shearer operators, Grade 1 126s. 6d., Grade 2 118s. 6d., outstation chargemen without assistant 131s. 6d., with one assistant 134s., with two assistants 136s. 6d., labourers 111s.; 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, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.
† Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
‡ These increases were agreed in December with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Spring Manufacture	Sheffield (57)	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Nov.	Workpeople employed in heavy coil spring manufacture	Increase of 11s. a week for male timeworkers 21 years and over; increase of 3d. an hour (9d. to 1s. for each hour worked) in the supplement paid to adult male payment-by-result workers as an addition to their piecework earnings. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: men 21 years and over—setters-up and enders 131s. 9½d. a week, coilers, hammerers, rollers, scrappers and finishers 129s., testers, temperers in lead 120s. 4½d., grinders 118s. 6½d., strikers, mates to setters-up 115s. 8½d., general hands 114s. 3½d., labourers 111s. 5½d.
	Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford district (57)	do.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases of 11s. a week of 44 hours for male timeworkers 21 years and over, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices, youths and boys; increase of 3d. an hour (9d. to 1s. for each hour worked) in the supplement paid to adult male payment-by-result workers as an addition to their piecework earnings, with proportionate increases for younger workers. Consolidated minimum time rates after change: fully skilled engineering toolmakers 130s. 10d. a week, Group C workers 125s. 6d., Group B 123s. 8d., Group A 119s. 11d., general hands 115s. 3d., labourers 111s. 6d.
Flax Processing	Great Britain	Pay week in which 1 Aug. falls*	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 9s. a week in standard minimum weekly rates for male workers 19 years and over, of 8s. for female workers 18 and over and males 17 and under 19, of 7s. for males under 17 and females 17 and under 18, and of 6s. for females under 17; increase of 8s. a week in lead rate for overlookers (8s. to 28s. instead of 8s. to 20s.). Rates after change: male general labourers 62s. a week at under 17, rising to 107s. at 21 and over, weighbridge attendants and stokers (hot water plant) 111s., fibre dressers, tractor drivers and drivers of self-propelled machines 113s., hand scutchers, storemen and stokers (steam plant) 115s., storekeepers and lorry drivers 119s., leading hands 4s. or 8s. a week above the highest rate paid in group led, subject to abatement on account of age, overlookers 8s. to 28s. above the highest rate paid in group led (excluding leading hands) subject to abatement on account of age; female general labourers 57s. at under 17, rising to 81s. at 18 and over, fibre dressers 87s., storewomen 89s., leading hands and overlookers the same passages as for men.
Flax Spinning	Northern Ireland (85)	Beginning of first full pay period following 10 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 7s. a week for adult male workers with an existing minimum rate of 92s. or less, of such amounts for those with minimum rates above 92s. and under 99s. as will increase their minimum rate to at least 99s., and of proportionate amounts for adult female workers and for male and female juvenile workers.
Lace Manufacture	Nottingham, Derby and West of England	17 Dec.	Workpeople employed in the plain net section of the lace industry	Cost-of-living bonus granted of 5 per cent. on gross earnings for all workers.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Dec.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased † by 5 per cent. (25 to 30 per cent.). Minimum rates for timeworkers after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 years and over 117s. a week, women 20 years and over 78s.
Surgical Dressings Manufacture	Great Britain (83)	First pay day on or after 17 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over, of 6s. for women 18 and over, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over 116s. a week, women 18 and over 80s.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district.	First full pay week in Dec.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt or cotton filter cloths) used for mechanical purposes	Increase † of 4 per cent. (24 to 28 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing	Northern Ireland (90)	First full pay period following 9 Nov.	Men and women	Increases in minimum time rates of 6s. a week for unskilled adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for other workers. Minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—skilled workers (including engine drivers) 2s. 5-7d. an hour (11s. 8½d. a week), semi-skilled (including firemen) 2s. 4-2d. (10s. 9d.), general workers or labourers 2s. 2-6d. (9s. 9d.), women 18 years and over 1s. 6-17d. (68s. 2d.).
Fellmongering	England and Wales (97)	Beginning of first full pay period following 12 Oct. †	Workpeople employed in handling domestic skins	Increases of 2d. an hour in basic time rates for adult workers, and of 7 per cent. for juveniles; increase of 7 per cent. in existing piecework rates. Basic time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—skilled 2s. 9d. an hour, process workers (wet) 2s. 7d., (dry) 2s. 6d.; women 20 years and over 1s. 10½d.
	Scotland (97)	do.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases of 2d. an hour in minimum time rates for adult male and female workers, and of 7 per cent. for juveniles; increase of 7 per cent. on existing piecework rates. Minimum time rates after change include: men—skilled 2s. 9d. an hour, process workers (wet) 2s. 7d., (dry) 2s. 6d.; women 20 years and over 1s. 10½d.
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Northern Ireland..	10 Dec.	Pieceworkers	Percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. (or from 6s. to 8s. in the £).§
Military Cork Head-dress Making	London	Pay week in which 4 Dec. falls	Men	Increase † of 3 per cent. (52 to 55 per cent.) on current piece rates.
Slaughtering	England and Wales (116)	Week commencing 26 Nov.	Men, youths and boys employed in slaughterhouses	Increases of 12s. 6d. a week for gutmen, of 12s. for foremen and slaughtermen, of 10s. for other adult workers, and of proportional amounts for juveniles; increases of 9s. or 9s. 5d. a week in minimum fall back wages for piecework and head rate workers. Minimum rates after change: foremen slaughtermen 150s. a week, slaughtermen 130s., gutmen 125s., other adult workers from 115s., youths and boys 38s. 6d. at 15 years, rising to 90s. 9d. at 18; minimum fall back wages payable to piecework and head rate workers—foremen slaughtermen 112s. 6d. a week, slaughtermen 97s. 6d., gutmen 93s. 9d.
Sugar Confectionery Manufacture and Food Preserving	Northern Ireland..	14 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1½d. for female workers 18 or over, and of ½d., ¾d. or 1d. for girls; increases of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. Rates after change: general minimum time rates—male workers 21 years or over 2s. 4½d. an hour, female workers 18 or over 1s. 7d., youths and boys 8½d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 10½d. at 20, girls 8½d. at under 15, rising to 1s. 2½d. at 17; piecework basis time rates—male workers 2s. 6d., female workers 1s. 8d.‡
Brewing	London (118)	Pay day in week commencing 3 Dec.	Men and women (other than those whose wages are regulated by other agreements)	Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for able-bodied men 21 years and over, and of 5s. for women. Minimum rates after change include: able-bodied men in breweries or bottling stores 21 years and over 132s. a week, horse drivers 145s., drivers of motor vehicles of less than 5 tons carrying capacity 139s., of 5 tons carrying capacity and over 144s., other transport workers 132s.; women in breweries 98s. 6d., women 18 and over in bottling stores 93s.

* These increases were agreed in December, and made retrospective to the date shown.

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

‡ These increases were the result of awards of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal made in November and December, with retrospective effect to the date shown.

§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 36.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Aerated Waters Manufacture	England and Wales (201)	21 Dec.	Workpeople, other than driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates Driver-salesmen, delivery workers and mates	Increases in general minimum time rates of 8s. a week for men 21 years or over, of 3s. to 11s., according to age, for youths and boys, of 7s. for women 19 or over, and of 3s. 8d. to 6s. for girls; increases in piecework basis youths and boys. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over, (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9½d.) for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 108s. a week, youths and boys 40s. 4d. at under 16, rising to 87s. at 20; women 19 or over 74s., girls 40s. 4d. at under 16, rising to 64s. at 18.* Increases of 8s. a week for driver-salesmen, for delivery workers on mechanical vehicles of over 1 ton carrying capacity, and on horse-drawn vehicles, and for delivery workers 21 years or over on mechanical vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, of 5s. or 6s., according to age, for younger delivery workers, of 2s. for adult mates, and of 1s. to 3s., according to age, for younger mates (except those aged 18 and under 20). Rates after change for male and female workers: driver-salesmen (of any age) on mechanically propelled or horse-drawn vehicles 118s. a week; delivery workers on mechanically propelled vehicles with carrying capacity of 1 ton or less 70s. at under 18, rising to 118s. at 21 or over; delivery workers (of any age) on mechanically propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and up to 2 tons carrying capacity, or one-horse drawn vehicles 118s., over 2 tons and up to 5 tons, or two-horse drawn vehicles 124s., over 5 tons and up to 8 tons 130s., over 8 tons and up to 12 tons 134s., over 12 tons 138s.; mates 40s. 4d. at under 16, rising to 108s. at 21 or over.*
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland. (127)	First pay day in Dec.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of furniture, upholstery, bedding, etc.	Increases† in supplementary cost-of-living allowances of 1d. an hour (5d. to 6d.) for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for journeywomen and apprentices.
Paper Making, Paper Coating and Board Making (including Hand Made Paper)	United Kingdom (128)	Beginning of first full pay period following noon on 7 Dec.	Process workers employed on day work Process workers employed on shiftwork Skilled craftsmen employed on maintenance work	Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over in Class 1 occupations, of 2½d. in Class 1A, of 2d. in Classes 2 and 3, and of 2d. for women and boys. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over, Class 1 occupations (hand made mills) 2s. 11½d. an hour, Class 1A 2s. 9d., Class 2 2s. 7½d., Class 3 2s. 6½d.; women 18 years and over 1s. 10d. Increases of 3½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over in Class 1 occupations, of 3d. in Class 1A, of 2½d. in Classes 2 and 3, and of 2d. for youths and boys. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over, Class 1 occupations, 3s. 4d. an hour, Class 1A 3s. 1½d., Class 2 3s., Class 3 2s. 11d. Increases of 3d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over employed on day work, and of 3½d. for those employed on shiftwork; further increase of ½d. an hour for workers previously employed in Group III mills, as a result of upgrading to Group II for wages purposes. Minimum rates after change include: Group I mills—dayworkers 3s. 4½d. an hour, double-day shift 3s. 8d., three-shift 3s. 9d., Group II 3s. 3½d., 3s. 7½d., 3s. 8½d.‡
Newspaper Printing	London and Manchester (136)	First full pay week following 1 Nov.	Workpeople engaged in the production of national morning, evening and Sunday newspapers	Increases in basic minimum rates of 12s., 10s. 6d. or 9s. a week, according to occupation, for workers entitled to the full adult rates, with appropriate adjustments in overtime, Saturday-night rates, etc.; cost-of-living bonus introduced of 8s. for a full week of five shifts for workers 18 years and over, and of 4s. for younger workers.§
Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	South of England, Lancashire and Scotland	8 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum time rates of 11s. a week for adult male workers, of 8s. 3d., 8s. or 7s. 6d., according to district, for adult female workers, and of varying amounts for younger workers. Rates after change include: men 20 years and over 111s. a week; women 18 years and over—Scotland and South of England 78s. 9d., Lancashire 76s. 6d.
Brush and Broom Manufacture	Northern Ireland..	17 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates fixed in relation to the official index of retail prices, resulting in increases of varying amounts, according to age and occupation; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased by 10 per cent. (35 to 45 per cent.). Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—male workers 19 years or over with not less than three years' experience in certain specified occupations 2s. 7½d. an hour, 18 and under 19 2s. 3½d., 17 and under 18 1s. 11½d., other male workers 10½d. at under 15½ years, rising to 2s. 5½d. at 21 or over (with addition of ½d. to 2½d. an hour, according to length of experience over six months but less than three years, when employed in specified occupations); female workers with not less than three years' experience as pan hands 1s. 7½d., 2s. 2d. or 2s. 7½d., according to class of work, in certain other specified occupations 1s. 7½d., other female workers 10½d. at under 15½ years, rising to 1s. 6½d. at 21 or over (with addition of ½d. to 1½d. an hour, according to age and length of experience over six months but less than three years, when employed in specified occupations); piece work basis time rates—male workers 17 years and over with not less than three years' experience in specified occupations 2s. 9½d., other male workers, irrespective of age 2s. 7½d.; female workers 1s. 9½d., 2s. 3d. or 2s. 8½d., according to occupation.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain ..	First pay day in Dec.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers,¶ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 1s. a week (50s. to 51s.) at 21 and over, and by 8d. (33s. 4d. to 34s.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus increased† by 6d. a week (38s. to 38s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (25s. 4d. to 25s. 8d.) at under 21.
Road Passenger Transport	Great Britain (160)	First full pay period following 22 Nov.	Maintenance craftsmen employed by municipal tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings	Increase of 2d. an hour in minimum rates for adult workers. Rates after change: Group I undertakings 3s. 3d. an hour, Group II 3s. 2d., Group III 3s. 1d.
Warehousing	Liverpool ..	Pay day following 20 Dec.	Workpeople employed in general warehouses	Increases of 8s. a week in minimum rates for permanent workers, of 1s. 6d. a day for casual workers 21 years and over, and of 1s. 5d. for casual workers under 21. Minimum rates after change: permanent workers, 21 years and over—captains, warehouse keepers 138s. a week, assistant warehouse keepers 148s., assistant captains 144s. 6d., chargehands 139s., crane drivers 135s., weighers, bookmen, samplers, pilemen and doormen 131s., porters 128s., porters 18 and under 21 years 113s., under 18 105s. 6d.; casual porters—21 years and over 23s. 10d. a day, 18 and under 21 years 21s., under 18 19s. 6d.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 36.

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

‡ Under a voluntary arrangement made between the Employers' Federation and its members in July, 1951, increases of ½d. an hour for dayworkers, and of 1d. for shiftworkers, were granted by a number of employers in the industry; these increases have now been merged in the new rates.

§ These increases were agreed in November and December between the Newspaper Proprietors' Association and certain of the trade unions concerned. The agreement relating to minimum rates stabilises minimum wages for a period of three years. An associated agreement provides for the introduction of a cost-of-living bonus based on the official index of retail prices. The bonus is to be calculated on the basis of 1s. a week at 18 years and over, and 6d. at under 18, for each point by which the official index of retail prices exceeds a basic figure of 120, and is to be decided each six months with effect from the first full pay week following 1st May and 1st November, respectively, by the last published index figure prior to those dates. The bonus shown above is related to an index figure of 128.

|| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 36. Provision is made in this Order for wages to vary in accordance with movements in the index figure of retail prices as published in the Ministry of Labour Gazette; the rates shown above are related to an index figure between 125 and 129 inclusive.

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

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during December—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Retail Multiple Grocery and Provisions Trade	England and Wales	Pay day in week commencing 17 Dec.	Branch shop managers and managerses All other workers (except transport workers)	New minimum rates of remuneration adopted as follows: branch shop managers, London area 136s. a week where weekly trade is under £50 to 222s. where weekly trade is between £1,190 and £1,210, Provincial A area 129s. to 215s., Provincial B area 126s. to 212s.; branch shop managerses, London 112s. to 198s., Provincial A 108s. to 194s., Provincial B 106s. to 192s. New minimum rates of remuneration adopted as follows: Grade 1 clerks 25 years or over—male workers, London 133s. a week, Provincial A area 126s., Provincial B area 123s.; female workers 94s. 6d., 90s. 6d., 88s. 6d.; Grade 1 clerks under 25 years, Grade 2 clerks, shop assistants, stockmen or ordermen, canvassers, van salesmen, cashiers or central warehouse workers—male workers, London 45s. at under 16, rising to 127s. at 24 or over, A 42s. to 120s., B 40s. to 117s.; female workers 40s. to 90s., 37s. to 86s., 35s. to 84s.; all other workers—male workers, London 44s. at under 16, rising to 122s. at 24, A 41s. to 115s., B 39s. to 112s.; female workers 39s. to 85s., 36s. to 81s., 34s. to 79s.
Milk Distribution	Scotland (181)	7 Dec.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	New minimum rates of remuneration adopted as follows: drivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of less than 30 cwt. carrying capacity, and drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles—London area 82s. a week at under 18 years, rising to 127s. at 21 or over, Provincial A area 75s. to 120s., Provincial B area 72s. to 117s.; drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of 30 cwt. and including 2 tons carrying capacity, and drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles, London 130s., elsewhere 123s., of over 2 tons and up to 5 tons 135s., 129s., of over 5 tons 138s., 131s.
National Government Services	Great Britain	1 Oct.†	Male and female messengers and paper keepers	Revised scale of wages adopted, resulting in increases of 8s. or 9s. a week for men, and of 6s. 6d. or 7s. 6d. for women. Rates after change: London—messengers, men 114s. a week, rising to 118s. after one year's service, women 91s. 6d., rising to 95s. after one year's service; paper keepers, men 118s., rising annually by 3s. to 127s., women 95s., rising annually by 2s. 6d. to 102s. 6d.; provincial differentiation to remain as at present, except that deductions of 4s. and 8s. a week in intermediate and provincial areas, respectively, will operate at and above the London point of 124s.
	do.	do.†	Non-industrial male and female cleaners employed in Government offices	Revised rates of wages adopted under the general Civil Service system of provincial differentiation as follows: male cleaners—London area (within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross), on entry 2s. 4½d. an hour up to a maximum of 48 hours a week, after one year's service 2s. 5½d., intermediate areas 2s. 3½d., 2s. 4½d., provincial areas 2s. 3d., 2s. 4d.; female cleaners—London area 2s. 0½d. an hour, intermediate areas 1s. 11½d., provincial areas 1s. 11d.
Catering	Northern Ireland..	Beginning of first full pay period following 12 Dec.	Female assistants employed by licensed vintners	Increases of 4s., 5s. or 6s. a week, according to period of employment in the trade. Minimum rates after change: during first six months' employment 59s. a week, during second six months 65s., thereafter 81s.

* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 494 of the December, 1951, issue of this GAZETTE.

† These revised rates were authorised in December with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Index of Rates of Wages

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

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

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

Date (end of month)	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947				
June	100	100	100	100
December ..	103	103	106	103
1948				
June	105	107	108	106
December ..	107	109	110	107
1949				
June	108	111	112	109
December ..	109	112	113	109
1950				
June	109	113	114	110
December ..	113	116	118	114
1951				
January ..	115	118	119	115
February ..	115	119	120	116
March	117	119	122	117
April	117	120	123	118
May	118	122	124	118
June	118	122	124	119
July	119	124	126	120
August	119	125	126	120
September ..	120	126	127	121
October	121	126	128	122
November ..	125	127	132	125
December ..	125	128	132	126

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN DECEMBER

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in December, 1951, was 73. In addition, 8 stoppages which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during December, in these 81 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 12,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during December, was about 40,000.

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

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining	2	48	50	6,000	10,000
Engineering	1	1	2	1,900	4,000
Vehicles	2	3	5	1,300	18,000
Transport, etc.	—	9	9	1,400	2,000
All remaining industries and services	3	12	15	1,700	6,000
Total, December, 1951 ..	8	73	81	12,300	40,000
<i>Total, November, 1951 ..</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>35,900</i>	<i>93,000</i>
<i>Total, December, 1950 ..</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>9,700</i>	<i>28,000</i>

Of the total of 40,000 days lost in December, 19,000 were lost by 9,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 9,000 were directly involved and 700 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 December also included 21,000 days lost by 2,600 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration

Of 78 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during December, 35, directly involving 3,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 21, directly involving 2,500 workers, lasted two days; 7, directly involving 800 workers, lasted three days; 7, directly involving 1,500 workers, lasted four to six days; and 8, directly involving 1,800 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes

Of the 73 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in December, 5, directly involving 400 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 25, directly involving 3,200 workers, on other wage questions; 14, directly involving 1,200 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 26, directly involving 2,600 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 1,400 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 200 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1951

The total number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to have begun in 1951, was 1,719. The total number of workers involved in all stoppages in progress during the year (including those which began in 1950 and extended into 1951) was 379,000. The aggregate number of working days lost in 1951 through all stoppages in progress during the year was approximately 1,692,000. This compares with a total of 1,389,000 in 1950.

A summary of the statistics of disputes in 1951, with comparative statistics for 1950 and, in less detail, for earlier years, is given in the annual review on pages 5 and 6 of this GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING DECEMBER

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly†	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workers—South Moor (one colliery)	820	—	21 Dec.	22 Dec.	Dissatisfaction with tonnage rates paid for certain work	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials to permit negotiations.
ENGINEERING:— Machinists and other engineering and foundry workers employed in textile machinery, etc., manufacture—Belfast (two firms)	240	380	19 Nov.	7 Dec.	For an increase of 11s. a week for all machinists setting up their own work, instead of 8s. offered	Work resumed to permit negotiations.
VEHICLES:— Workers employed in the manufacture of gears, etc., for road vehicles and aircraft—Willesden (one firm)	1,070	—	9 Nov.	—	Demand for the dismissal of a shop foreman for remarks made to a convenor of shop stewards	No settlement reported.
GOODS TRANSPORT BY ROAD:— Lorry drivers, mates, checkers, loaders and clerical workers employed at a British Road Services parcels depot—Manchester	480	—	8 Dec.	11 Dec.	Objection to the suspension for three days of a checker for refusing to load a vehicle from another depot because of threatened redundancy at his own depot	Work resumed on the understanding that the local Joint Committee would discuss the effect on the staff of any reduction in the number of vehicles.
Lorry drivers, mechanics and clerical workers employed at British Road Services parcels depots—Manchester	210	—	10 Dec.	11 Dec.	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, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.

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

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U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 11th DECEMBER, 1951

At 11th December, 1951, the retail prices index was 130 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 129 at 13th November, 1951, and with 116 at 12th December, 1950. The rise in the index during the month was the result of increases in the average prices of many articles, including milk, fish, coal, and some kinds of clothing, together with increases in local fares in certain areas.

The following Table shows the indices at 11th December, 1951, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined, together with the relative weights which are used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index:—

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 11th DECEMBER, 1951		WEIGHT
	Index	Weight	
I. Food	145 (144.9)	348	
II. Rent and rates	104 (104.2)	88	
III. Clothing	147 (147.3)	97	
IV. Fuel and light	134 (134.2)	65	
V. Household durable goods	136 (135.9)	71	
VI. Miscellaneous goods	137 (137.1)	35	
VII. Services	123 (122.8)	79	
VIII. Drink and tobacco	108 (108.0)	217	
All items	130 (130.2)	1,000	

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

Food

The principal change in food prices between 13th November and 11th December was an increase of about 9 per cent. in the price of milk, which followed the raising of the maximum permitted price by ½d. a pint from 1st December. There were also increases in the average prices of potatoes, rabbits and many kinds of fish. On the other hand there were reductions in the average prices of oranges and some kinds of vegetables. As a result of these changes the average level of food prices rose by about 1 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure for the food group was 145 at 11th December, compared with 144 at 13th November.

Clothing

Increases were reported in December in the average prices of many articles of clothing, including men's and boys' outer clothing and underclothing generally, particularly knitted underclothing, but there were also reductions in the average prices of a few articles, including men's socks and knitting wool. There was little change in the level of prices for footwear. For the clothing group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than 1 per cent., and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 147 at 11th December, compared with 146 at 13th November.

Fuel and Light

The average level of retail coal prices rose during the month under review, as a result of higher winter prices in London and the south of England, which came into force from 1st December. There were also small increases in the average prices of candles and lamp oil. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average level of prices rose by nearly 1½ per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 134 at 11th December, compared with 132 at 13th November.

Miscellaneous Goods

The principal change in the prices of the items included in the miscellaneous goods group was a rise in the average level of prices for books and periodicals. There was also a slight upward movement in the prices of some of the other items covered by this group. For the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather more than 1½ per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 137 at 11th December, compared with 135 at 13th November.

Services

Increases in bus or tram fares were reported during the month in some areas and there were small increases in the charges for some other services, including boot and shoe repairs. For the services group as a whole the average level of charges rose by rather more than one-half of 1 per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 123 at 11th December, compared with 122 at 13th November.

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

Other Groups

In the three remaining groups, covering rent and rates, household durable goods, and drink and tobacco, there was little change in the level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were 104, 136 and 108, respectively, each of these figures being the same as at a month earlier.

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	All items											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
Food												
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	99	100	101	103	103
1948	104	108	109	109	108	113	108	107	107	108	108	108
1949	108	109	108	108	114	115	116	116	11	119	119	120
1950	120	121	121	122	125	123	122	121	122	125	125	125
1951	127	127	128	131	135	136	140	140	141	143	144	145

An article reviewing the changes in retail prices during the year 1951 appears on pages 4 and 5.

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 1s. net (1s. 1½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 39 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 overseas countries contained in official publications received since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared.

Country	Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with	
			Month before	Year before
European Countries				
Belgium	1936-38 = 100			
All Items*	Oct., 1951	419	+ 2	+ 24
Food		387	+ 5	+ 14
France	1938 = 100			
Food, Paris	Oct., 1951	2,346	+ 32	+ 303
Germany (British and United States Zones)	1938 = 100			
All Items	Nov., 1951	169	+ 1	+ 19
Food		183	+ 3	+ 31
Irish Republic	Mid-Aug., 1947 = 100			
All Items*	Mid-Nov., 1951	113	+ 2†	+ 11
Food		108	+ 1†	+ 10
Norway	"1949 = 100"			
All Items	Oct., 1951 (middle)	125.3	- 0.1	+ 16.4
Food		131.1	- 0.7	+ 16.9
Sweden	"1935 = 100"			
All Items	Sept., 1951	212‡	+ 6‡	+ 40
Food		224	+ 9‡	+ 38
Other Countries				
Canada	1935-39 = 100			
All Items	Nov., 1951 (beginning)	191.2	+ 0.8	+ 20.5
Food		250.2	+ 0.5	+ 31.6
Ceylon (Colombo)	Nov., 1942 = 100			
All Items	Sept., 1951	153	Nil	- 2
Food		151	- 1	- 11
India (Delhi)	1944 = 100			
All Items	June, 1951	144	+ 4	+ 11
Food		142	+ 4	+ 15
India (Bombay)	July, 1933-June, 1934 = 100			
All Items	Oct., 1951	332	+ 7	+ 13
Food		403	+ 18	+ 11
New Zealand	1st Qr., 1949 = 1,000			
All Items	Sept., 1951	1,207	+ 38‡	+ 120
Food		1,319	+ 55‡	+ 153
United States	1935-39 = 100‡			
All Items	Oct., 1951 (middle)	187.4	+ 0.8	+ 11.8
Food		229.2	+ 1.9	+ 18.6

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

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

‡ Miscellaneous items include direct taxation. If direct taxation is excluded, the figure was 200, an increase of 5 points compared with the previous quarter, and of 32 points compared with September, 1950.

§ As from January, 1950, the index figures incorporate certain adjustments.

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MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Fatal Industrial Accidents

The number of workpeople (other than seamen) in the United Kingdom whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment were reported in December was 99, compared with 117 (revised figure) in the previous month and 116 for December, 1950. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 18 fatal accidents were reported in December, compared with 15 in the previous month and 6 in December, 1950. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for December, 1951.

Mines and Quarries*		Factories—continued	
Under Coal Mines Act:		Electrical Stations	
Underground	26	Other Industries	
Surface	3	WORKS AND PLACES UNDER	
Metalliferous Mines	3	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTORIES	
Quarries	3	ACT, 1937	
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	32	Docks, Wharves, Quays	
		and Ships	4
		Building Operations	15
		Works of Engineering	
		Construction	1
		Warehouses	
		TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	56
		Railway Service	
Factories		Brakemen, Goods Guards	
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-		Engine Drivers, Motor-	
tery and Glass	2	men	
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.		Firemen	1
Metal Extracting and		Guards (Passenger)	
Refining	2	Labourers	
Metal Conversion and		Mechanics	
Founding (including		Permanent Way Men	6
Rolling Mills and Tube		Porters	1
Making)	6	Shunters	1
Engineering, Locomotive		Other Grades	2
Building, Boilermaking,		Contractors' Servants	
etc.	5	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	11
Railway and Tramway			
Carriages, Motor and		Total (excluding Seamen)	99
Other Vehicles and Air-			
craft Manufacture	1	Seamen	
Shipbuilding	3	Trading Vessels	18
Other Metal Trades		Fishing Vessels	
Cotton	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN	18
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy			
Other Textile Manufacture		Total (including Seamen)	117
Textile Printing, Bleaching			
and Dyeing			
Tanning, Currying, etc.	1		
Food and Drink	4		
General Woodwork and			
Furniture	3		
Paper, Printing, etc.	2		
Rubber Trades			
Gas Works	3		

Industrial Diseases

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

I. Cases		I. Cases—continued	
Lead Poisoning		Epitheliomatous Ulceration	
Operatives engaged in:		(Skin Cancer)	
Smelting of Metals	1	Pitch	5
Other Contact with		Tar	1
Molten Lead	1	Oil	1
Electric Accumulator		TOTAL	7
Works			
Paint and Colour		Chrome Ulceration	
Works		Manuf. of Bichromates	8
Coach and Car Painting		Dyeing and Finishing	
Other Industries		Chromium Plating	2
TOTAL	1	Other Industries	
		TOTAL	10
		Total, Cases	18
Other Poisoning			
Nil.			
		II. Deaths	
Anthrax		Nil.	
Nil.			

* For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 4 weeks ended 29th December, 1951, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 1st December, 1951, and the 4 weeks ended 30th December, 1950.

Further Education and Training

The figures below show the progress made under the Further Education and Training Scheme (a) during the quarter ended 31st December, 1951, and (b) during the period since the inception of the Scheme in April, 1943, up to 31st December, 1951.

	Men	Women	Total
Quarter ended 31st December, 1951			
Number of applications for assistance made	252	12	264
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	55	—	55
Ministry of Education	121	3	124
Other award-making Departments	42	—	42
Total awards	218	3	221
Number of applications rejected	161	12	173
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	167	8	175
Cumulative totals, April, 1943, to 31st December, 1951			
Number of applications for assistance made	202,997	15,319	218,316
Number of awards made by—			
Ministry of Labour and National Service	44,132	1,331	45,463
Ministry of Education	79,171	6,197	85,368
Other award-making Departments	18,239	1,843	20,082
Total awards	141,542	9,371	150,913
Number of applications rejected	38,345	3,202	41,547
Applications transferred to other training schemes or withdrawn	22,690	2,725	25,415
Cases under consideration at end of period	420	21	441

Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 12th November, 1951. The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 768, and 4,000 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,350 males and 650 females; of the total 2,852 were disabled persons. During the period 367 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:			
Able-bodied	251	41	292
Disabled	396	80	476
Total	647	121	768
Number of persons in training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—			
Able-bodied	865	84	949
Disabled	1,350	107	1,457
Technical and Commercial Colleges—			
Able-bodied	70	60	130
Disabled	412	295	707
Employers' Establishments—			
Able-bodied	58	11	69
Disabled	160	2	162
Residential (Disabled) Centres and Voluntary Organisations	435	91	526
Total	3,350	650	4,000
Trainees placed in employment during period:			
Able-bodied	77	24	101
Disabled	222	44	266
Total	299	68	367

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 10th December, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period.

	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period	730	81	811
Persons in attendance at courses at end of period	1,332	148	1,480
Persons who completed courses during period	572	63	635

ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.

Contents of this Section

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

Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards

During December the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued 17 awards, Nos. 65 to 81.* Four of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 67 (10th December).—Parties: Employers represented on the Management Side of the Ancillary Staffs Council of the Whitley Councils for the Health Services (Great Britain) and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: That ancillary workers employed in sanatoria be paid an additional rate of 2d. an hour. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 70 (11th December).—Parties: Members of the Bradford and District Association of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and members of the Iron, Steel and Metal Dressers' Trade Society in their employment. Claim: For an increase of 3s. in the existing weekly basic wage. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 74 (13th December).—Parties: Members of the United Kingdom Fellmongers' Association, and members of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers and Kindred Trades in their employment. Claim: For an increase of 4d. an hour for timeworkers with an equivalent increase to pieceworkers. Award: The Tribunal awarded that the existing rates for timeworkers should be increased by 2d. an hour for adult males and females and by 7 per cent. for juveniles and that the existing rates for pieceworkers should be increased by 7 per cent.

Award No. 81 (31st December).—Parties: Members of associations affiliated to the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations Limited and members of associations affiliated to the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and members of trade unions affiliated to the United Textile Factory Workers' Association in their employment. Claim: For an extension of the existing paid holidays from 110 to 144 hours a year so as to provide for two weeks' summer holiday (equal to 90 working hours), with six days, or 54 hours, for statutory or customary holidays, and for the percentage of gross earnings set aside to be increased from 5 per cent. to 6½ per cent. to cover payment for the additional holiday. Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim, the award to come into operation as from the beginning of the 1952 holiday year.

National Arbitration Tribunal Awards

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1(b)(i) of the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, the National Arbitration Tribunal during December issued one award, No. 1723, which related to an individual employer.

National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

Award No. 944 (10th December).—Parties: The member firms of the Flax Spinners' Association, Ltd. and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union and of the Flax and other Textile Workers' Trade Union. Claim: Application by the trade unions for (1) a substantial increase in wages to all workers in the spinning trade, and (2) an extra week's annual holiday with pay to all workers in the spinning trade or, alternatively, payment of a 5 per cent. gratuity in the month of December each year, such payment to be calculated on all earnings from January to June, both months inclusive. Award: The Tribunal awarded an increase of 7s. a week to adult male workers whose present minimum rates are 92s. a week or less with a proportionate increase in the wages of juvenile male and adult and juvenile female time workers. Adult male workers whose present minimum rates are more than 92s. and less than 99s. a week should be increased to at least 99s. a week. The Tribunal made no award in respect of piece workers, and found the claim in respect of additional holidays with pay not established.

Award No. 945 (12th December).—Parties: The member firms of the Belfast and Ulster Licensed Vintners' Association and certain members of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union. Claim: Application by the trade union for "a

substantial increase in the wages of both male and female members of the union employed by member firms of the employers' association, also that the working week be reduced from the present 48 hours to one of 44 hours." Award: The Tribunal awarded the following increases to the female workers covered by the claim:— During the first six months' employment in the trade by 4s. a week from 55s. to 59s. a week; during the second six months' employment in the trade by 5s. a week from 60s. a week; thereafter by 6s. a week from 75s. to 81s. a week. The Tribunal found the claims for an increase in the wages of male workers and for the reduction in the working week not established.

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During December the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 171 to 173,* which are summarised below.

Award No. 171 (5th December).—Parties: Civil Service Clerical Association and the Ministry of National Insurance. Claim: That persons who (a) were previously employed by approved societies, insurance companies and local authorities, (b) are now employed as clerical officers in the Ministry of National Insurance, (c) entered the clerical class at the then maximum of the scale, and (d) were not informed in their letters of appointment that their rate on entry was mark-time, should have their rate of pay treated as substantive and not as mark-time for purposes of assimilation according to corresponding points into the revised scale for clerical officers provided for by award No. 133 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1951, page 36). Award: The Tribunal awarded in favour of the claim.

Award No. 172 (13th December).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants, the Civil Service Union and the Home Office. Claim: For increase of salary scale with retrospective effect for wireless grades in the Communications Branch of the Home Office. Award: The Tribunal awarded that with effect from 1st October, 1950, the London scales for the above grades should be as follows:—Director of Communications, £1,250 by £50 to £1,450; Senior Wireless Engineer, £900 by £30 to £960 by £40 to £1,200; Wireless Engineer, £600 (at age 26) by £25 to £750 by £30 to £900; Regional Wireless Engineer, £745 by £30 to £845; Chief Wireless Technician, £515 by £20 to £675; Senior Wireless Technician, £460 by £20 to £570; Wireless Technician, £345 (at age 25) by £15 to £450. The "corresponding points" principle to be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of officers in post. The adjustment of overtime payments retrospectively to be a matter for negotiation between the parties. In the event of failure to reach agreement the Tribunal would at the request of either party determine the matter in dispute.

Award No. 173 (20th December).—Parties: The Customs and Excise Surveyors' Association and Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Claim: For increase in salary scale for surveyors with retrospective effect. Award: The Tribunal found against the claim and in favour of the offer by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to increase the present London scale for surveyors to £900 by £30 to £990 by £40 to £1,075, as from 1st January, 1951, and awarded accordingly.

Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and Conciliation Act, 1896

Industrial Court Awards

During December the Industrial Court issued four awards, Nos. 2353 to 2356, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2353 (7th December).—Parties: The National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport and Marshall's Flying School Ltd. Claim: As to whether in the execution of Air Ministry contracts the requirements of the Fair Wages Resolution are being observed. Award: The Court found and so awarded that Marshall's Flying School Ltd. are not engaged in the trade or industry for which the terms and conditions of employment are negotiated by the National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport, and the fact that they are not observing the terms and conditions settled by that Council constitutes no breach by the company of the Fair Wages clauses contained in the contracts.

Award No. 2354 (7th December).—Parties: The National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport and Short Bros., and Harland Ltd. Claim and Award: As in Award No. 2353 above.

Award No. 2355 (11th December).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Engineering Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: That increased

* See footnote * in first column on page 39.

* See footnote * in first column on page 39.

lead rate from 18s. to 20s. for progress chasers in the Ministry of Supply be operative as from 3rd October, 1947. *Award*: The Court found against the claim and awarded accordingly.

Award No. 2356 (18th December).—*Parties*: The British Actors' Equity Association and the British Broadcasting Corporation. *Claim*: For increase of salary for the opera chorus. *Award*: The Court awarded that as from 12th March, 1951, the salaries of members of the opera chorus should be £11 a week.

Single Arbitrators and *ad hoc* Boards of Arbitration

During December four awards, three of which related to individual undertakings, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The fourth award is summarised below.

Parties: Watermen, Lightermen, Tugmen and Bargemen's Union and the Thames Passenger Services Owners' Association. *Claim*: That, under terms of an Agreement, Floodlighting-trips (being "Round-trips") should be counted as "Return-trips" for the purpose of calculating bonuses due to workers. *Award*: The Arbitrator awarded payment by the Association of a sum to bring the bonus fund to a specified total for the 1951 season.

Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

Notices of Proposal

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

Boot and Floor Polish Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal B.P. (34), dated 4th December, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Buton Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal V. (46), dated 11th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for all workers (other than female homeworkers).

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Scotland).—Proposal A.S. (35), dated 14th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal R. (101), dated 5th December, for fixing revised general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers in all sections of the trade.

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 December 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 Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 2163 (A.45), dated 6th December and effective from 21st December. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 30.

The Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 2225 (S.B.35), dated 17th December and effective from 4th January, 1952. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and revised piece work basis time rates for female workers.

The Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 2263 (X.40), dated 19th December and effective from 11th January, 1952. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

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

* See footnote * in first column on page 39.

† Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 39.

The Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 2295 (R.R.29), dated 21st December and effective from 11th January, 1952. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 2296 (H.58), dated 21st December and effective from 11th January, 1952. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945

Notices of Proposal

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

Aerated Waters Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.A. (N.37), dated 7th December, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers.

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

Wages Regulation Orders

During December 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 Boot and Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (N.I.B.S. (N.67)), dated 3rd December and effective from 10th December. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.—See page 29.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Holidays) Order, 1951 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.110)), dated 5th December and effective from 12th December. This Order prescribes the customary and annual holidays to be allowed to workers and fixes payment for all such holidays.

The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1951 (N.I.F. (N.39)), dated 6th December and effective from 14th December. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers. See page 29.

The Brush and Broom Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1951 (N.I.B.B. (N.63)), dated 10th December and effective from 17th December. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates, piece work basis time rates and general minimum piece rates based on the index figure of the United Kingdom Index of Retail Prices.—See page 30.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 4) and (No. 5) Orders, 1951 (N.I. Bk. (N.148) and N.I. Bk. (N.149)), dated 21st December and effective from 3rd January. These Orders prescribe increases in general minimum time rates for male Sunday workers and all female workers.

Catering Wages Act, 1943

Notices of Proposal

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

Licensed Non-Residential Establishment Wages Board.—Proposal L.N.R. (25), dated 7th December, for fixing revised statutory minimum remuneration for managers, manageresses, relief managers, relief manageresses, club stewards and club stewardesses.

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

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

A recent decision† of general interest is set out opposite.

* See footnote * in first column on page 39.

Decision No. R(U)30/51 (16th November, 1951)

Claim for unemployment benefit: An applicant for employment as an insurance agent claimed to be unemployed while pursuing a course of study preparatory to taking an examination in insurance matters. The company whose employment he wished to enter provided him with literature and allowed him access to their premises and library. He received no remuneration and there was no definite understanding that the company would be under any obligation to employ him. Held that he was unemployed and that unemployment benefit was payable to him throughout the period in question; there was no contract of service in existence or even promised.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that from 16th April, 1951, to 9th May, 1951, both dates included, unemployment benefit was payable to the claimant on the ground that during that period he was unemployed.

"The claimant served as a civilian with the Control Commission for Germany for over four years. When he became unemployed he duly registered and claimed unemployment benefit as an unemployed person and took active steps to secure further employment. With this end in view he got into touch with an assurance company in the hope that he would be employed by the company as an agent. The company in question were prepared to consider the employment of the claimant on certain conditions, namely that he should arrange to secure a policy with a named insurance society for a fidelity guarantee insurance in the sum of £300, that he should pass a medical standard of fitness and that he should satisfy the company by interview and examination that he was a person fit to be appointed as an agent.

"In so far as the first condition was concerned the company were not prepared to create the relationship of principal and agent between the company and the claimant until the application for a fidelity guarantee had been accepted as a standard risk, and the claimant had paid the first premium and an agency agreement had been signed by the claimant and on behalf of the company. To permit of the claimant having the opportunity of equipping himself with the necessary standard of knowledge on insurance matters required to give him a reasonable prospect of a successful application for an appointment as an insurance agent in their employment, the company provided the claimant with literature touching on matters of insurance; they also gave him free access to the premises and library of the company so that he might devote some time to studying the methods of the company and insurance matters in general in order to fit himself for the examination which he would have to pass before any question of employment by the company could arise.

"I pause here to observe that the claimant informed the authority at his local employment exchange that on 16th April, 1951, he was to commence an intensive course of training with the assurance company on the satisfactory completion of which a contract with that company would be effected. He reported that the normal period allowed for the study of the course was from three to six weeks and that it was in the candidate's own interest to complete the course and take his examination at the earliest possible date, since until that was done no contract could be signed nor could any remuneration be earned. In view of this, the claimant requested that unemployment benefit should continue to be paid to him for the duration of the course. He added that it was his earnest desire to recommence earning his livelihood at the very earliest date.

"The local insurance officer disallowed the claim for unemployment benefit from 16th April, 1951, to 9th May, 1951—which was the claimant's estimated duration of the period of study in this case—on the ground that during such period the claimant was not unemployed. Clearly, the insurance officer took the view that the claimant was required to undergo a course of training with the assurance company in question as a condition of future employment at wages, that he had accepted training with a definite understanding that he would be employed for wages by the company when he became proficient, and that, in those circumstances, the claimant should be regarded as employed during the period of training. The insurance officer had in mind rule 1 of Case 4903 (which was a decision given by the Umpire in 1923 under the Unemployment Insurance Acts which have since been repealed but which contained provisions whereby a claimant to unemployment benefit must prove, among other things, that he was unemployed).

"The claimant appealed from the decision of the insurance officer to the local tribunal whose attention was called to a decision of the Commissioner, Decision C.U.23/51 (not reported). The claimant in evidence before the tribunal stated that he was available for employment at all times, and that he had sought 'other work' during the period in question. The tribunal upheld the decision of the local insurance officer, considering that Decision C.U.23/51 applied. With leave, the claimant now appeals to the Commissioner.

"I have had the advantage of a comprehensive account by the manager of the city branch of the assurance company in question concerning the requirements to be fulfilled by the claimant (and all other applicants for the post of insurance agent with them) before consideration could be given to their employment by the company. I am able to accept this account as an accurate exposition of the claimant's position and, so far as the particulars therein affect the question whether the claimant was unemployed during the relevant period, I will set out their purport.

"The manager states that any representative joining the company has to satisfy three conditions, namely: (1) A fidelity

bond at his own expense must be taken out with the Company. (2) He must pass a medical fitness examination. (3) He must sit an examination on general assurance matters.

"He says that to qualify for (3) 'we lend them a training course'. From the letter of the manager, I am satisfied that the training which the claimant undertook—if such it could properly be called—consisted merely in free access to the premises and library of the assurance company, whose service he hoped to enter, such access being afforded to him for the purpose of enabling him to appreciate the manner in which the agents of the company worked. He was not restricted to any particular periods or hours, but was free to use the privilege granted to him whenever he desired. In this case, it does not appear that the claimant received any training in the true sense; it was left entirely to him to choose the method in which he would spend his time, with the ultimate object of satisfying the company that he was a suitable candidate for employment. There was no obligation upon the company to employ the claimant until he satisfied each of the three conditions set out above. He pursued his studies entirely without reward during the period in question and without any definite understanding that the company would be under obligation to employ him. In these circumstances, I hold that the claimant did not undertake a course of training with a definite understanding that he would be employed by the company at a wage when he became proficient.

"Consideration of the question whether he would be employed or not could not arise until certain conditions were fulfilled, and until such conditions were fulfilled there was no contract of service in existence or even promised. The claimant was merely fitting himself for possible future employment by the company, and was occupying his time in the most useful way that he could for improving his chances of obtaining employment with that company. In the circumstances above stated, this case is distinguishable from the case to which Decision C.U.23/51 refers.

"A further distinguishing feature of this case is that whilst the claimant was endeavouring to equip himself as a suitable candidate for employment with the company, he was always ready, willing and free to accept any other suitable employment temporary or otherwise and, as evidence of this, I refer to his unsuccessful application for a post with an oil company made during the period of his study. In the result, I hold that the claimant was unemployed during the period in question. To justify an award of unemployment benefit the claimant must also prove that he was available for any suitable employment. There is no suggestion to the contrary and on the evidence before me I am satisfied that he was. I therefore allow the appeal of the claimant."

Legal Cases affecting Labour

Master and Servant—Industrial Disputes Order 1951—Whether a dispute between an employer and a workman can be referred to the National Arbitration Tribunal

The South Shields Corporation applied to the Divisional Court of King's Bench for an Order of Prohibition to preclude the Industrial Disputes Tribunal or the National Arbitration Tribunal from proceeding on two references of the Minister of Labour and National Service dated respectively 31st March and 23rd April, 1951, on the ground that the dispute in question was not a "trade dispute" as defined by the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Order, S.R. & O. 1940 No. 1305, nor a "dispute" as defined by the Industrial Disputes Order, S.I. 1951 No. 1376.

The Corporation are members of the Association of Municipal Corporations and their Town Clerk, Mr. Ayrey, is a member of the Society of Town Clerks. A Joint Committee made certain recommendations regarding the conditions of service and salary payable to Town Clerks but the Corporation did not adopt those conditions. The Town Clerks' Society, by their Solicitor, reported to the Minister of Labour and National Service that disputes had arisen and the Minister referred these disputes to the National Arbitration Tribunal on 31st March, 1951 and 23rd April, 1951, respectively. The disputes were said to concern a claim by one workman.

The references by the Minister were made before the revocation of the Order of 1940 but the disputes were not the subject of any hearing by the National Arbitration Tribunal before that Order had been revoked by the coming into force of the Order of 1951 on 14th August, 1951. It was contended that the Industrial Disputes Order applied only to a "dispute" between an employer and more than one workman.

The Court of King's Bench (Lord Goddard C.J. and Hilbery and Pilcher J.J.), although it held that a "trade dispute" as defined in the Order of 1940 existed when the Minister made each of his references, allowed the application for the Order of Prohibition on the ground that as, throughout the 1951 Order references were made to disputes between workmen or workers and an employer, the usual rule of construction that plural included the singular did not apply to the expression "workmen" and "workers" in the 1951 Order so that there had for the purposes of the later Order to be more than one workman in dispute with his employer. Lord Goddard in the course of his judgment, said that the Court decided that there must be a dispute between an employer and more than one workman in his employ though it might be that the dispute originated with a single workman and that the others only became

parties to the dispute in support of one member of their body.—*Rex v. National Arbitration Tribunal and others*, King's Bench Division, 12th October, 1951.

Factories Act 1937—Dangerous Machinery—Whether the suppliers are liable in tort to injured person

The Plaintiff in the action, being an infant, sued by his mother and claimed damages against his employers alleging a breach of statutory duty. The employers denied negligence and breach of duty and joined the manufacturers of the machine as joint tortfeasors.

A truck was used to carry stores from one part of the works to another, having a platform in the front which could be raised or lowered by two chains operating on two cog-wheels. The boy was standing on the platform when somebody depressed the controlling lever causing the platform to rise. The boy caught hold of one of the chains with his right hand which was thereby drawn between the chain and the cog wheel and injured.

The case came before Mr. Justice Finnemore in the King's Bench Division when he held: (1) that the employers had not complied with the safety requirements of Sections 14 and 17 of the Factories Act 1937 in that the cog wheel was not fenced effectively, and (2) that the sellers of the truck were not liable in civil damages since they owed no duty to the employees in the factory.

Mr. Justice Finnemore in the course of his judgment said:—

"Here it is not that the employers have done something wrong which has come to an end and would have caused no harm to anybody unless something new altogether had happened. The failure to fence the machinery continued until the very last second when the boy's hand was injured. They failed to protect it and because of their failure the injury happened and the Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages against them.

The second part of the case is more difficult. It is not disputed that the third party supplied the machine and did not completely encase the gearing. I am satisfied that Section 17 does create a new offence, and the real question is are the vendors only liable to a fine or are they also liable to be sued by the injured workman. Before an action for tort can be taken it must be shown that there is a duty owed by one person to the other.

The Defendants argue that Section 17(2) introduced something quite new to our factories legislation and brought in for the first time the man who sold the machine without the proper guard. I have come to the conclusion that Parliament was only intending by this Section to seek to prevent unfenced machinery getting into factories at all. I have therefore come to the conclusion that the sellers of the truck are not liable in civil damages because they do not owe any duty to the employees in the factory."

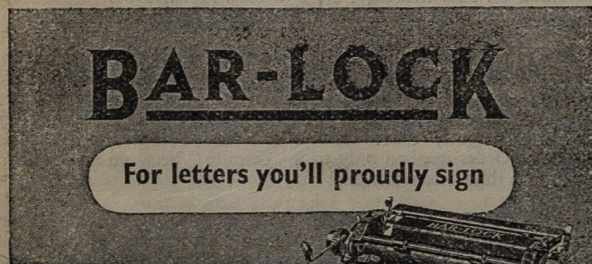
Biddle v. Truvox Engineering Co. Ltd., King's Bench Division, 16th October, 1951.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

The Aerated Waters Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2163; price 4d.

* See footnote * in first column on page 39.



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net, 5½d. post free), dated 6th December; *The Sack and Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order*, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2225; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 17th December; *The Tin Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order*, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2263; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 19th December; *The Rubber Reclamation Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order*, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2295), dated 21st December; *The Hollow-ware Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order*, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2296; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 21st December. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 36.

The Police (No. 2) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2253); *The Police (Women) (No. 2) Regulations*, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2254), both made on 19th December by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs under the Police Act, 1919. These Regulations, which came into operation on 31st December, amend, in certain respects, the provisions of the Police (Consolidation) Regulations, 1948, and the Police (Women) (Consolidation) Regulations, 1948, relating to conditions of appointment and of employment in police forces.

The Police (Scotland) (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2313 (S.115)); *The Police (Women) (Scotland) (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations*, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2314 (S.116)), both made on 27th December by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Police Act, 1919. These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st January, amend, in certain respects, the provisions of the Police (Scotland) Regulations and the Police (Women) (Scotland) Regulations, relating to conditions of employment in police forces in Scotland.

The Fire Services (Ranks and Conditions of Service) (No. 5) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2252; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 19th December; *The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) (Amendment) No. 4 Regulations*, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2299 (S.109)); price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 22nd December. These Regulations amend, as from 1st January, the Fire Services (Ranks and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1948, and the Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, in relation to the employment of retained part-time members of Fire Brigades.

The Aliens (Employment) (Former Prisoners of War) (Revocation) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2233), made on 17th December by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs under the Aliens Order, 1920. This Order revokes as from 1st January the Aliens (Employment) (Former Prisoners of War) Order, 1947, which restricted the employment of certain aliens, being former prisoners of war.—See the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1951 (page 103).

The Aliens (Landing Conditions) (Former Prisoners of War) Instrument, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2234), made on 17th December by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs under the Aliens Order, 1920, as subsequently amended. This Instrument revokes the conditions imposed, on re-admission to the United Kingdom, on certain aliens, being former prisoners of war, on their being granted leave to land.

The Supplies and Services (Continuance) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2116), made on 4th December, by His Majesty in Council under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945.—See page 7.

(a) *The Emergency Laws (Continuance) Order*, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2117; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free); (b) *The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Isle of Man) Order in Council*, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2118; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free); (c) *The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Jersey) Order in Council*, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2119); (d) *The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Guernsey) Order in Council*, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2120); (e) *The Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Colonies, etc.) Order in Council* (S.I. 1951 No. 2121). These Orders were made on 4th December by His Majesty in Council (a) under the Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1947, and (b) (c) (d) and (e) under the Emergency Laws (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946 as amended by subsequent legislation.—See page 7.

The Registered Designs (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2122); *The Patents (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order*, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2123). These Orders were made on 4th December by His Majesty in Council under the Registered Designs Act, 1949, and the Patents Acts, 1949, respectively.—See page 7.

The Cotton Industry Development Council (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 2173; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 8th December by the Board of Trade under the Industrial Organisation and Development Act, 1947.—See page 10.

The Laundry Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1951 No. 209; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 14th November; *The Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order*, 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 212; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 6th December. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.—See page 494 of last month's GAZETTE and page 36 of this GAZETTE.

The Bakehouses (Sunday before Christmas) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 208), made on 1st December by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as having effect by the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945, and subsequent legislation. This order is similar in scope to the corresponding Order made in Great Britain.—See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 495.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

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

Census of Production.—*Final Reports on the Census of Production for 1948.* (1) *Ink.* (2) *Incandescent Mantles.* (3) *Cement.* Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.) each. (4) *Glue, Gum, Paste and Allied Trades.* Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). (5) *Brewing and Malting.* (6) *Carpets.* (7) *Needles, Pins, Fish Hooks and Metal Smallwares.* Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.) each. (8) *China and Earthenware.* (9) *Lace.* Price 3s. (3s. 1½d.). Board of Trade.

Coal.—*Quarterly Statistical Statement of the Costs of Production, Proceeds and Profit or Loss of Collieries for the third quarter of 1951.* National Coal Board. Price 5d. (6½d.).—See page 9.

Colonial Territories.—*Labour Administration in the Colonial Territories, 1944-1950.* Colonial No. 275. Colonial Office. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.).—See page 12.

Disabled Persons.—*Statement showing the numbers of Registered Disabled Persons in Government Employment in Great Britain on 1st October, 1951.* Cmd. 8424. H.M. Treasury. Price 2d. (3½d.).

Economic Co-operation.—*Twelfth Report on Operations under the Economic Co-operation Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, covering the second and third calendar quarters of 1951.* Cmd. 8443. Price 6d. (7½d.).

Emergency Legislation.—*Continuance of Emergency Legislation. Explanatory Memorandum.* Cmd. 8391. Price 4d. (5½d.).—See page 7.

Gas.—(1) *The Gas Council. Second Report and Accounts,*

* 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.

1950-51. H.C.20. Price 5s. (5s. 3d.). (2) *Gas. Report of the Minister of Fuel and Power for the year ended 31st March, 1951.* H.C.21. Price 6d. (7½d.).

Man-power.—*Second Report of the Local Government Manpower Committee.* Cmd. 8421. H.M. Treasury. Price 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.).

Wages and Working Hours.—*Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1st October, 1951.* Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6s. 6d.—See page 8.

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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