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# Earnings and Hours in April, 1951

In April, 1951, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE, together with some comparative figures for October, 1938 (see the issues for November and December, 1940; March, November and December, 1941; June and December, 1942; June, 1943; February and August, 1944; February and August, 1945; February, July and October, 1946; April and October, 1947; April and October, 1948; March and September, 1950; and March, 1951). In comparing the results of the April, 1951, enquiry with those for earlier dates it should be noted that owing to changes in the industrial classification of firms the figures for individual industries and for groups of industries in April, 1951, are not strictly comparable with those for dates prior to October, 1948

figures for individual industries and for groups of industries in April, 1951, are not strictly comparable with those for dates prior to October, 1948.

In the enquiry of April, 1951, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 500 additional employers, asking for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the last payweek in April, 1951, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of manhours worked in the week, classified under the following headings: men, 21 years and over; youths and boys under 21 years; women, 18 years and over; and girls under 18 years. As in the case of the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners who were at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. In cases where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national

insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (exclusive of those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1951, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 61,500, of which approximately 58,700 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was over 6½ million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of wage-earners employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others much less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1951, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 347 and 348, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week in April, 1951, and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 349 and 350.

### Weekly Earnings in April, 1951

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1951, in all the industries combined and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings in this Table have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each industry by the total numbers employed in April, 1951. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of returns received in the different industries.

In computing the averages for April, 1951, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker. The earnings of these women averaged 44s. 6d. and the hours worked averaged 22·2. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings

shown, for, if such part-time workers had been excluded from the snown, for, it such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general average of 87s. 4d. would have been altered by only 2d. (to 87s. 2d.), and among the 19 groups of industries their exclusion would not in the majority of cases have altered the average earnings shown for women by more than 6d. The small number of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded

# Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1951\*

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metal- liferous mining pro-	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ducts other than coal	165 7	78 1	84 0	55 10	142 1
Chemical and allied trades Metal manufacture Engineering, shipbuilding	162 10 179 3	72 7 7 7 3	85 5 88 2	56 8 57 0	141 8 167 5
and electrical goods	165 11 172 3	59 10 61 10	89 6 95 7	54 7 59 0	145 5 155 3
Metal goods not else- where specified	166 8	65 1	84 5	55 4	134 2
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc	166 6 157 0	61 11 70 9	90 2 91 10	55 8 65 7	132 1 114 10
and fur	153 3 153 1 144 10	67 4 62 4 61 5	83 1 89 1 80 3	52 4 53 0 50 11	120 5 99 5 115 7
Manufactures of wood and cork	162 6 171 3	67 0 56 3	91 1 82 0	53 9	138 9
Other manufacturing in- dustries	166 3	70 3	85 1	50 7 55 1	131 5 130 0
All manufacturing in- dustries	165 0	64 3	87 11	56 4	134 2
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)  Building and contracting Gas, electricity and water Fransport and communi-	155 10 160 7 151 6	76 10 77 3 64 11	87 1 78 9 82 5	on on on	150 9 152 7 146 0
cation (excluding rail- ways and London Transport)	151 2	67 5	110 11	ş	145 6
National and local government service	126 2	70 0	76 8	49 0	118 8
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	160 2	66 11	87 4	55 11	136 2

It should be observed that the figures shown in the Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 347 and 348, are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; that they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piece work or other methods of payment by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by piece workers, and in the amount of time lost by absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of work-people employed under similar conditions.

### Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1951

Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1951

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in April, 1951, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 349 and 350. The next Table shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime and excluding all time lost from any cause but including any period during which workpeople were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them. Recognised intervals for meals, etc., are also excluded. In the calculation of the averages, only those workpeople who were at work during part or the whole of the pay-week are included, those who were absent during the whole of the pay-week having been excluded from the returns.

\* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls.

† Men employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 347 to 350, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 46s. 6d. in April, 1951, and the hours worked averaged 15·4.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in April, 1951, have been included on the basis of two part-timers taken as representing one full-timer.

§ The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

§ The numbers returned were insufficient to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

|| So far as national government service is concerned, the figures relate only to those government industrial employees who have not been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

¶ Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 348 and 350.

### Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in April, 1951

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metal- liferous mining products	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
other than coal	49.3	44.7	41.7	42.9	47.4
Chemical and allied trades	48.1	44.0	42.5	42.5	46.7
Metal manufacture	47.7	43.8	41.6	42.0	47.1
Engineering, shipbuilding					4/-1
and electrical goods	48.1	44.0	42.5	42.5	46.9
Vehicles	46.5	43.8	41.6	42.0	45.8
Metal goods not else-					42.0
where specified	47.2	43.9	41.2	42.1	45.1
Precision instruments,					43.1
jewellery, etc	46.2	44.0	41.9	42.7	44.6
Textiles	47.9	45.1	42.4	43.2	44.7
Leather, leather goods					
and fur	46.4	44.6	41.5	43.0	44.5
Clothing	44.6	43.6	40.7	42.0	41.9
Food, drink and tobacco	48.5	44.4	43.3	43.2	46.3
Manufactures of wood					10 3
and cork	46.8	44.6	42.0	43.1	45.8
Paper and printing	46.9	43.8	42.7	43.3	45.3
Other manufacturing in-				350 3500	
dustries	48.5	44.1	42.5	42.4	46.0
All manufacturing in- dustries	47.6	44-1	100	10 7	
dustries	47.6	44.1	42.0	42.7	45.7
Mining and quarrying	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	BEEF EGILSON	WINDS ST		300 S 120 S 120 S
(excluding coal)	48.0	45.0	42.1	§	47.8
Building and contracting	48.7	45.5	40.9		48.3
Gas, electricity and water	47.9	44.1	40.0	8	47.6
Transport and communi-			40 0	3	47.0
cation (excluding rail-	VS150000	1301113313	HER YESTER	201000000000	
ways and London	ESSENCE:	400000000000000000000000000000000000000			
Transport)	50.5	46.4	44.8	8	49.9
National and local	No. of Section	112000			
government service	45.5	43.9	40.2	40.0	44.8
			-		AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
All the above, including	100 S & C S	ON THE REAL PROPERTY.	18-55 miles	C. C. C. S. S. S. S. S.	
manufacturing indus-	45.0				
tries¶	47.9	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.3
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE STREET STATE OF	172 3 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 349 and 350 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1951, ranged between 44 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 42 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

### Hourly Earnings in April, 1951

The next Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1951, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 349 and 350.

### Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1951

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers‡
Treatment of non-metal-	d.	d.	d.	d.	d,
liferous mining products other than coal	40.3	21.0	24.2	100	200
Chemical and allied trades	40.6	19.8	24.2	15.6	36·0 36·4
Metal manufacture	45.1	21.2	25.4	16.3	42.7
Engineering, shipbuilding	75	21 2	23.4	10.3	42.1
and electrical goods	41.4	16.3	25.3	15.4	37.2
Vehicles	44.5	16.9	27.6	16.9	40.7
Metal goods not else-					
where specified	42.4	17.8	24.6	15-8	35.7
Precision instruments,					
jewellery, etc	43.2	16.9	25.8	15.6	35.5
Textiles	39-3	18.8	26.0	18.2	30.8
Leather, leather goods	00 4				
and fur	39.6	18.0	24.0	14.6	32.5
Clothing Food, drink and tobacco	41·2 35·8	17·2 16·6	26.3	15.1	28.5
Manufactures of wood	33.9	10.0	77.7	14.1	30.0
	41-7	18-0	26.0	15.0	36.4
Paper and printing	43.8	15.4	23.0	14.0	34.8
Other manufacturing in-	45 0		23	140	34 0
dustries	41-1	19-1	24.0	15.6	33.9
All manufacturing indus-			100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
tries	41.6	17.5	25.1	15.8	35.2
Mining and quarrying	-				
(excluding coal)	39.0	20.5	24.8	mone	37.8
Building and contracting	39.6	20.4	23.1	9	37.9
Gas, electricity and water	38.0	17.7	24.7	3	36.8
Transport and communi- cation (excluding rail-			1000		
ways and London			1000000000		
Transport)	35.9	17.4	29.7	§	35.0
National and local govern-			27	2	33 0
ment service	33.3	19.1	22.9	14.7	31.8
Control of the Control					
All the above, including					
manufacturing indus-				1000	
tries¶	40.1	18.0	25.0	15.7	35.3
The second secon	No second livery	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Secretary Secretary	

† ‡ § || ¶ See corresponding footnotes in previous column

### Earnings and Hours in April, 1951, compared with Earlier Years

The next Table shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries, in October, 1938, and at the various dates between July, 1940, and April, 1951, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

Date	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*
	and common and	Averag	ge Weekly E	Carnings	inaganac factors,
1938 October 1940 July 1941 July 1942 January 1943 January 1943 January 1944 January 1945 January 1945 January 1946 January 1947 April October 1948 April October 1949 April October 1950 April October 1951 April	s. d. 69 0 89 0 99 5 102 0 111 3 9 121 3 123 8 124 4 119 3 121 4 119 3 121 4 114 1 120 9 123 5 128 1 134 0 137 11 139 11 142 8 145 9 150 5	s. d. 26 1 35 1 41 11 42 6 46 2 47 2 46 1 47 4 44 1 45 6 47 4 44 51 10 57 2 58 9 58 6 60 1 61 5 63 9 66 11	s. d. 32 6 38 11 43 11 47 6 54 2 58 6 62 2 63 9 64 3 63 2 63 2 63 2 63 2 63 7 72 11 74 6 77 2 78 9 80 6 82 7 87 4	s. d. 18 6 22 0 26 10 30 3 32 1 33 10 34 3 34 11 33 8 35 1 34 3 34 9 48 4 49 5 50 3 51 10 53 5 55 11	s. d. 53 3 69 2 75 10 77 9 85 2 87 11 93 7 95 7 96 8 93 9 96 1 92 7 101 0 103 6 108 2 114 0 117 4 119 4 121 9 124 1 128 0 136 2
	Pe	ercentage I	ncrease sinc	e October,	1938
1940 July 1941 July 1942 January July	Per cent. 29 44 48 61	Per cent. 35 61 63 77 72	Per cent. 20 35 46 67	Per cent. 21 35 45 64	Per cent. 30 42 46 60

			Pe	ercentage In	icrease sinc	e October, 1	1938
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent
1940 July		38.30	29	35	20	21	30
1941 July	(C. 10 (p))	a cities	44	61	35	35	42
1942 January			48	63	46	45	46
July	E. C. T.		61	77	67	64	60
1943 January	14.	PERM	65	73	80	73	65
		7:00	76	81	91	83	76
July			79	80	96	85	79
1944 January		1	80	81	98	89	82
July		1.00			94	82	76
1945 January		1.19	73	69			80
July			76	74	94	90	
1946 January			65	66	84	85	74
October			75	78	101	109	90
1947 April			79	81	107	117	94
October	8 . 58 V		86	99	114	136	103
1948 April	1.500		94	119	124	161	114
October	00000		100	125	129	167	120
1949 April	31.23		103	124	137	172	124
October	1000		107	130	142	179	129
1950 April			111	136	148	180	133
October	V. 45		118	144	154	189	140
1951 April	93.		132	157	169	202	156
S. S. San Laboratory S.							

The percentage increases in average earnings since October, 1938, shown in the Table, represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages, (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours worked and in the proportion of hours paid for at overtime, week-end, and night-shift, etc., rates, (c) extensions of systems of payment by results in some industries, and increased output by the workers affected, (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different occupations, and (e) changes in the proportions of workers employed in different industries.

As regards the first of these factors it is estimated that in the

As regards the first of these factors it is estimated that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 90 per cent. higher in April, 1951, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 156 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

Index numbers.—The level of rates of wages and retail prices, published elsewhere in this GAZETTE (see pages 378 and 380) are expressed as index numbers on the basis of June, 1947 = 100. The level of average weekly earnings in April, 1951, expressed as an index number on the basis of April, 1947 = 100, was 132. The details at six-monthly intervals were as follows:—

1.158	D	ate	Lni.	18.26	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947	April				100	100	100	100
	October				104	103	110	105
1948	April		20.00	120000	109	108	121	110
	October		3750	10000	112	111	124	113
1949	April	Profession .	00.00	2000	113	115	125	115
	October				116	117	128	118
1950	April	1.19	19151	10-00	118	120	130	120
	October				122 !	123	135	124
1951	April				130	130	142	132

The index of wage rates was 118 at April, 1951, showing a rise of 18 points since June, 1947, as against a rise of 32 points in the average earnings figure since April, 1947. This wage rate index relates to all industries and includes coal mining, the railway service, agriculture and the distributive trades, which are not covered by the figures of average earnings, but it is estimated that in the industries covered by the earnings enquiry the index was also 118 at April, 1951, compared with 100 at April, 1947.

\* See footnote 1 in the first column on page 344.

As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average hours worked by the wage-earners whose average earnings have been given above, in the last week in October, 1938, and at the various dates between July, 1943, and April, 1951; particulars of working hours were not collected for earlier dates during the war.

### Average Weekly Hours Worked

	Date			Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*
1938	October		0.	47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5
1943	July			52.9	48.0	45.9	45.1	50.0
1944	January	20.		52.0	47.1	45.2	44.6	49.2
	July	E		51.2	46.7	44.6	44.2	48.6
1945	January	2.		49.4	45.2	43.1	43.0	47.0
	July		8.	49.7	45.6	43.3	43.5	47.4
1946	January	0	93	47.4	44.1	42.3	42.5	45.8
	October	000		47.6	44.7	42.6	42.6	46.2
1947	April	12:		46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
	October	200	9.	46.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.2
1948	April	9.		46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
	October	0		46.7	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
1949	April	12.		46.6	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3
	October	12.	0.	46.8	44.0	41.7	42.4	45.4
1950	April	2		47.0	44.2	41.9	42.5	45.6
	October	3.	33.5	47.6	44.4	42.0	42.6	46.1
1951	April			47.9	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.3

The following Table shows the average *hourly* earnings at each date for which particulars of working hours have been collected, and the percentage increases as compared with October, 1938:—

	Date	で見るは	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*
				Average	Hourly E	arnings	100 THE
			d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1938	October		17.4	6.8	9.0	5.0	13.7
1943	July		27.5	11.8	16.3	9.0	22.5
1944	January		28.5	11.9	16·9 17·3	9.2	23.3
1945	July		29.1	12.2	17.6	9.4	23.9
1945	January	1000	29.3	12.0	17.5	9.7	24.3
1946	January		28.9	11.8	17.0	9.7	24.3
1740	October		30.4	12.5	18.4	10.9	26.2
1947	April	933333	32.0	13.0	19.5	11.5	27.6
	October		33.0	14.1	20.1	12.5	28.7
1948	April		34.6	15.6	21.0	13.7	30.2
	October	1000	35.4	16.0	21.5	14·0 14·2	31.1
1949	April		36.6	16.4	22.7	14.6	32.2
1950	October	100000	37.2	16.7	23.1	14.6	32.7
1930	October		37.9	17.2	23.6	15.0	33.3
1951	April		40.1	18.0	25.0	15.7	35.3
1931			176 3 75 75				WHEN THE PROPERTY OF
1951	0-54 0-54 4-54 2-54		Pe	rcentage In	icrease since	October,	1938
1931	0.08 0.08 0.08 0.08 7.00 0.08		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1943	July		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
	January		Per cent. 58 64	Per cent. 74 76	Per cent. 81 89	Per cent. 81 85	Per cent. 63 70
1943 1944	January July	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Per cent. 58 64 68	Per cent. 74 76 80	Per cent. 81 89 93	Per cent. 81 85 90	Per cent. 63 70 74
1943	January July January		Per cent. 58 64 68 67	Per cent. 74 76 80 73	Per cent. 81 89	Per cent. 81 85	Per cent. 63 70
1943 1944 1945	January July January July	1	Per cent. 58 64 68	Per cent. 74 76 80	Per cent. 81 89 93 96	Per cent. 81 85 90 89	Per cent. 63 70 74 74 77 77
1943 1944	January July January		Per cent. 58 64 68 67 69	Per cent. 74 76 80 73 77 74 84	Per cent. 81 89 93 96 95 89 105	Per cent. 81 85 90 89 94 94 119	Per cent. 63 70 74 74 77 77 91
1943 1944 1945	January July July July January		Per cent. 58 64 68 67 69 66 75 84	Per cent. 74 76 80 73 77 74 84 92	Per cent. 81 89 93 96 95 89 105 117	Per cent. 81 85 90 89 94 119 131	Per cent. 63 70 74 74 77 77 91 101
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947	January July January July January October April October		Per cent. 58 64 68 67 69 66 75 84 90	Per cent. 74 76 80 73 77 74 84 92 108	Per cent. 81 89 93 96 95 89 105 117 124	Per cent. 81 85 90 89 94 119 131 150	Per cent. 63 70 74 74 77 77 91 101 109
1943 1944 1945 1946	January July January July January October April October April		Per cent. 58 64 68 67 69 66 75 84 90 99	Per cent. 74 76 80 73 77 74 84 92 108 130	Per cent. 81 89 93 96 95 89 105 117 124 134	Per cent. 81 85 90 89 94 119 131 150 175	Per cent. 63 70 74 74 77 77 91 101 109 120
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	January July January July January October April October April October		Per cent. 58 64 68 67 69 66 75 84 90 99 104	Per cent. 74 76 80 73 77 74 84 92 108 130 136	Per cent. 81 89 93 96 95 89 105 117 124 134 140	Per cent. 81 85 90 89 94 119 131 150 175 182	Per cent. 63 70 74 74 77 91 101 109 120 126
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947	January July January July January October April October April October April		Per cent. 58 64 68 67 69 66 75 84 90 99 104	Per cent. 74 76 80 73 77 74 84 92 108 130 136 135	Per cent. 81 89 93 96 95 89 105 117 124 134 140 147	Per cent. 81 85 90 89 94 119 131 150 175 182 184	Per cent. 63 70 74 74 77 91 101 109 120 126 131
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	January July January July January October April October April October April October October October October		Per cent. 58 64 68 67 69 66 75 84 90 99 104 107 110	Per cent. 74 76 80 73 77 74 84 92 108 130 136 135 141	Per cent. 81 89 93 96 95 89 105 117 124 134 140 147	Per cent. 81 85 90 89 94 119 131 150 175 182	Per cent. 63 70 74 74 77 91 101 109 120 126
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	January July January July January October April October April October April		Per cent. 58 64 68 67 69 66 75 84 90 99 104	Per cent. 74 76 80 73 77 74 84 92 108 130 136 135	Per cent. 81 89 93 96 95 89 105 117 124 134 140 147	Per cent. 81 85 90 89 94 119 131 150 175 182 184 192	Per cent. 63 70 74 74 77 77 91 101 109 120 126 131

The average levels of weekly and hourly earnings have also been affected by the changes which occurred during and since the war in the numbers of workpeople employed in different industries. On the one hand, the transference of workers during the war from industries and occupations in which wages were relatively low to others with a higher level of earnings tended to raise the general level of average earnings of men, youths, women and girls, respectively. On the other hand, the percentage increases in the average earnings of "all workers", as shown in the foregoing Tables, are affected by the fact that, during the war period, the proportions of men, boys and girls represented in the figures were lower than in October, 1938, while those of women were higher. Since January, 1946, however, the proportion of men has been appreciably higher than in October, 1938. The proportion of women decreased from January, 1945, to April, 1947, when it reached a figure slightly lower than that of 1938. Since April, 1947, it has risen gradually to a figure a little above that of October, 1938. The decline in the proportion of juvenile workers has continued since the war period and at April, 1951, the proportion was less than half of what it was in October, 1938. in October, 1938.

### Manufacturing Industries Only

The figures given in the Tables immediately preceding include all manufacturing industries but only a portion of the non-manufacturing industries or services. For manufacturing industries

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote ‡ in the first column on page 344.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1951

Average Weekly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

	Date		Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
	his	1000	28803	Average	Weekly	Earnings	
1000	0.1		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1938	October		70 11	25 11	32 10	18 7 22 6	50 4 67 0
1940	July		92 11	34 9	39 3 43 7	22 6 25 3	
1941	July		103 11	40 3		25 3 27 0	
1942	January		109 10	42 4	47 0		77 10
1040	July	-	118 4	45 6	53 9	30 5 32 4	84 9 88 10
1943	January		122 0	45 7 47 8	58 3		
044	July		128 6				94 0
1944	January		131 10	47 9 48 0	63 5	34 6 35 1	96 10
1945	July January	• •	124 4	46 0	62 6	33 10	93 6
1943	Testes		126 7	45 8	62 8	35 2	95 7
1946	Tomasoure			42 4	59 8	34 5	91 6
1940	October		126 7	45 4	65 10	39 0	100 10
1947	April	2 1 2	118 9 126 7 129 2 134 5	45 10	68 0	40 6	103 3
	October		134 5	49 8	70 2	44 1	108 4
1948	April	10.0	138 8	54 5	73 8	48 8	113 3
740	October		143 4	57 7	74 11	49 10	116 10
1949	April		145 1	56 11	77 7	50 8	118 6
	October	STARLS.	148 1	58 4	79 3	52 0	120 10
1950	April		151 8	59 10	81 0	52 2	123 4
193 103	October	19.62	156 8	62 1	83 2	53 9	127 5
1951	April	0.015	165 0	64 3	87 11	56 4	134 2
			Pe	rcentage In	crease since	October, 1	938
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent
1940	July		31	34	20	21	33
941	July		47	55	33	36	46
942	January	PR S	55	63	43	45	55
	July	10000	67	76	64	64	68
	Tomas		72		77	74	76
943				16			
1943	Tester '			76 84			87
	July January		81 86	84 84	88 93	83 86	87 92
1943	July January		81	84	88	83	92
	July January		81 86	84 84	88 93	83 86	
944	July January July		81 86 84	84 84 85 71 76	88 93 94 90 91	83 86 89 82 89	92 92 86 90
944	July January July January		81 86 84 75	84 84 85 71	88 93 94 90	83 86 89 82	92 92 86
944 945 946	July January July July July January January		81 86 84 75 78 67 78	84 84 85 71 76	88 93 94 90 91	83 86 89 82 89	92 92 86 90
944 945 946	July January July January July January January		81 86 84 75 78 67	84 84 85 71 76 63 75	88 93 94 90 91 82	83 86 89 82 89 85	92 92 86 90 82
944 945 946 947	July January July January July January October		81 86 84 75 78 67 78	84 84 85 71 76 63 75 77 92	88 93 94 90 91 82 101	83 86 89 82 89 85 110	92 92 86 90 82 100
944 945 946 947	July January July January October April October April		81 86 84 75 78 67 78 82 90 96	84 84 85 71 76 63 75 77 92 110	88 93 94 90 91 82 101 107 114 124	83 86 89 82 89 85 110 118 137 162	92 92 86 90 82 100 105 115 125
944 945 946 947 948	July January July January July January Cotober April October April October April October Cotober January July January Cotober Cotober January Cotober January Cotober January Cotober January Cotober January Cotober January July January July January Januar		81 86 84 75 78 67 78 82 90 96	84 84 85 71 76 63 75 77 92 110	88 93 94 90 91 82 101 107 114 124 128	83 86 89 82 89 85 110 118 137 162 168	92 92 86 90 82 100 105 115 125 132
944	July January July January July January October April October January July April October April October January July April Description April Descripti		81 86 84 75 78 67 78 82 90 96 102 105	84 84 85 71 76 63 75 77 92 110 122 120	88 93 94 90 91 82 101 107 114 124 128 136	83 86 89 82 89 85 110 118 137 162 168 173	92 92 86 90 82 100 105 115 125 132 135
944 945 946 947 948 949	July January July January July January July January October April October April October April October October January July January July July January July July July July July July July Jul		81 86 84 75 78 67 78 82 90 96 102 105	84 84 85 71 76 63 75 77 92 110 122 120 125	88 93 94 90 91 82 101 107 114 124 128 136	83 86 89 82 89 85 110 118 137 162 168 173 180	92 92 86 90 82 100 105 115 125 132 133 140
944 945 946 947 948	July January July January July January October April October April October April October April October April April October April		81 86 84 75 78 67 78 82 90 96 102 105 109	84 84 85 71 76 63 75 77 92 110 122 120 125 131	88 93 94 90 91 82 101 107 114 124 128 136 141	83 86 89 82 89 85 110 118 137 162 168 173 180	92 92 86 90 82 100 105 115 125 132 135 140 145
944 945 946 947 948 949	July January July January July January July January October April October April October April October October January July January July July January July July July July July July July Jul		81 86 84 75 78 67 78 82 90 96 102 105	84 84 85 71 76 63 75 77 92 110 122 120 125	88 93 94 90 91 82 101 107 114 124 128 136	83 86 89 82 89 85 110 118 137 162 168 173 180	92 92 86 90 82 100 105 115 125 132 135 140

### Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

	Date	•	19810	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938	October			47.8	46.0	44.0	44.9	46.3
1943	July		3 996	53 - 1	47.8	46.1	45.0	49.9
1944	January	12000	6000	52.5	47.2	45.4	44.6	49.3
	July	130013	80,000	51.0	46.4	44.7	44.2	48.2
1945	January		10000	49.3	45.0	43.2	43.0	46.7
N. Person	July	Selection of	2132433	49.4	45.4	43.5	43.4	47.0
946	January		3000	47.8	44.0	42.4	42.5	45.7
	October			47.7	44.5	42.8	42.7	46.0
947	April	1-160	Total Control	46.0	43.2	41.7	42.0	44.5
	October		100	46.2	43.5	41.7	42.1	44.7
1948	April	3900	-	46.3	43.5	41.7	42.3	44.8
	October		19988	46.5	43.7	41.6	42.3	44.9
949	April		17.00	46.5	43.7	41.9	42.4	45.0
	October			46.6	43.7	41.7	42.3	45.0
950	April	100	1000	46.9	43.9	41.9	42.5	45.2
	October	100	N. 2000	47.5	44.1	42.1	42.7	45.7
951	April	107.65	0000	47.6	44.1	42.0	42.7	45.7

### Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

	Date	e		Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	A11*
Trible of				The state of	Averag	e Hourly I	Barnings	
1020	0.1			d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1938	October	•	200	17.8	6.8	9.0	5.0	13.0
1943	July		14.	29.0	12.0	16.1	9.1	22.6
1944	January	200		30.1	12.1	16.8	9.3	23.5
1015	July		110.0	30.7	12.4	17.1	9.5	24.1
1945	January			30.3	11.8	17.4	9.4	24.0
	July			30.7	12.1	17.3	9.7	24.4
1946	January		386	29.8	11.5	16.9	9.7	24.0
1017	October	**		31.8	12.2	18.5	11.0	26.3
1947	April			33.7	12.7	19.6	11.6	27.8
1010	October	0.00	3 3000	34.9	13.7	20.2	12.6	29.1
1948	April		1000	35.9	15.0	21.2	13.8	30.3
	October			37.0	15.8	21.6	14.1	31.2
1949	April	*		37.4	15.6	22.2	14.3	31.6
	October		200	38 · 1	16.0	22.8	14.8	32.2
1950	April		2000	38.8	16.4	23.2	14.7	32.7
	October			39.6	16.9	23.7	15.1	33.5
1951	April			41.6	17.5	25 · 1	15.8	35.2
				P	ercentage I	ncrease sinc	e October,	1938
				THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Sun opposite and	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Control of the last
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1943	July			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1943 1944	July January					79	82	74
				63	76 78	79 87	82 86	74 81
	January			63 69	76 78 82	79 87 90	82 86 90	74 81 85
1944	January July			63 69 72	76 78 82 74	79 87 90 93	82 86 90 88	74 81 85 85
1944	January July January July			63 69 72 70	76 78 82 74 78	79 87 90 93 92	82 86 90 88 94	74 81 85 85 88
1944	January July January July January		::	63 69 72 70 72 67	76 78 82 74 78 69	79 87 90 93 92 88	82 86 90 88 94 94	74 81 85 85 88 88
1944	January July January July January October		::	63 69 72 70 72 67 79	76 78 82 74 78 69 79	79 87 90 93 92 88 106	82 86 90 88 94 94 120	74 81 85 85 88 88 85 102
1944 1945 1946	January July January July January October April		::	63 69 72 70 72 67 79 89	76 78 82 74 78 69 79 87	79 87 90 93 92 88 106 118	82 86 90 88 94 94 120 132	74 81 85 85 88 85 102 114
1944 1945 1946	January July January July January October April October			63 69 72 70 72 67 79 89 96	76 78 82 74 78 69 79 87 101	79 87 90 93 92 88 106 118 124	82 86 90 88 94 94 120 132 152	74 81 85 85 88 85 102 114 124
1944 1945 1946 1947	January July January July January October April October April		::	63 69 72 70 72 67 79 89 96 102	76 78 82 74 78 69 79 87 101 121	79 87 90 93 92 88 106 118 124 136	82 86 90 88 94 120 132 152 176	74 81 85 85 88 85 102 114 124 133
1944 1945 1946 1947	January July January July January October April October April October		::	63 69 72 70 72 67 79 89 96 102 108	76 78 82 74 78 69 79 87 101 121 132	79 87 90 93 92 88 106 118 124 136 140	82 86 90 88 94 94 120 132 152 176 182	74 81 85 85 88 85 102 114 124 133 140
1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	January July January July January October April October April			63 69 72 70 72 67 79 89 96 102 108 110	76 78 82 74 78 69 79 87 101 121 132 129	79 87 90 93 92 88 106 118 124 136 140	82 86 90 88 94 120 132 152 176 182 186	74 81 85 85 88 85 102 114 124 133 140 143
1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	January July January July January October April October April October April October			63 69 72 70 72 67 79 89 96 102 108 110	76 78 82 74 78 69 79 87 101 121 132 129 135	79 87 90 93 92 88 106 118 124 136 140 147	82 86 90 88 94 94 120 132 152 176 182 186	74 81 85 85 88 85 102 114 124 133 140 143 148
1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	January July January July January October April October April			63 69 72 70 72 67 79 89 96 102 108 110	76 78 82 74 78 69 79 87 101 121 132 129	79 87 90 93 92 88 106 118 124 136 140	82 86 90 88 94 120 132 152 176 182 186	74 81 85 85 88 85 102 114 124 133 140 143

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote ‡ in the first column on page 344.

### Increases in Wages since April, 1951

Increases in Wages since April, 1951

There have been increases in the rates of wages in a number of industries since the last pay-week in April, 1951, when the enquiry into earnings was made. It is estimated that the effect of these increases has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by approximately two per cent. during the four months May, 1951, to August, 1951, inclusive. The more important of the increases which occurred in that period affected workers employed in the following industries and services; brick making, heavy chemicals manufacture, iron and steel, wool textile, hosiery manufacture, rayon yarn production, dress making and women's light clothing manufacture, boot and shoe manufacture, baking, biscuit manufacture, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture, manufacture, preparation and preserving of food, tobacco manufacture, furniture manufacture, papermaking, printing, rubber facture, furniture manufacture, papermaking, printing, rubber manufacture, electricity supply, municipal tramway, trolleybus and motor omnibus undertakings and laundries. The increase in gross earnings resulting from these increases in rates and from other factors cannot yet be estimated.

### Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, railway service, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual wage-earners in agriculture and in coal mining and dock workers in the port transport industry some particulars are given below.

### Agriculture

In agriculture, information collected from annual enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, shows that for hired regular males and female workers in Great Britain the average weekly earnings were as follows:—

	Average Weekly Earnings								
Date	Males (21 years and over)	Youths (under 21 years)	Women and Girls						
Half-yearly periods  1947 April -1947 September 1947 October-1948 March 1948 April -1948 September 1948 October-1949 March 1949 April -1949 September 1949 October-1950 March 1950 April -1950 September 1950 October-1951 March	s. d. 97 7 104 4 108 7 1 105 1 1 114 9 110 9 1 115 5 1 115 7 1 115 7 1	s. d. 62 3 67 8 71 2 68 10½ 77 0 72 5½ 77 10½ 74 10	s. d. 65 1½ 70 5 73 4½ 72 9 76 6 76 6½ 75 3½ 77 11						
Yearly periods  1947 April -1948 March 1948 April -1949 March 1949 April -1950 March 1950 April -1951 March	$\begin{array}{c} 100 & 11\frac{1}{2} \\ 106 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 112 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 115 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	64 11½ 70 0½ 74 8½ 76 4½	67 9 73 1 76 6 76 7½						

These figures are inclusive of all payments (overtime, piecework, bonus, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc.) and are net of deductions in respect of time lost due to sickness, etc.

In the coal mining industry, information collected by the National Coal Board on a special return shows that for all classes of workpeople combined, including juveniles, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 1s. 8d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 1s. 4d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 36s. 4d. in the week ended 7th April, 1951. For the week ended 18th March, 1950, the corresponding cash earnings were 33s. 7d.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 200s. 11d. in the week ended 7th April, 1951, and 179s. 8d. in the corresponding week in the previous year.

For adult male workers in the industry the weekly cash earnings in the week ended 7th April, 1951, were 209s. 8d., and in the corresponding week of 1950, 186s. 10d. The value of allowances in kind for the corresponding periods (10s. 2d. in 1951 and 8s. 8d. in 1950) is not included in these figures.

It should be noted that since the beginning of 1949 the average weekly earnings for wage-earners are based on a revised method of computing the average number of wage-earners. The effect of the change for the country as a whole is to show an apparent increase in average weekly earnings per wage-earner of approximately 3 per cent.

### Dock Labour

The figures relating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given on pages 348 and 350 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that in the last payweek in April, 1951, the earnings of all classes of dock workers on the pay-rolls during that week averaged 202s. 2d., inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances. In the three months April–June, 1951, the average earnings were 195s. 11d. a week.

### TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1951

(Note.-In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by pieceworkers, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

000	Numl		ge-earners irns receive		by the	Av	erage carn ii	ings* in the n April, 195	last pay-	week
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)  Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	4,775 12,215 3,651 7,451 6,869	218 554 273 324 428	23 30 8 24 760	1 2 - 5 152	5,017 12,807‡ 3,932 7,804 8,209	s. d. 169 4 153 8 132 3 158 2 161 4	s. d. 80 4 79 11 51 4 84 3 81 5	s. d. ———————————————————————————————————	s. d.	s. d. 165 0 150 3 126 6 154 10 148 8
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods	42,387 19,680 18,465 14,330 8,342 33,092	3,323 2,279 1,968 1,171 231 1,874	3,973 23,719 4,483 3,048 206 2,502	298 2,949 487 261 9 159	49,981 48,627 25,403 18,810 8,788 37,627	164 5 159 4 169 8 155 5 184 5 168 0	81 10 72 3 74 9 75 3 80 1 82 1	87 11 83 8 80 8 82 9 75 2 88 2	65 0 56 1 53 0 46 9	152 3 112 1 144 4 137 2 179 0 158 0
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	12,014 87,574 8,910 15,001 11,950 11,920 10,896 13,453	317 3,730 525 413 573 924 591 495	32 13,804 9,718 6,664 3,112 9,344 667 2,019	8 1,608 1,429 779 192 1,941 12 172	12,371 106,975‡ 20,582 22,857 15,827 24,129 12,166 16,139	162 5 167 11 146 10 152 1 149 2 169 9 167 0 151 11	72 2 75 1 70 7 75 4 66 8 71 1 64 10 74 10	83 4 82 2 101 10 76 6 82 11 98 1 79 0	52 4 58 11 65 7 57 3	159 10 151 10 108 3 133 1 130 7 123 3 158 2 139 4
Metal Manufacture Blast Furnaces§ Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	16,402 153,016 64,375 11,872 11,529 27,997 63,795	480 10,289 5,024 1,135 1,036 1,340 2,191	134 5,401 6,341 1,785 419 2,654 8,255	2 140 469 236 19 132 368	17,018 168,846 76,209 15,028 13,003 32,123 74,609	180 8 184 3 172 11 175 8 189 6	79 9 80 4 69 10 80 0 91 1 75 5 74 5	85 5 88 1 79 1 104 6 89 10 90 7	55 0 54 7 - 57 7	177 1 174 7 158 4 155 1 178 9
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering   Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)   Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant   Machine Tools   Stationary Engines   Textile Machinery and Accessories   Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering   Other Non-Electrical Engineering   Electrical Machinery   Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus   Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones   Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps   Batteries and Accumulators   Other Electrical Goods   Other Electrical Codes	137,100 60,208 17,749 11,965 33,902 16,185 43,174 28,505 39,631 333,770 65,123 22,123 17,727 20,052 7,468 5,971 37,079	15,536 8,759 2,258 3,866 1,177 3,836 1,365 3,352 33,164 8,664 1,317 1,190 1,881 522 139 3,872	1,978 728 918 324 4,305 1,409 4,934 5,235 1,034 44,299 22,842 11,205 9,972 20,006 11,053 2,415 21,922	130 46 50 7 191 24 389 75 40 2,201 1,177 ,604 462 1,139 1,096 120	154,744 69,741 20,975 13,221 42,264 18,795 52,333 35,180 44,057 415,171½ 97,806 35,249 29,351 43,078 20,139 8,645 64,315	165 7 153 10 146 0 176 8 176 8 177 7 159 8 164 2 166 1 167 8 167 9 163 8 161 5 165 2 161 1 177 5	60 2 57 7 60 1 62 10 60 10 57 5 57 7 60 7 60 4 59 5 62 10 63 0	87 11 85 18 90 11 87 11 87 11 90 0 83 5 92 2 89 4 86 0 90 10 99 10 99 10 91 2 88 11	58 2 55 4 50 3 45 10 52 2 59 10 62 4 53 1	131 7 122 11
Vehicles  Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles    Motor Repairers and Garages:  Firms employing 10 or more workers  Firms employing less than 10 workers  All firms supplying returns  Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft     Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft    Locomotive Manufacture   ¶  Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams   ¶  Carts, Perambulators, etc.	167,906 56,732 3,189 59,921 70,847 46,123 12,510 19,748 2,472	12,525 11,199 881 12,080 4,940 2,189 1,605 2,155 580	16,009 2,468 131 2,599 6,017 14,281	868 151 14 165 232 816 6	197,308 70,568‡ 4,215 74,783‡ 82,036 63,409	190 1	71 11 56 1 55 0 56 0 61 5 69 6 61 10 62 6 65 4	102 2 81 4 81 0 93 6 96 8 90 9 79 11 83 2	64 6 	174 11 125 10 116 5 125 3 166 1
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	20,207 13,563 20,138 18,394 13,719 15,357 71,424	1,759 1,126 1,553 1,149 1,313 1,355 5,617	9,679 9,619 2,495 4,157 15,752 7,223 31,978	879 555 178 412 1,995 430 2,692	32,524 24,863 24,367; 24,112 32,779 24,513;	167 7 161 2 173 2 166 9 160 8 162 3 167 7	63 8 68 1 70 2 64 10 65 2 62 6 64 7	79 8	49 11 57 4 52 9 51 11 57 0 58 0	125 10 156 10 145 5 111 3 132 5
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	26,484 3,922 5,997 3,081	3,484 424 583 639	12,492 3,059 3,888 552	1,060 367 489 56	43,520 7,772 10,957	166 3 162 9 170 9 162 10	63 0	82 0	56 10 56 7 54 3	133 11 126 2 128 4 136 7
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Total Cotton Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute		3,742 1,915 5,657 4,394 936 775 4,426 476	128,975 66,254 8,851 15,114 26,004	7,131 4,560 11,691 8,741 999 2,306 6,530 580	84,772: 223,410: 140,821 35,965 29,596 47,708	160 0 154 8 158 1 153 2 164 4 159 1 129 10 132 3	78 4 84 7 71 5 75 5 73 7 57 10	99 5 88 6 96 3 104 0 74 3	76 7 73 9 75 6 68 1 67 3 70 10 55 8 64 3	118 4 117 11 114 11 142 7 121 10

<sup>\*</sup> Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† For the purpose of the figures given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ As some of the firms who supplied figures showing the total earnings of all the workers employed did not give separate particulars for men, boys, women and girls, this total is greater than the sum of the figures in the four preceding columns.

§ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

|| The figures given for the industries marked || are based partly on returns from firms who are members of the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, and partly on returns from non-federated firms.

The average earnings shown for "all workers" were 152s. 7d. for the federated firms, as compared with 148s. 4d. for the non-federated firms, as compared with 148s. 4d. for the non-federated firms.

Table I.—Numbers of Wage-Earners Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1951—continued

and in himservalvon ballishes and the Last I	The same	nbers of w	rage-earner	rs covered	200	#A 154 15	erage earni	ings* in the April, 195	last pay-	week
The execute aldocuments as a maken transition of antique and a second aldocuments.	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Textiles—continued Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	3,310 19,137 3,507 8,842 3,465 2,983 40,418 7,974	745 1,994 418 1,409 328 392 2,936 533	5,788 45,142 4,068 8,344 7,758 8,543 14,689 4,063	843 10,633 530 2,643 1,218 2,124 1,975 340	10,912‡ 76,906 8,523 21,797‡ 12,769 14,042 60,018 12,910	s. d. 141 2 177 8 147 11 158 11 149 1 145 3 158 4 165 8	s. d. 60 10 61 8 71 9 66 7 65 8 61 3 73 7 80 10	s. d.  75 3 93 6 80 1 89 6 84 2 76 3 81 6 85 2	s. d. 53 5 64 11 59 3 61 8 61 1 53 10 60 11 66 4	s. d 93 0 109 8 106 3 113 7 99 1 87 1 132 2 134 3
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	21,175 4,436 1,688	1,468 715 111	3,550 8,641 1,435	247 1,612 121	26,440 15,404 3,355	152 8 142 9 176 5	68 6 65 1	84 0 79 9 98 5	57 3 51 0	137 10 94 2 135 6
Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns  Dressmaking: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns. Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers	30,707 1,458 439 1,897 2,755 39 2,794 2,623 3,743 3,351 36,021 4,058 1,112	4,282 155 24 179 317 3 320 407 265 414 3,302 878 180	96,375 3,103 603 3,706 36,031 782 36,813 25,530 5,934 12,208 30,107	20,417 862 109 971 9,944 106 10,050 7,828 532 2,928 3,320 127 8	151,788‡ 5,578 1,175 6,753 49,047 930 49,977 36,450‡ 10,474 19,803‡ 72,750 5,765	158 1 136 4 153 1 160 2 	64 8	92 10 80 10 78 1 80 4 92 9 86 10 92 8 84 3 83 9 78 9 89 5	56 6 39 11 39 4 50 8 50 6 53 6 55 8 52 1 55 10	103 4 93 10 95 1 94 1 87 10 83 3 87 9 81 6 105 9 84 0 115 9 110 4
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	18,796 43,882 3,440 47,322 7,302 9,056 18,856 10,635 16,744 9,280 19,510 37,584 6,668 11,241 11,523	781 4,702 510 5,212 1,277 1,428 669 1,704 630 1,129 2,008 966 1,486 741	3,124 14,775 957 15,732 12,080 4,781 4,516 2,755 23,261 15,772 10,725 5,624 5,550 4,945 17,457	455 3,370 219 3,589 2,840 507 508 571 5,470 1,554 1,356 620 792 649 2,748	7,135 23,156 66,729 5,126 71,855 23,499 15,038 25,308 14,630 47,179 27,236 32,720 45,836 13,976 18,321 32,469	152 10 145 3 140 6 144 11 147 8 134 9 145 11 170 8 157 140 8 150 1 138 6 135 2 141 7	53 4 69 7 55 7 57 6 55 9 57 1 63 1 66 1 81 4 62 1 63 6 68 10 65 10 64 6 56 9 70 9	78 0 77 0 75 2 72 5 75 0 84 0 76 8 78 5 86 9 85 79 11 79 0 75 8 75 8 75 8 75 8	57 11 44 7 42 1 44 6 51 7 54 7 54 8 3 58 3 50 6 55 3 51 6 54 3 56 7	137 11 118 4 115 4 118 2 98 5 110 4 127 5 146 5 106 5 107 1 119 11 126 5 102 3 107 4 103 4
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	39,083 59,914 989 60,903 6,722 9,425 8,193	6,106 11,277 218 11,495 1,030 2,278 1,560	3,143 15,999 267 16,266 538 2,378 2,127	258 2,052 36 2,088 43 289 206	48,590 89,290‡ 1,510 90,800‡ 8,333 14,370 12,109‡	145 11 180 2 187 4 150 9	65 7 67 7 61 10 67 6 76 3 63 4 67 5	82 1 96 8 89 4 96 6 83 1 82 5 81 2	54 2 54 7 54 4 52 10 51 11	127 0 148 5 121 4 147 11 166 2 123 8 124 11
Paper and Printing Paper and Board	40,303 2,656 8,169 9,937 28,189 62,979	2,797 369 878 1,147 2,066 10,166	9,935 853 12,164 14,066 1,744 32,634	2,287 131 2,900 2,778 299 8,517	55,322 4,009 24,111 27,928 32,298 114,296	166 1 138 7 154 6 156 6 183 1 172 5	75 3 66 10 61 7 61 10 50 3 52 7	81 6 88 6 80 8 82 11 84 2 82 1	60 8 53 11 51 11 43 1 47 2	141 11 118 9 101 9 105 2 168 0 126 7
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	41,148 7,310 2,199 4,974 3,330 17,994	1,818 315 446 745 367 1,179	15,411 864 2,979 7,786 4,190 13,265	931 62 581 1,099 494 1,424	59,308 8,551 6,205 14,604 8,381 33,862	173 0 161 0 143 4 155 9 154 11 163 10	74 10 74 10 66 1 66 1 71 11 68 8	87 7 86 5 81 7 86 3 82 3 83 6	55 1 56 0 54 9 54 3 54 10	146 0 149 7 99 11 106 6 109 0 124 6
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	322,108 20,509 74,178	32,109 9,065 2,211	1,180 307 251	88 42 7	355,909‡ 29,928‡ 76,647	156 7 170 6 177 1	80 4 59 2 89 6	78 5 80 3 79 3		149 4 135 8 174 2
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	100,574 108,763 24,577	4,912 6,537 376	2,009 2,913 205	21 26 5	107,516 118,239 25,163	152 5 152 11 141 1	70 1 59 11 81 11	79 9 84 0 75 1	describes a	147 3 146 1 139 8
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport) Goods Transport by Road§ Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service   Other Transport and Communication¶ Storage	150,606 24,760 29,331 56,358 22,306	3,080 886 875 3,592 1,036	24,871 322 947 550 2,675	30 27 20 9 239	178,587 25,995 31,173 60,509 26,260‡	146 0 156 0 171 1 151 1 150 2	64 4 69 4 74 6 65 0 71 7	116 8 82 4 73 5 86 7 79 4		140 6 152 0 165 4 145 4 138 11
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above)** Local Government Service††	77,002 265,064	1,262 6,148	9,373 42,084	323 555	87,960 313,851	131 10 124 5	63 3 71 6	89 7 73 6	55 10 41 8	126 1 116 5
Other Services Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc	16,858 4,074	3,461 440	59,404 7,555	6,772 1,158	86,495 13,227	135 8 147 8	58 1 67 10	71 2 80 8	46 0 52 2	81 3 98 5

### Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1951 TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1951

(Note.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and increased output by pieceworkers, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of disparities in the rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	la	st pay-wee	er of hour ek in Apri vered by th	l, 1951, by	the		k in April	y earnings* , 1951, of t	he wage-	earners
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)  Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying  Stone Quarrying and Mining  Slate Quarrying and Mining  Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits  Other Mining and Quarrying	Hours 46.7 48.8 42.8 49.5 46.2	Hours  45.6 45.6 41.8 46.0 44.5	Hours — — — — — — — — 42·4	Hours	Hours 46·6 48·7 42·7 49·3 45·7	d. 43·5 37·8 37·1 38·3 41·9	d. 21·1 21·0 14·7 22·0 22·0	d. ————————————————————————————————————	d	d. 42·5 37·0 35·6 38·7 39·0
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	49·3 48·0 47·4 47·3 56·7 50·2	44·6 44·9 43·6 42·6 46·9 46·0	42·2 41·5 42·5 41·0 45·3 41·9	41·8 43·0 42·8 42·8 —	48·4 44·4 46·1 45·9 56·1 49·4	40·0 39·8 43·0 39·4 39·0 40·2	22·0 19·3 20·6 21·2 20·5 21·4	25·0 24·2 22·8 24·2 19·9 25·3	18·7 15·7 14·9 13·1	37·7 30·3 37·6 35·9 38·3 38·4
Chemicals and Allied Trades Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works Chemicals and Dyes Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	48·0 48·1 46·5 46·8 47·2 50·1 48·6 49·0	45·1 43·7 42·7 42·7 43·7 44·8 44·6 45·2	42·4 42·2 42·8 41·5 42·2 46·2 43·7	42·3 41·8 42·1 43·1	47·9 47·1 44·0 45·4 45·9 46·3 48·3 48·1	40·6 41·9 37·9 39·0 37·9 40·7 41·2 37·2	19·2 20·6 19·8 21·2 18·3 19·0 17·4 19·9	23·6 23·4 28·6 22·1 23·6 25·5 21·7	14·8 16·9 18·7 ————————————————————————————————————	40·0 38·7 29·5 35·2 34·1 31·9 39·3 34·8
Metal Manufacture  Blast Furnaces† Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Steel Sheet Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works) Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	48·9 48·0 47·6 44·3 47·2 48·1 47·6	44·9 44·0 43·4 43·3 45·5 43·9 43·1	41·9 41·4 41·7 43·7 41·4 41·6	42·3 42·4 	48·7 47·5 46·8 43·9 46·9 47·4 46·8	44·3 46·1 43·6 47·6 48·2 43·2 44·4	21·3 21·9 19·3 22·2 24·0 20·6 20·7	24·5 25·5 22·8 28·7 26·0 26·1	15·6 15·4 — 16·7	43·6 44·1 40·6 42·4 45·7 41·0 41·8
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	47·3 47·9 46·9 50·5 48·5 48·2 47·0 47·3 49·1 48·5 48·6 49·8 46·7 47·2 48·1 47·9 46·9	44·1 44·6 44·9 44·2 43·5 43·9 41·4 44·6 43·9 43·6 43·8 42·7 44·0 43·9	42·5 40·7 42·1 43·7 42·2 41·9 43·4 41·5 42·3 42·1 42·6 42·4 43·9 43·1 41·6 41·9	43·2 	46·9 47·4 46·5 49·9 47·4 47·5 46·3 46·3 46·6 47·5 46·6 47·2 45·0 45·4 44·9	42·0 38·5 37·4 42·0 43·7 44·2 40·8 41·6 41·5 41·4 39·4 41·5 42·0 40·2 44·4 42·5	16·4 15·5 14·3 16·3 17·3 16·6 15·7 16·5 16·4 16·8 16·7 17·1 17·2 16·3	24·8 25·3 23·8 25·0 25·0 25·6 23·9 25·6 24·6 25·5 24·2 25·7 24·6 25·8 26·3 25·5		39·4 35·7 34·3 40·0 39·7 41·3 37·4 38·5 37·9 35·6 33·8 35·1 32·5 30·9 39·1 35·0
Vehicles  Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles  Motor Repairers and Garages:  Firms employing 10 or more workers  Firms employing less than 10 workers  All firms supplying returns  Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft  Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles and Aircraft  Locomotive Manufacture§  Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams§  Carts, Perambulators, etc.	45·1 46·4 46·6 46·4 48·1 47·6 48·1 48·6 46·3	43·1 44·4 44·3 44·4 43·0 43·4 43·3 44·5 44·3	41·2 41·6 41·5 42·9 41·7 41·7 39·9 41·4	41·1 — 41·9 43·2 — —	44·7 45·9 45·9 45·9 47·4 46·1 47·4 48·0 44·5	50·6 36·7 34·9 36·6 44·9 45·1 40·7 42·7 37·7	20·0 15·2 14·9 15·1 17·1 19·2 17·1 16·9 17·7	29·8 23·5 23·4 26·2 27·8 26·1 24·0 24·1	18·8  14·2  17·6	47·0 32·9 30·4 32·7 42·0 40·3 38·1 40·1 30·7
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	46·7 47·9 47·1 48·1 47·3 47·1 47·0	43·9 43·6 42·7 44·8 44·5 43·2 44·0	41·5 41·3 40·9 41·9 41·7 40·4 41·0	42·5 42·0 43·3 41·1 42·1 42·5	44·9 45·0 46·2 46·8 44·1 44·8 45·0	43·1 40·4 44·1 41·6 40·8 41·3 42·8	17·4 18·7 19·7 17·4 17·6 17·4 17·6	23·9 25·2 25·1 23·7 22·9 25·7 25·2	14·1 16·4 — 14·6 15·2 16·2 16·4	35·7 33·6 40·7 37·3 30·3 35·5 36·4
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Scientific, Surgical and Photographic Instruments, etc. Manufacture and Repair of Watches and Clocks Jewellery, Plate and Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	45.8	44·0 43·6 43·5 44·5	42·5 42·9 39·9 42·5	42·7 42·2 42·8	45·0 44·4 43·3 45·7	43·0 42·6 44·9 41·9	17·2 17·2 17·4 14·9	25·9 27·0 24·7 26·1	16·0 16·1 15·2	35·7 34·1 35·6 35·9
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc.  Total Cotton  Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute	46·8 47·5 48·4 46·0 46·8 48·3	45·7 44·9 45·5 44·9 43·2 44·3 45·4 46·9	42·7 42·9 42·8 41·8 42·5 42·2 43·4 43·4	43·4 43·7 43·5 43·0 42·2 43·0 43·5 43·1	44·7 44·3 44·5 44·9 45·0 44·1 44·7 45·3	40·0 39·7 39·9 38·0 42·9 40·8 32·3 33·1	23·0 20·9 22·3 19·1 20·9 19·9 15·3 18·3	27·2 29·0 27·9 25·4 27·2 29·6 20·5 23·0	21·2 20·3 20·8 19·0 19·1 19·8 15·4 17·9	31·6 32·1 31·8 30·7 38·0 33·2 22·2 26·8

<sup>\*</sup> Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† In calculating the averages given in this column, women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers taken as representing one full-time worker. The part-time workers referred to are those who were employed ordinarily for not more than 30 hours a week.

‡ Excluding coke-ovens and by-product works attached to blast furnaces, which are included under the heading Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works.

§ Excluding railway workshops.

<sup>\* † ‡</sup> See footnotes on previous page.

§ Includes returns in respect of British Road Services relating to week ended 24th June, 1951.

|| The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

¶ Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for air transport, and port, river and canal transport.

\*\* These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services, such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

†† Excluding police and fire service.

### Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in April, 1951—continued

905 ortune of skilled and unkilled workers, and in the	la	st pay-wee	er of hours	, 1951, by	the		k in April	y earnings <sup>4</sup> , 1951, of t	he wage-e	arners
Industry	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Textiles—continued Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc. Other Textile Industries	Hours 49·0 45·0 46·7 47·9 47·6 48·1 50·4 48·4	Hours 44·0 44·5 45·3 44·7 44·9 44·0 45·9 44·6	Hours 42·3 41·8 40·9 42·5 41·7 42·0 42·6 41·0	Hours 43·1 43·2 43·3 43·9 43·2 42·1 43·7 42·6	Hours 44 · 6 42 · 9 43 · 6 45 · 1 43 · 5 43 · 3 48 · 0 45 · 8	d.  34·6 47·4 38·0 39·8 37·6 36·2 37·7 41·1	d. 16·6 16·6 19·0 17·9 17·6 16·7 19·2 21·7	d. 21·3 26·8 23·5 25·3 24·2 21·8 23·0 24·9	d. 14·9 18·0 16·4 16·9 17·0 15·3 16·7 18·7	d. 25·0 30·7 29·2 30·2 27·3 24·1 33·0 35·2
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery Leather Goods Fur	47·0 45·2 44·5	45·0 43·9	42·4 41·6 40·0	43·3 43·1	46·2 42·9 42·4	39·0 37·9 47·6	18·3 17·8	23·8 23·0 29·5	15·9 14·2	35·8 26·3 38·3
Clothing Tailoring: Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Retail Bespoke: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns  Dressmaking: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns  Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber) Repair of Boots and Shoes: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing 10 or more workers	44·6 44·1 43·5 43·9 43·4 45·3 42·5 45·2 45·0 45·4 44·8	43·3 — 42·3 42·3 43·4 43·2 43·7 44·3 44·5	40·7 41·4 41·3 41·4 40·3 40·1 40·3 40·7 38·5 40·9 41·4	42·2 42·2 42·3 41·3 41·2 42·1 42·3 42·3 42·9 —	41·7 42·2 42·2 42·2 40·7 40·2 40·7 41·4 40·2 41·8 43·4 45·0 44·5	46·5 43·0 37·6 41·8 44·3 	17·9	27·4 23·4 22·7 23·3 27·6 26·0 27·6 24·8 26·1 23·1 25·9 21·7	16·1 11·4 	29·7 26·7 27·0 26·8 25·9 24·9 25·9 23·6 31·6 24·1 32·0 30·9 29·8
Food, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	49·8 49·0 49·0 49·0 49·7 44·9 47·4 49·7 48·9 47·1 47·0 47·2 49·5 47·1 47·2 45·8	44.5 44.4 44.8 43.7 44.6 44.6 44.7 44.1 45.0 44.1 45.0 44.4 44.2 44.4 44.5 44.2	42·4 43·5 42·3 43·4 44·2·6 43·1 42·5 42·1 43·3 41·9 43·8	42·3 43·4 42·6 43·3 43·9 43·4 42·2 42·3 42·9 43·1 42·8 43·4 42·5 43·6	48·4 47·1 47·0 47·1 45·8 45·6 48·2 47·3 44·5 46·3 44·5 46·3 44·5	36·8 35·6 34·4 35·5 35·8 34·1 39·5 35·0 36·4 36·3 34·5 33·8	18·8 14·9 15·8 15·0 15·4 16·8 17·7 22·0 16·9 16·9 17·9 17·9 17·3 19·2	21·6 20·7 20·5 20·7 22·8 21·6 21·7 24·2 23·8 22·6 22·1 21·6 21·0 20·7 23·8	16·4 12·3 11·9 12·3 14·1 15·1 13·4 16·5 14·1 15·6	30·7 34·2 30·1 29·4 30·1 25·8 29·0 31·7 37·1 28·4 26·7 30·7 32·8 27·2 28·4 27·9
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery: Firms employing 10 or more workers Firms employing less than 10 workers All firms supplying returns Shop and Office Fittings Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	46·5 46·2 45·9 46·2 52·0 47·6 46·5	44·4 44·5 44·1 44·4 46·0 45·3 44·8	42·5 42·1 40·9 42·0 40·7 42·4 41·4	42·7 43·2 43·2 43·7 42·4	45·9 45·1 44·7 45·1 50·5 46·3 45·3	36·3 46·9 38·1 46·8 43·2 38·0 38·5	17·7 18·2 16·8 18·2 19·9 16·8 18·1	23·2 27·6 26·2 27·6 24·5 23·3 23·5	15·2 15·2 15·1 14·5 14·7	33·2 39·5 32·6 39·4 39·5 32·1 33·1
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	52·2 47·0 47·4 47·9 41·8 46·8	46·3 45·1 43·8 44·5 41·4 43·8	42·7 43·8 42·1 42·2 40·2 43·1	44·2 42·8 43·1 42·8 43·3	49·9 46·1 44·0 44·4 41·7 45·2	38·2 35·4 39·1 39·2 52·6 44·2	19·5 17·8 16·9 16·7 14·6 14·4	22·9 24·2 23·0 23·6 25·1 22·9	16·5 	34·1 30·9 27·8 28·4 48·3 33·6
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	48·9 50·2 46·5 46·2 47·1 48·3	44·3 44·3 43·7 44·0 43·5 44·3	43·0 45·0 41·3 43·3 42·1 41·8	42·2 42·8 42·3 42·6 42·4	47·1 49·4 43·4 44·2 44·2 45·3	42·5 38·5 37·0 40·5 39·5 40·7	20·3 20·3 18·1 18·0 19·8 18·6	24·4 23·0 23·7 23·9 23·4 24·0	15·7 15·7 15·5 15·3 15·5	37·2 36·3 27·6 28·9 29·6 33·0
Building and Contracting Building Electric Wiring and Contracting Civil Engineering Contracting	48·1 48·9 51·2	45·5 45·7 45·4	40·9 40·3 41·1		47·8 47·9 51·0	39·1 41·8 41·5	21·2 15·5 23·7	23·0 23·9 23·1		37·5 34·0 41·0
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply Gas	47·8 48·1 47·7	43·9 44·2 45·0	38·9 40·8 39·6		47·5 47·7 47·6	38·3 38·1 35·5	19·2 16·3 21·8	24·6 24·7 22·8		37·2 36·8 35·2
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport) Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport) Goods Transport by Road‡ Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service§ Other Transport and Communication	49·4 53·2 50·4 48·7 48·8	43·9 49·9 46·7 44·1 45·8	45·5 39·6 41·6 44·6 41·8		48·7 52·9 50·0 48·4 47·9	35·5 35·2 40·7 37·2 36·9	17·6 16·7 19·1 17·7 18·8	30·8 24·9 21·2 23·3 22·8		34·6 34·5 39·7 36·0 34·8
Public Administration National Government Service (except where included above) Local Government Service**	45·9 45·4	43·8 43·9	43·5 39·4	43·3 36·6	45·6 44·5	34·5 32·9	17·3 19·5	24·7 22·4	15·5 13·7	33·2 31·4
Other Services Laundries	47·5 48·1	44·3 45·6	41·4 43·3	41·9 43·1	42·7 44·8	34·3 36·8	15·7 17·9	20·6 22·4	13·2 14·5	22·8 26·4

† See footnotes on previous page.
Includes returns in respect of British Road Services relating to week ended 24th June, 1951.
The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.
Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for air transport, and port, river and canal transport.
These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication

# 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 359 to 380.

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during July by 29,000 (8,000 males and 21,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 21,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,333,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 15,000, manufacturing industries rose by 7,000 and other industries and services also rose by 7,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 39,000 from 23,327,000 to 23,366,000.

### Unemployment

The number of persons registered as unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 185,847 to 204,884 between 16th July and 13th August. There was a rise of 10,434 in the case of males and 8,603 in the case of females.

### Retail Prices

At 14th August the interim index of retail prices, based on 17th June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 127, compared with 126 at 17th July and with 113 at 15th August, 1950. The principal increases in

prices during the month were those for meat and meat products, but these were offset by seasonal reductions in the prices of potatoes and apples. There were also small increases in the prices of many articles of clothing, furniture, household textiles and appliances, and there was a rise in the charges for admission to

### **Industrial Disputes**

The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred) was about 22,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 73,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 139 and, in addition, 12 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The stoppage involving the greatest loss of time during the month was that of lift erectors and maintenance workers in London.

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), remained unchanged in August at 120. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £324,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,165,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, electricity supply undertakings, laundries, boot and shoe manufacture, baking and brickmaking.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE FOR 1950

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and National Service for 1950 has recently been published\*. In form it follows the general pattern of the Report for 1949, giving a concise account the general pattern of the Report for 1949, giving a concise account of the work of the Ministry during the year under the main headings of Man-Power, Services of the Ministry, Industrial Relations, and International Labour Relations. A final chapter describes the organisation of the Ministry. Additional information on a number of subjects dealt with in the body of the Report is given in a series of appendices, and a number of charts and photographs illustrate the Report.

It is not practicable, for reasons of space, to summarise the Report at length, but reproduced below is the text of the introduction which indicates the nature of its contents and gives a brief account of the general trends in matters with which the Ministry is

The trends of man-power in Great Britain in 1950 continued on much the same lines as in the preceding year. The total working population, that is, the number of persons at work for pay or gain or offering themselves for such work, again showed an increase, due mainly to the tendency already noticed in previous years for

due mainly to the tendency already noticed in previous years for more women to remain in, or return to, employment.

Throughout the year there was a continuous heavy demand for labour, and the Ministry sought to supplement the normal inflow of persons to the working population by persuading employers to retain elderly workers who were able and willing to work, by encouraging the provision of schemes for part-time employment where this was practicable, and by bringing to this country workers from overseas

Notwithstanding labour shortages in particular industries, including some producing for export, a satisfactory level of manpower was maintained in most of the more important industries except coal mining where, however, special measures taken by the Ministry towards the end of the year resulted in a rise in the labour force. In the second half of the year the defence programme began to make higher demands on the country's man-power resources. The strength of H.M. Forces was increased by measures which included an extension of the period of National Service and the encouragement of further suitable men to serve as Regulars. The increase in the total working population made it possible for the Forces to be strengthened while the civil labour force continued to expand. Production for defence, however, was only beginning to make additional man-power demands at the end of the year, but it was clear that, as the defence programme gathered momentum, more acute shortages would be likely to develop and a further redistribution of man-power would be necessary.

Unemployment remained at a very low level and, mainly because of the increasing activity in the metals, engineering and vehicles Notwithstanding labour shortages in particular industries,

of the increasing activity in the metals, engineering and vehicles group of industries, the number on the Unemployment Registers at the end of 1950 was substantially lower than at the end of 1949. at the end of 1950 was substantially lower than at the end of 1949. In co-operation with other Government Departments the Ministry endeavoured to secure the setting up of factories in the Development Areas and to arrange for the placing of defence contracts in those areas or in other districts where labour was likely to be available. Partly because of these measures and partly because of the general high level of activity in industry, there was a reduction in unemployment in the Development Areas, especially on Merseyside and in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

In March, in pursuance of the Government's previously declared intention to dispense with labour controls as soon as possible, the last of the war-time labour controls was removed with the revocation of the Control of Engagement Orders. Employers were then free

\* Cmd. 8338 H.M. Stationery Office; price 6s. net (6s. 3d. post free).

to seek and engage the labour they required and workers were free to look for and obtain the employment of their choice. In these new conditions it was necessary for the Ministry to ensure that it justified the confidence of employers and workers in the free facilities that the Employment Exchange Service offered and also to discharge its responsibilities for the distribution of manpower in accordance with the national interests. The Ministry accordingly re-stated for the benefit of its officers the aims of the Service and the policy that should be followed. Special attention was directed both towards the effective matching of workers with particular jobs and towards persuading workers to give first consideration among the openings presented for their choice to those essential to the national economy, including voluntary consideration among the openings presented for their choice to those essential to the national economy, including voluntary service in the Forces. Arrangements were also made at the Employment Exchanges to assist the worker already in work who for good reasons wanted to obtain alternative employment. Individual advice to employers and workers was supplemented by publicity. Although in the period immediately following the revocation of the Control of Engagement Orders there was a falling off in the number of employers and workers using the Exchanges, nearly three million placings were made by Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in the course of the year; the number of vacancies at the end of the year notified but unfilled (347,000) was about the same as at the end of 1949.

number of vacancies at the end of the year notified but unfilled (347,000) was about the same as at the end of 1949.

The growing demands upon the country's man-power resources made it all the more necessary that the greatest use should be made of the available man-power and that productivity, which had steadily increased since the end of the war, should continue to improve. The Ministry again gave assistance through services such as the Vocational Training Schemes and the Training Within Industry Scheme for Supervisors. The Ministry's schemes for the resettlement of disabled persons were developed, and although there was a slight increase in the total number of registered disabled persons the number of unemployed disabled registrants fell to the lowest number recorded for some years.

number recorded for some years.

In the Youth Employment Service the main feature of the year was the transfer of responsibility for its local administration from the Employment Exchanges to Local Authorities whose schemes had been approved by the Minister; but progress was also made in other directions, including the institution of a permanent scheme

in other directions, including the institution of a permanent scheme for training young persons with special aptitudes and in persuading industries to make the best possible use of the limited number of young persons available for employment.

The Ministry's "outside" welfare activities were again concerned mainly with the welfare of foreign workers recruited under official schemes, the provision of hostel and other accommodation for transferred workers, and in encouraging the setting up of day nurseries by Local Authorities where, for example, in the Stafford-shire pottery district, these would enable women to accept essential employment

A part of the problem of making the best use of man-power, A part of the problem of making the best use of man-power, in the widest sense, is the integrating of Service and civilian life. The view that service in the Regular Forces is not something distinct from the working life of the community but only another part of its activity gained wide recognition during the year, and as a result of the Ministry's representations considerable progress was achieved in its practical application in arrangements through which a number of industries and services agreed to reserve a proportion of their engagements for ex-Regulars who had completed their service in the Forces or to make arrangements that had equivalent results.

As was expected, some of the Ministry's schemes for the resettlement of men who had been called up for service with the Forces

during the war, or in the years immediately after the war, drew to a close in 1950, for example, the schemes relating to Further Education and Training, Business Training, Interrupted Apprenticeships and Resettlement Grants. An assessment of the results showed that the schemes had been successful in the resettlement of individuals and in assisting to replace war time losses of recenity. individuals and in assisting to replace war-time losses of recruits in the professions, in business and in industry.

Animportant function of the Ministry is the fostering of harmonious

relations between employers and workpeople and for this purpose close contact is maintained both locally and nationally with the two sides of industry. When disputes arise the services of officers of the Ministry are available to assist the parties towards a settlement. Although rather fewer demands of this kind were made on the Ministry's services than in 1949, there was nevertheless a considerable volume of disputes reported that required settlement through the Ministry's conciliation and arbitration machinery. An Independent Committee was set up to investigate the recurrence of unofficial stoppages in the London docks. The Catering Wages Commission completed an inquiry initiated at the end of 1949 into the operation of the Catering Wages Act in the hotel industry, and the suggestions put forward in its report were under consideration by the industry at the end of the year. An increasing number of persons sought the advice of the Ministry's Personnel Management

persons sought the advice of the Ministry's Personnel Management Advisory Service. The value of joint consultation within the individual firm or organisation was again emphasised.

The number of working days lost in 1950 through stoppages of work due to industrial disputes was the lowest recorded since 1941.

Officers of the Ministry were in attendance at the International Labour Conference and other meetings convened by the International Labour Organisation, at sessions of the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations, at meetings of the Committee on Conditions of Work and Social Policy of the Brussels Treaty Powers, at sessions of the Mannower Committee of the Organisation Powers, at sessions of the Manpower Committee of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, and at the first meeting of the newly established Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia. The wide range of the Ministry's functions overseas was also shown in the activities of the Labour Attachés and Labour Advisors in different parts of the world.

# RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS FOR

Articles published in the June issue of this GAZETTE (page 230) and previous issues gave particulars of schemes for recruiting and training young persons for industry which had been drawn in accordance with the recommendations made by the Joint Consultative Committee, representative of the British Employers Confederation and the Trades Union Congress, in their Report issued in December, 1945. The present article gives further information about schemes of this nature.

### Electrical Contracting Industry (England and Wales)

The operation of the scheme covering electricians, to which reference was made in the August, 1948, issue of this GAZETTE (page 264), was suspended in 1948, pending the result of representations made by the industry for the establishment of a National Council similar to the Building Apprenticeship and Training Council. The Minister of Works, at the request of the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union who comprise the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electrical Contracting Industry, has appointed the Apprenticables Electrical Contracting Industry, has appointed the Apprenticeship and Training Council for the Electrical Contracting Industry, to advise on all matters concerning apprenticeships in the industry. The Council includes members of both bodies with an independent chairman and representatives of Government Departments and other interested organisations. Recommendations made by the Council have been accepted by the Minister of Works and a revised scheme of apprenticeship, including an approved form of apprenticeship deed, has been agreed by all parties concerned.

Under the new scheme, which relates to England and Wales, local apprenticeship and training committees, or representatives, will be appointed to ensure the efficient training of apprentices. The ratio of apprentices to craftsmen will usually be not more than one to each fully paid journeyman, although in certain circum-

The ratio of apprentices to craftsmen will usually be not more than one to each fully paid journeyman, although in certain circumstances, e.g., where there are extra apprentices on a job because they are not at the time required to attend classes, this ratio may be exceeded. It has been agreed that after 31st December, 1951, no further juvenile entrants shall be accepted on casual engagements, which involve no training commitments for the employer. The Council recommended that all possible steps should be taken to encourage written apprenticeship agreements in future. At present verbal agreements, terminable at any time subject to due notice on either side, are also approved and can be registered under the scheme; provision is made for converting current and future approved agreements of this type to legally binding indentures, if the parties concerned so desire. Normally the minimum age of entry into apprenticeship is to be 16 years, and the period of apprenticeship five years from the age of 16 to 21 years. No apprenticeship is to terminate before the age of 21. The agreement is to be between three parties, viz., the apprentice, his guardian and the employer. Scales of wages and conditions of employment for apprentices registered under the scheme will be in accordance with the industrial agreements and national working rules for the apprentices registered under the scheme will be in accordance with the industrial agreements and national working rules for the industry as agreed between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union.

Association and the Electrical Trades Union.

Apprentices will be required to attend a technical course up to the age of 18 years, either at day classes or at day and evening classes, where facilities are available. Attendance will be for not less than the equivalent of one whole day in each week at day classes, subject

to a maximum of 44 days a year. The employer will be responsible for payment of the fees for the classes and for so arranging the apprentice's work that he is able to attend. Where facilities for further education are not available locally, the scheme provides for arrangements to be made for apprentices to lodge in the vicinity of the nearest educational establishment providing full-time education for a block release period. The cost of lodging in such cases will not be a liability of the employer. Attendance at technical courses beyond the age of 18 years is to be encouraged if likely to be beneficial to the apprentice. A further education fund will be inaugurated and administered by the National Apprenticeship and Training Council, or by an ad hoc committee, with the object of providing further educational facilities for apprentices.

A scheme of apprenticeship has been approved for the baking industry and a National Joint Apprenticeship Council has been established. The Council is representative of the British Cake and Biscuit Association, the Federation of Wholesale and Multiple Bakers, the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers, the Co-operative Union Ltd., and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers. It is proposed to establish local joint committees later where

necessary.

The agreed arrangements relate, *inter alia*, to the ratio of apprentices, the age of entry, the period of apprenticeship, further education and rates of pay. Normally the age of entry into apprenticeship will be the school-leaving age, but older entrants may be accepted if the Council gives approval. The usual period of apprenticeship will be four years, during which time employers will be required to give practical training of the standard decided upon by the National Council subject to necessary modifications to meet local conditions. Apprentices will be required to attend further education classes for technical training for one day, or the equivalent, each week, and will be released from work by their employers without loss of pay, for this purpose. Where day courses employers without loss of pay, for this purpose. Where day courses are not available apprentices are to attend suitable evening classes; the employer is required to grant reasonable facilities for attendance. Minimum rates of pay during apprenticeship will be those laid down by the Wages Council or other existing machinery for

### **Poultry Hatcheries**

Poultry Hatcheries

A National Training Committee is responsible for the central administration of the scheme for training skilled poultry hatchery workers and chick sexers. The Council is composed of members of the National Farmer's Union Chick Sexing Advisory Committee and of selected practising chick sexers, with advisers, as required, from various Government Departments including the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Members of other interested organisations may be co-opted to the Committee. Provision has been made in the scheme for the appointment of district committees or representatives to make recommendations to the National Committee about the application locally of the nationally agreed arrangements, to approve the training establishments, to ensure that the conditions of the scheme are observed, and to collaborate with the appropriate bodies with regard to the provision of suitable with the appropriate bodies with regard to the provision of suitable classes or courses. Engagements will be made by employers, but all apprenticeships are to be approved by the district representatives, and apprentices are to be engaged under written agreement registered with the National Training Committee. The minimum registered with the National Training Committee. The minimum age of entry into apprenticeship is the statutory school leaving age and applicants aged over 17½ years will be engaged only in exceptional circumstances. For full training the period of apprenticeship is five years, but those apprentices who fail to show aptitude for chick sexing or to make satisfactory progress on chick sexing work will be trained as skilled hatchery workers only, for a period of three years. Apprentices will be required to attend suitable day classes, where available, for one day a week or the equivalent. If evening classes but not day classes are available they are to attend evening classes on two evenings a week with compensatory time off during working hours. Release, without loss of pay, for the purpose of attending classes, will be given by employers. In the training establishments, practical training is to be given in accordance with a prescribed syllabus under the full-time supervision of qualified instructors for a period of three years followed, where full training is appropriate, by two years training in company with a qualified operator at clients' establishments. A review of the progress of training will be made every three months. progress of training will be made every three months

### PAMPHLETS ON EMPLOYMENT. TRAINING, ETC.

Articles published in the March issue of this GAZETTE (page 104) 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.

A series of three pamphlets entitled "At Your Service" (P.L. 335), "The Employment Exchange Service" (P.L. 336), and "The Appointments Service" (A.D.L.2), describe the various services offered by the Employment Exchanges and the Appointments Offices of the Ministry to employers, managers, senior executives, professional men and women and workers throughout the country.

A booklet (P.L. 333) entitled "Training Within Industry for Supervisors" describes the "T.W.I." scheme and its purpose. It also gives information about the training programmes, how to introduce and organise the training, and the addresses of the Regional Offices of the Ministry where further information can be obtained.

### APPRENTICESHIP IN THE BUILDING, ETC., INDUSTRIES

The Building Apprenticeship and Training Council has recently submitted a Report to the Minister of Works on the number of apprentices in building occupations in relation to the estimated The Report is based on the information about the number of apprentices in May, 1950, that was obtained from the Census of building undertakings made in that month by the Ministry of

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1951

The Census covered not only the building and civil engineering contracting industries but also the constructional engineering, electrical contracting, shopfitting and joinery and carpentry industries and the building and contracting departments of local authorities and public utility undertakings. The figures have been sub-divided by the Ministry of Works under the following groups

(1) General builders; building and civil engineering contractors; civil engineering contractors; plumbing contractors; joinery and carpentry firms; glazing contractors; demolition

contractors; scaffolding specialists; shopfitters; painting contractors; roofing contractors; plastering contractors; and miscellaneous firms.

(2) Constructional engineers; electrical contractors; heating and ventilating engineers; reinforced concrete specialists; asphalt and tar spraying firms; plant hiring contractors; and floor contractors.

(3) Local Authorities.

(4) Public Utilities.

The Council's Report is concerned with the first group only, but the figures for the other groups also are included in the following Table, which shows the total craft force and the number of apprentices at the establishments from which returns were received in May, 1950. The figures for the total craft force relate to persons aged 16 and over and they include apprentices who had reached 16 but exclude those below that age. The figures of apprentices, on the other hand, include the total number aged 15 and over.

Number of Apprentices in the Building and Kindred Trades in Great Britain at May, 1950

ompressions were made by 1937 (Statutary Instruments 1937). The revised scales of the second set on the set of	en comi	Employed by General Builders and Contractors, etc. (Group (1) above)			Constr	uctional Er Contrac	yed by ngineers, Ele tors, etc. 2) above)	ectrical	Employed by Local Authorities and Public Utility Undertakings*							
Craft	Total Craft Force	craft aged 15 and over		ft aged 15 and over		aged 15 and over Cra				aged 15 and over Craft Force aged 15 and over			Total Craft Force	Number of Apprentices aged 15 and over		
And the late of th	aged 16 and over	In- dentured	Unin- dentured	Total	aged 16 and over	In- dentured	Unin- dentured	Total	aged 16 and over	In- dentured	Unin- dentured	Total				
Carpenters	154,067 116,600 14,518 34,810 156,961 58,991 9,195 5,580 60,771	17,800 9,647 878 2,674 8,783 7,620 884 481 1,638	11,002 5,194 736 1,551 9,727 6,888 543 931 1,011	28,802 14,841 1,614 4,225 18,510 14,508 1,427 1,412 2,649	3,700 1,559 300 767 1,041 5,435 311 39,047 24,590	96 59 8 59 19 640 33 3,704 1,276	140 38 8 44 30 426 64 7,574 1,379	236 97 16 103 49 1,066 97 11,278 2,655	17,022 11,814 1,083 2,684 23,580 9,034 3,819 12,525 15,692	1,121 632 45 199 745 773 161 428 440	509 243 11 57 277 380 135 2,745 1,508	1,630 875 56 256 1,022 1,153 296 3,173 1,948				
Total	611,493	50,405	37,583	87,988	76,750	5,894	9,703	15,597	97,253	4,544	5,865	10,409				

The Council are seriously concerned about the extent to which the numbers of apprentices in the first group fall short of their estimate of the total numbers required (110,000), and they therefore stress the need for more apprentices in order that the labour force of the industry shall include a sufficient number of competent craftsmen to carry out the building programme. The following Table shows that the deficiency is much greater in some crafts than others:

			Apprentice	
			Force required, as estimated by the Council	Actual Apprentice Force in May, 1950
Carpenters	. des	F	28,000-29,000	28,800
Bricklayers		14.1	23,000	14,800
Slaters and Tilers		10.00	2,000	1,600
Plasterers		SHEET COM	9,000	4,200
Painters	-	100000	27,000-28,000	18,500
Plumbers and Glaziers			10,000-11,000	14,500
Masons		300	3.000	1,400
Other Crofts			6,000-7,000	4,000

The flow of apprentices into carpentry is equal to the Council's estimate of requirements, while for plumbing the flow is considerably higher than the estimate. On the other hand, the number of apprentice plasterers is less than half of the estimated number required to maintain the craft, and there are marked shortages also among bricklayers, masons and painters.

With regard to the type of apprenticeship, the first Table above shows that only 57 per cent. of the total number of apprentices (in the first group) in May, 1950, were serving under written indentures. The large number without written agreement can be attributed only to a minor extent to the fact that a probationary

period of up to six months has to be served before indentures can

be entered.

The Building Apprenticeship and Training Council concludes from the review that the building industry is likely to suffer in the future from a serious shortage of skilled craftsmen unless vigorous action is taken. It considers that its estimates of requirements are still a sound guide for the industry, and makes three main recommendations for ensuring an adequate supply of properly trained apprentices, sufficient to meet the needs of each craft:

(i) That the industry in the worst offered areas checkly in the parts of the country in the parts

(i) That the industry in the worst affected areas should immediately and strenuously stimulate recruitment into undermanned crafts, especially bricklaying, plastering and masonry. Close cooperation is advocated with educational authorities in the provision of facilities for vocational and technical training. The need is stressed of advising parents of special opportunities

The need is stressed of advising parents of special opportunities in certain crafts;

(ii) That employers should give fuller support to the industry's National Apprenticeship Scheme, as it appears that in many areas boys cannot find satisfactory apprenticeships;

(iii) That every apprentice should be properly indentured and registered with the Council as receiving approved training. The Minister of Works has accepted these recommendations and has expressed to the National Federations of employers and employees in the building industry his concern at the contents of the Building Apprenticeship and Training Council's Report: he has Building Apprenticeship and Training Council's Report; he has drawn their attention to the recommendations of the Report, and has suggested that, in view of the variety of local conditions, the Federations should consider investigating locally the causes of

under-recruitment (e.g. whether there are too few boys or too few apprenticeship vacancies) so as to ensure that their action is appropriate to particular local circumstances. The Minister has also asked to be informed of steps taken in consequence of the

### INCREASED ALLOWANCES UNDER TRAINING AND REHABILITATION SCHEMES

An article published in the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1947 (page 289), gave particulars of the rates of maintenance allowances payable to persons undergoing courses of training under the Vocational Training Scheme or courses of industrial rehabilitation which are held at Ministry of Labour and National Service Industrial Rehabilitation Units under the National Service Industrial Rehabilitation Units under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944. These allowances, including those made to disabled persons undergoing a course of vocational training under Section 2 of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, were increased as from the beginning of the first pay week commencing on or after 20th August, 1951. The allowances were increased by 12s. 6d. a week for men aged 20 and over living at home and 9s. for those living away from home. For women the corresponding increases were 10s. and 8s. a week respectively. Persons under 20 received proportionate increases. No change has been made in the qualifying conditions for the receipt of maintenance allowances or in the rate of settling-in grant and living-away-from-home allowance.

The revised weekly rates of maintenance allowances for persons attending courses are shown in the Table below.

	Age		Persons living at home during course			Persons living in lodgings during course				Persons attending Residential Establishments			
1 5 3	6856	Ma	les	Fen	nales	M	ales	Fen	nales	M	ales	Fen	nales
20 years and over 19 years 18 years 17 years 16 years	Rate A Rate B Rate C Rate D	s. 82 87 92 97 66 55 46 42	d. 6 6 6 6 0 0 0 0 0	s. 67 72 77 82 59 50 43 40	d. 000000000000000000000000000000000000	s. 54 59 64 69 42 36 31 28	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	s. 43 48 53 58 37 32 30 28	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0	s. 48 53 58 63 36 30 25 22	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0	s. 37 42 47 52 31 26 24 22	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

\* The total craft force of local authorities was 59,843 and the number of apprentices was 5,033; the corresponding figures for public utility undertakings were 37,410 and 5,376 respectively.

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For persons aged 20 or over Rate A applies to persons without dependants; Rate B to persons without a wife or adult dependant, but maintaining a dependent child under 16; Rate C to persons with a wife, or maintaining an adult dependant other than a wife but with no dependent children; Rate D to persons with a wife, or maintaining an adult dependant other than a wife and maintaining a dependent child under 16. Married men under 20 years of age and where the maintannea conditions are satisfied upper ried. age and, where the maintenance conditions are satisfied, unmarried men aged 19 and women aged 19 with dependants, receive allowances at rates B, C or D as appropriate. Other persons under the

age of 20 who have dependants will receive 10s, a week for an adult dependant and 5s, a week for one or more dependent children in addition to the weekly allowance appropriate to their age.

In the case of persons who leave home to attend a course the further allowance for the cost of lodging and part-board may be increased to an amount normally not exceeding 35s, a week. Trainees attending Residential Establishments receive free lodging and full board in addition to the allowances shown in the Table and full board in addition to the allowances shown in the Table above.

### RATES OF PAY IN THE POLICE SERVICE

The Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland, The Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland, under powers conferred on them by paragraph 18 of Part I of the Schedule to the Police Act, 1919, appointed Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve to be Chairman of the Police Council for England and Wales and of the Scottish Police Council, and Lord Crook and Sir Alexander Gray sat with the Chairman as assessors for the purpose of hearing and considering claims for increases in pay submitted by the Police Federation of England and Wales and the Scottish Police Federation. Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve with the assistance Police Federation. Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, with the assistance of his two colleagues, was charged with the duty of reporting the proceedings of the Council to the Secretaries of State and, in the event of disagreement, of submitting recommendations on the rates of pay of the several ranks comprised in the Police

Federations.

A meeting of the Police Council for England and Wales was held in London on 24th and 25th July, 1951, and a meeting of the Scottish Police Council was held in Edinburgh on 26th July, 1951. Agreement was not reached and accordingly Sir Malcolm and his colleagues submitted recommended new and revised scales of pay. Regulations giving effect to these recommendations were made by the Secretaries of State on 3rd August, 1951 (Statutory Instruments 1951, Nos. 1424, 1425, 1492 and 1493). The revised scales of annual pay, which took effect from 3rd August, 1951, are set out in the Table below.

Annual Rates of Pay

England and Wales

			Men	20E 45		0.58 -1-904	100000	Wome	n	
	Chief Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Station Sergeant	Sergeant	Acting Sergeant	Constable	Chief Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Inspector other than in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Force	Sergeant	Constable
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
On appointment as constable or on promotion as the case may be	735	645	600	540	515	400	625	545	485	355
After 1 year of service in the rank	755	660	600	550	100 m	400	640	555	495	355
After 2 years of service in the rank	775	675	615	560	10 0 10 Line	410	660	570	505	365
After 3 years of service in the rank		690		570		420		585	515	375
After 4 years of service in the rank	STATE OF THE PERSON.		THE PERSON NAMED IN	585	Children Corp.	430	S1275 F3223 S125	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	525	375 385
After 5 years of service in the rank	THE SHARE STATES	0010203000	DESCRIPTION OF		VENEZUO-CINITA	440	1965 (21 239)	BRIDGE STORE	and Loon	395
After 6 years of service in the rank	100 Table 100 Ta	100 mg 10 mg	April Marie	and the same	Contract of the	450	Section 200 married	alien wills	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	405
After 7 years of service in the rank	No. of Lot, House, St. Lot, Ho	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			The state of the s	460	The state of the s	SECTION SECTION	THE THE PARTY	415
After 10 years of service in the rank	83 F 10 22 F 40 10 D	SECURITIES AND SECURITIES		1734 BEE	SESSED FOR	470	120000000000000000000000000000000000000	LED CONTRACTOR	75 7 7 85 7 6 6 7 7	425
After 15 years of service in the rank	CAN STREET, SALES	Charles Marine	bertere manager	2190	THE RESIDENCE	480	alinear to be no	merchalteners	SHOOT VEST	435
After 22 years of service in the rank						490				445

### Scotland

After 25 years of service in the rank

spiriture of ground appointment of		Me	n	00000		Won	nen	Peranting
Primitial of Poque tells	Chief Inspector	Inspector	Sergeant	Constable	Chief Inspector	Inspector	Sergeant	Constable
Tables of englassiferyings with	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
On appointment as constable or on promotion as the case may be After 1 year of service in the rank After 2 years of service in the rank After 3 years of service in the rank After 4 years of service in the rank After 5 years of service in the rank After 6 years of service in the rank After 7 years of service in the rank After 10 years of service in the rank After 15 years of service in the rank After 22 years of service in the rank After 25 years of service in the rank .	735 755 775 	645 660 675 690 — — — — —	540 550 560 570 585 ——————————————————————————————————	400 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 505	625 640 660 — — — — — —	545 555 570 585 ——————————————————————————————————	485 495 505 515 525 ——————————————————————————————	355 355 365 375 385 395 405 415 425 435 445 455

The Secretaries of State, after consultation with representatives of the local authorities' associations, have also determined under Regulations 47 (1) (b) and 46 (1) (b) of the respective Police Regulations that as an interim measure the scales of pay of Superintendents and Chief Superintendents, other than in the City of London and Metropolitan police forces, shall, with effect from 3rd August, 1951, be as follows:—Chief Superintendent £1,030 by £25 to £1,080; Superintendent Class I £930 by £25 to £980; Superintendent Class II £830 by £25 to £880. Individual members of the Force enter the new scales at the appropriate point in accordance with their service in the rank they hold.

In accordance with Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve's recommendations, the Home Secretary has also determined under Regulation with representatives of the Police Regulations that the scales of pay for Inspectors in the City of London and Metropolitan police forces shall be increased as follows:—Inspector (women) £570 by £10 to £580 then by £15 to £720; Inspector (women) £570 by £10 to £580 then by £15 to £720; Inspector (women) £570 by £10 to £580 then by £15 to £720; Inspector (women) £570 by £10 to £580 then by £15 to £720; Inspector (women) £570 by £10 to £580 then by £15 to £720; Inspector (women) £570 by £10 to £580 then by £15 to £720; Inspector (women) £830 by £25 to £880, (women) £701 by £25 to £880, (women) £702 by £25 to £880, (women) £703 by £25 to £880, (women) £703 by £25 to £980, (women) £703 by £25 to £980, (women) £803 by £25 to £980, (women)

### RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING FOR THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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### TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The eighty-third Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Blackpool on 3rd September and the four following days. The President was Mr. A. Roberts, C.B.E., Chairman of the General

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 927. The number of organisations represented was 186 and the approximate membership represented was 7,828,000, including about 1,220,000 female members. The total membership showed a decrease of about 55,000 on the total represented at the previous year's Congress.

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1951 and 1950 Annual Congresses, shows for each of eighteen trade groups the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions.

30 Euston Square	19	51 Cong	ress	1950 Congress					
Trade Group	No. of Unions	No. of Dele- gates	Member-ship	No. of Unions	No. of Dele- gates	Member-ship			
Mining and Ouarrying	4	126	640,040	4	126	644,798			
Railways	3	49	545,767	3	48	580,496			
Transport (other than	GI POST	CHORRES.	THE PROPERTY.	Sylf Jen	NOT SE				
Railways)	10	96	1,360,311	10	95	1,369,700			
Shipbuilding	4	16	119,932	4	16	121,385			
Engineering, Founding	Decorate !		117,702	0.100,000	10	121,000			
and Vehicle Building	27	105	1,238,300	27	103	1,235,410			
Iron and Steel and Minor	2	103	1,230,300	2	103	1,233,410			
Metal Trades	18	40	193,059	18	40	191,513			
Building, Woodworking	10	40	193,039	10	40	191,515			
	20	55	599,011	20	53	598,548			
	14	55	273,785	14	54	262,073			
	8	38		8	36	163,506			
Cotton	0	30	174,479	0	30	103,300			
Textiles (other than	23	24	100 227	24	24	112 202			
Cotton)		34	106,237	24	34	113,383			
Clothing	5	22	184,539	5	22	180,685			
Leather and Boot and	02 0	-	100,000	1000	1	110 (71			
Shoe	6	20	109,929	6	19	118,671			
Glass, Pottery, Food,	100000		A CHARLES	Service State of the	ALLE STATE	Service Services			
Chemicals, etc	15	68	477,778	15	66	477,085			
Agriculture	1	16	135,000	1	15	135,000			
Public Employees	4	24-	251,894	4	24	240,931			
Civil Service	7	55	404,176	7	55	418,464			
Non-Manual Workers	13	49	221,561	12	46	219,791			
General Workers	4	59	792,147	4	61	811,916			
Totals	186	927	7,827,945	186	913	7,883,355			

The President in his opening address recalled the conditions None of the delegates at that Congress could have anticipated the unprecedented difficulties and frustrations of the immediate postwar years. The serious problems left by the war had not been solved, as had been hoped, by constructive and co-operative effort among the nations, and once more energies and resources had to be turned into a gigantic programme of defence against aggression. This policy was supported by the international trade union movement and by their own trade union movement and the Congress must face up to its implications. Their belief in freedom and human rights and their entire social philosophy required them to take their stand against totalitarian dictatorship.

The President felt sure that most trade unionists would share his dismay and indignation at the Communist exploitation of youth in the recent demonstrations in Berlin, which he described as the most sinister manifestation yet seen of the dangers inherent in the cynical and fraudulent Communist peace campaign. There was a danger that the rising generation might be debauched and corrupted in soul and mind by false doctrine and it was time to rally all their spiritual forces to counter and defeat the corroding influence of Communist propaganda. Exclusive reliance on national defence, in the form of guns and war munitions, might

Last year Congress recognised the need for rearmament and accepted its implications, with the knowledge that improvements in the conditions of life would be postponed. Trade unionists were only now beginning to realise the measure of the material sacrifice that the nation would need to make. The programme at its peak would require an extra 500,000 workers and would involve considerable redeployment of labour and possibly some temporary unemployment. Vast quantities of materials, bought at high import prices must be directed from existing the at high import prices, must be diverted from civilian uses to the armament and related trades. The export trade must be expanded at the expense of home consumption. For some time, at least, domestic shortages would continue and prices of household goods would still rise. This was a high price to pay, but without it a negotiated settlement with Russia could not be attempted.

Trade unionists could play a useful part in the adjustment of manpower to meet new demands, by emphasising the need to use the placing service of the Ministry of Labour and in other ways. They were to-day confronted by problems similar to those of the early days of the war. Their movement was sincerely grateful to the people of the United States for the aid supplied under the Marshall Plan, which had marked a crucial stage in our economic recovery. Now, however, the country was again faced with a considerable deficit on external trading accounts and with a substantial rise in the cost of living. The General Council's policy of wages restraint was based upon a movement of the official retail prices index between lower and upper limits of 106 to 118, but the index had now reached 126 points.

In the present circumstances, applications for wage increases seemed to be unavoidable. The President thought that Congress

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would welcome the announcement that the Ministry of Labour is to undertake a further examination of household budgets with a view to revising the official index, but whatever methods of measurement might be applied to the cost of living the fact remained that increased import prices were being passed on to the consumer and some alleviation of the burden upon the family budget was essential. The serious aspect of the problem was that if wages continued to chase prices there would be a grave danger of inflation, while the effects on those with small fixed incomes would be almost

The new Industrial Disputes Order, which had emerged after protracted discussions with the Minister of Labour through the National Joint Advisory Council, removed the objectionable features of the National Arbitration Order. It would, however, demand a greater sense of responsibility by trade union executives in shaping demands and in subsequent action.

The President paid tribute to the great majority of trade unionists who acted constitutionally and rejected proposals for recourse to drastic measures in pursuit of their industrial claims. Unofficial strikes had caused embarrassment and sometimes considerable dislocation of trade union efforts to meet their obligations. Advantage was often taken of such strikes by people whose sole intention was to disturb the minds and hamper the productive Advantage was often taken of such strikes by people whose sole intention was to disturb the minds and hamper the productive efforts of the workers, with the intention of sabotaging plans for ordered development and national defence. The true interests of trade unionists were perfectly safe in the hands of their democratically elected leaders and existing machinery afforded ample opportunity for full discussion of all disputes and settlement of difficulties.

The International Labour Organisation covered a vast field of social activity and had played an essential part in stimulating that growth of social conscience which had resulted in improving that growth of social conscience which had resulted in improving the lot of the workers in most countries of the world. But much remained to be done, especially in Asia, Africa and Latin America, where appalling poverty existed and where international action was urgently needed. Democracy must have something more than fine phrases and abstract freedoms to offer to peoples whose sole preoccupation was the struggle to exist.

During its existence of less than two years the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions had established a membership of over 52,000,000 organised workers and was assisting in the development of the industrial, agricultural and economic life of backward countries. The President appealed for further contributions to the fund for these purposes, and concluded by asking the trade union movement to give undivided support to the Government in the face of the threats of armed conflict in various parts of the world. various parts of the world.

A composite resolution regarding prices, profits and the cost of living recognised the need for greater productivity in order to

avoid inflation, but viewed with alarm the continued rapid increase in the cost of living and urged a wider and more effective control of the prices of home-produced goods and the re-introduction of other controls, reconsideration of the Government's attitude on the limitation of subsidies, investigation of methods and costs of distribution, more effective control of profits, with strict limitation of bonus issues, and removal of purchase tax from household necessities. This resolution was carried by a large majority after

Another composite resolution on wages, prices and profits deplored the continued rise in profits, and declared that further increases in wages were essential for all sections of the workers and that living standards must be improved at the expense of profits. This resolution was opposed by the General Council and was defeated after a discussion, during which it was suggested that it involved the implication that wages should fall when profits declined or losses were incurred.

Unanimous approval was given to a composite resolution which viewed with growing concern the continued rise in the cost of living, urged energetic Government action radically to alter and rationalise the changes of distribution so as to cut down costs, and welcomed the proposals of the General Council towards this end in respect of milk and meat.

A resolution was approved which stated that the nationalised transport industry was seriously menaced by the abnormal increase in the number of vehicles with "C" licences since the Transport Act of 1947 came into operation, and asked for control over the issue and operation of such licences.

During a discussion on the new Industrial Disputes Order, it was stated that the General Council thought it a great improvement on the Order of 1940 which it superseded and asked the unions

On the last day of the Congress the main subject of discussion was that of equal pay for men and women for equal work. On behalf of the General Council it was stated that the trade union movement could not accept the condition that the implementation of this principle was dependent on the financial resources available for social services. A resolution was carried which expressed the opinion that the Government had a special obligation to introduce equal pay into the Civil Service, and urged that at least a beginning with the application of the principle should be made as a matter

Among other subjects upon which resolutions were passed were Among other subjects upon which resolutions were passed were the status of general practitioners in the national health service, maternity beds in hospitals, tuberculosis, the need to increase national insurance benefits on account of the increased cost of living, national insurance death grants, unemployment benefit regulations, conditions in offices, electricity supply shortages, housing, cinematograph regulations, the right of employees to be represented by trade unions, and the training and education of trade unionists

A number of other resolutions were remitted to the General A number of other resolutions were remitted to the General Council for further consideration after they had been discussed. The Congress was addressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. H. T. N. Gaitskell, C.B.E., M.P. Addresses were also given by Miss Alice Bacon, M.P., representing the Labour Party, and by delegates from the American Federation of Labor, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Co-operative Union, Ltd. Mr. A. E. Deakin, C.H., C.B.E., the General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, has been elected Chairman of the Trades Union Congress for the forthcoming year.

### **RE-ORGANISATION** AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE HERRING INDUSTRY

After consultation with the Herring Industry Board and the Treasury, the Secretaries of State concerned with the sea fishing industry in Scotland and Northern Ireland and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Minister of Food prepared a draft Herring Industry Scheme to make better provision for the re-organisation, development and regulation of the herring industry. Certain objections to the draft scheme were made and, after consulta-

Certain objections to the draft scheme were made and, after consultation with the Herring Industry Board and the Treasury, modifications were made in the Scheme. The draft as modified has been approved by both Houses of Parliament and on 10th August the Ministers made The Herring Industry Scheme, 1951.

The new Scheme, which came into operation on 24th August, replaces the scheme in force under the Herring Industry Act, 1935, from which the Board derived their powers. It does not alter the existing constitution of the Board nor does it affect the provisions governing financial assistance from the Treasury to the visions governing financial assistance from the Treasury to the industry (see the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1949, page 311). The Scheme does, however, make a number of important alterations in the powers of the Herring Industry Board. Copies of the Scheme (S.I. 1951 No. 1478) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d. net (10½d. post free).



### NATIONAL INSURANCE

### **Review of Seasonal Workers Regulations**

The National Insurance Advisory Committee have been asked by the Minister of National Insurance to review the experience gained during the first year's working of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950, and consider whether any amendment of the regulations is desirable. The general question amendment of the regulations is desirable. The general question of benefit conditions for seasonal workers was referred to the National Insurance Advisory Committee in October, 1948, and they issued their report in July, 1949. The Seasonal Workers Regulations, which were prepared in accordance with the recommendations of this report, and were subsequently approved in draft by the Committee, came into operation in August, 1950 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1950, page 267).

The Committee will consider representations by or on behalf of persons affected, which should be sent in writing to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 30 Euston Square, London, N.W.1, before Friday, 12th October.

### **Amendment to Overlapping Benefit Regulations** and Industrial Injuries Benefit Regulations

On 31st August the National Insurance Joint Authority and the On 31st August the National Insurance Joint Authority and the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority made new Regulations which came into operation on 5th September amending the Overlapping Benefit Regulations and the Industrial Injuries Benefit Regulations. These Regulations are respectively the National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Provisional Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1605) and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1606). These Regulations remove certain restrictions on the right to receive benefit of certain persons who are entitled to benefit under the National Insurance or Industrial Injuries Acts where they or their dependants are also entitled to certain other benefits, pensions or allowances from public funds. Broadly, three groups of people will benefit from the Regulations; they are (i) claimants to increase of benefit for a dependant under either the National Insurance or the Industrial Injuries schemes where the dependant is himself, or herself, receiving a War or Industrial Disablement Pension; (ii) certain Industrial Injuries Disablement pensioners now receiving an unemployability supplement who claim National Insurance sickness or widows benefit; (iii) certain claimants to increase of benefit for child dependants who are also entitled to National Insurance child's allowance (5s. or 3s.). The Regulations also make other minor amendments.

The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Amendment Regulations have been made provisionally pending receipt of a report on them by the National Insurance Advisory Committee. The Committee will consider objections to these Regulations which are sent before 2nd October to the Secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 30 Euston Square, London, N.W.1.

Copies of the Regulations can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 4d. net (5½d. post free) and 2d. net (3½d. post free),

### **Contributions for Foreign Seamen**

On 2nd August the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, made the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1411). The preliminary draft of these Regulations had been submitted to the National Insurance Advisory Committee (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 272), and approved by them in their Report, which has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as House of Commons Paner No. 226. which has been published Commons Paper No. 226.

The new Regulations, which come into effect on 1st October, reproduce the provisions of the preliminary draft; they provide for increasing the rates of employers' contributions payable by employers in respect of mariners employed on foreign-going British ships who are not domiciled and have no place of residence in the United Kingdom. The increase brings those rates into conformity with the permanent rates of contributions which become payable under the National Insurance Act, 1946, on 1st October, 1951.

Copies of the Regulations and Report can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d. net each  $(4\frac{1}{2}d.$  post free).

### **Prescribed Diseases**

On 22nd August the Minister of National Insurance made the On 22nd August the Minister of National Insurance made the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment (No. 4) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1542). These Regulations came into operation on 27th August and extend insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, against pneumoconiosis to persons employed in the manufacture of carbon electrodes by an industrial undertaking for use in the electrolytic extraction of aluminium from aluminium oxide. The Regulations also contain provisions relating to persons who have worked in that employment since 5th July, 1948, when the Act came into force, and who have already died from the disease

Copies of the Regulations can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d. net (3½d. post free).

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

### 116th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1951

Following the triennial Governing Body elections which took place at the 34th Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva from 6th to 29th June, 1951 (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, pages 267 to 269), the Governing Body of the International Labour Office held a short meeting on 30th June. The United Kingdom Government representative at the meeting was 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 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.

Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

The main business of the meeting was the election of Officers. The Governing Body unanimously elected as its Chairman Mr. Paul Ramadier, former Prime Minister of France and French Government representative on the Governing Body. Sir John Forbes Watson and Mr. Leon Jouhaux, President of the General Confederation of Labour—"Force Ouvrière" of France, were unanimously re-elected as Vice-Chairmen. Other business transacted by the Governing Body was of a routine nature.

### BRUSSELS TREATY ORGANISATION

### Co-operation between the Employment Services of the Five Western Union Countries

The scheme for the interchange of workers between the five Brussels Treaty countries (Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) to which reference was made in the issues of this GAZETTE for January (page 13) and June

(page 235) is now in operation.

Lists of vacant jobs which can suitably be filled by workers from abroad are exchanged between the Employment Services of the five countries. For the present, the lists will cover only those industrial and commercial occupations in which there is a constant demand for labour and in which the risk of unemployment is negligible. The scheme does not, however, apply to domestic

employment nor to persons under 21 years of age.

The vacancies are brought to the notice of workers by the local Employment Services in the five countries, who take steps to ensure that a worker seeking employment abroad possesses the degree

of skill required by the employer. Full information about pay, conditions of work, living conditions, etc., is given to the applicant, and the Employment Service in his country ensures that he has full details of available accommodation and its cost. The decision to engage an applicant rests with the employer.

Each placing is subject to the normal arrangements covering the entry of foreign workers into the various countries. So far as foreign workers coming to the United Kingdom are concerned, the existing conditions for the issue of a work permit will apply, viz., that no suitable British worker is available and that the terms and conditions are the same as would be offered to British workers.

These arrangements, which will for the present be applied on a limited scale, make available to individual workers and employers who are interested an official means of finding out about the vacancies and workers in the countries of the other Brussels Treaty Powers instead of having to rely only on private contacts. Any persons interested should apply to the nearest Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

### LABOUR OVERSEAS

### Workers' Share in the Control of **Industry in Germany**

An Act regarding workers' participation in the economic direction of coal, iron and steel undertakings was passed on 21st May, 1951, in the German Federal Republic. It gives to workers in the coal, iron and steel industries in the Federal Republic the in the coal, from and steel industries in the Federal Republic the right to take part jointly with their employers in the determination of matters affecting the economic direction of undertakings (Mithestimmungsrecht). This Act represents the first legislative step taken in the Federal Republic of Germany to give effect to the post-war policy of the Federal Trade Unions respecting co-determination rights in the economic direction of undertakings.

The field covered by the new law consists of undertakings wholly or mainly engaged in the mining of coal and iron ore, and undertakings engaged in the production of iron and steel and scheduled for re-organisation (in furtherance of the Allied High Commission's for re-organisation (in furtherance of the Allied High Commission's policy with regard to the elimination of excessive concentration of economic power) under the provisions of Act No. 27 of the Allied High Commission for Germany dated 16th May, 1950; subject to the proviso that, within the field defined above, only enterprises operated in the form of joint-stock companies, limited liability companies and mineral rights companies, and which normally employ more than 1,000 workers shall fall within the scope of the

Regulations are laid down governing the composition and election of the Board of Supervision (Aufsichtsrat)\* of undertakings; the board will normally consist of eleven members, five being nominated by the stockholders and five by the headquarters of the trade union representing a majority of the workers in the enterprise, the latter representing a majority of the workers in the enterprise, the latter group to include one manual worker and one non-manual worker employed by the firm and proposed for nomination by the Works Council within the undertaking. One member of each group of five must be an independent member; he must not be an official or employee of a trade union or employers' association, nor may he be financially interested in the undertaking or occupied in it as employer or worker. The eleventh member must be nominated by a majority of the other members of the Board of Supervision, including at least three members of each group; should no majority of the other members of the Board of Supervision, including at least three members of each group; should no nomination be agreed upon or should the nominations be rejected by the body responsible for the election of the board under the statutory conditions or articles of association relating to the undertaking, provision is made for the formation of a re-adjustment committee (*Vermittlungsausschuss*) of four members, two from each group; this committee, after due consideration, will submit the names of three candidates to the electoral body. If the nominations are rejected the electoral body must publish its findings in a statement setting out its reasons for the rejection. The in a statement, setting out its reasons for the rejection. The re-adjustment committee will then refer the case to the High Court of the relevant Land. If the Court upholds the electoral body's objection the re-adjustment committee must submit three further nominations to the electoral body; in the event of a second rejection and its subsequent upholding by the Court the electoral body is empowered to elect a candidate of its own choosing. If, on the other hand, the Court declares the objection invalid, the electoral body must choose one of the original three candidates.

Where no nomination is received the electoral body may elect a

In the case of larger companies with a nominal capital of more than 20 million Deutschemarks or more than 50 million Deutschemarks, the Board of Supervision may consist of fifteen and twenty-one

members respectively.

Provision is also made for the appointment to the Board of Supervision of a personnel director (Arbeitsdirektor); this appointment and its termination are subject to the concurrence of a majority of the workers' representatives on the Board of

The operative date of the law varies according to the nature of the undertaking; in the case of undertakings not subject to the provisions of Allied High Commission Law No. 27 it is 31st December, 1951, and in all other cases, not later than 31st December, 1951.

### Employment, Earnings, Prices, etc., in Western Germany in 1949 and 1950

In the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1949 (pages 346 and 347), some statistics were given illustrating the course of employment, earnings, retail prices, etc., during the period from 1946 to mid-1949 in the Bizonal Area of Germany, i.e., the merged British and United States zones of occupation, comprising the Provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Bremen, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse, Wurttemberg-Baden and Bavaria. The figures were extracted from the Monthly Statistical Bulletin of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element), the publication of which has since ended. In the present article the statistics have of which has since ended. In the present article the statistics have been brought forward to the end of 1950 from information published been brought forward to the end of 1930 from Information periods by the German Federal Statistical Office in the journal Wirtschaft und Statistik. As regards the distribution of manpower, employment and unemployment, the figures now cover the whole of the Federal Area of Western Germany and the Western Sectors of Berlin. The scope of the figures for earnings, working hours and retail prices is still limited to the Bizonal Area.

### **Employment and Unemployment**

According to the provisional results of the census of September, 1950, the resident population of the Federal Area was 47.6 million, of whom 22.3 million were males and 25.3 million were females. of whom 22.3 million were males and 23.3 million were remarks. The population at the census of October, 1946, was 43.7 million, including 19.6 million males and 24.1 million females. The membership of the labour force (including persons unemployed as well as those in employment) was estimated at 21.7 million in September, 1950, and 19.4 million in October, 1946. The total numbers in the labour force at those dates are analysed in the second process of the se

numbers in the labour force at those dates are analysed in the first Table on next page according to sex, status and economic grouping.

Between the dates of the two censuses the labour force showed a net increase of 2·3 million. The number of male workers rose by 2·1 million, of whom 1·5 million were manual workers. Female workers, on the other hand, increased by 0·2 million only, a rise of 0·7 million in the number of manual workers and officials being largely offset by a fall of 0·5 million in the groups of independent workers, working family members and non-manual workers. workers, working family members and non-manual workers.

<sup>\*</sup> The powers of the Aufsichtsrat of an undertaking are determined by the Joint Stock Companies Act and include supervision of the management of the company.

During the same period there was a considerable decline in employment in agriculture and forestry, which was common to both sexes and amounted to nearly one million. In the other economic groups there were net increases of  $2 \cdot 5$  million in the number of males and of 0.8 million in that of females.

zandho lo nologia ed	Sep	otember,	1950	0	October, 1946				
Sand to the Popular	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
Status:			3 23		4000000				
Independent Workers	2,736	613	3,349	2,604	738	3,342			
Working Family Members	618	2,203	2,821	572	2,493	3,06			
Officials	769	89	858	567	76	64.			
Non-manual Workers Manual Workers	2,033	1,371	3,404	1,840	1,485	3,32			
Manual Workers	0,001	3,180	11,261	6,540	2,459	8,999			
Total	14,237	7,456	21,693	12,123	7,251	19,37			
Economic Group:		101010	0.100.00	DOM A	177 28 6	100 AV 10			
Agriculture and Forestry	2,346	2,475	4,821	2,735	3,072	5,80			
Mining, Stone and Clay	962	52	1,014	681	37	71			
Iron and Other Metals	2,198	351	2,549	1,710	187	1,89			
Other Manufactures	2,558	1,556	4,114	1,908	1,030	2,938			
Building	1,677	61	1,738	1,249	64	1,31:			
Commerce	1,301	872	2,173	876	615	1,49			
Trongstont	1,064	1,039	1,459	352	1,043	1,39			
Public Services	1,544	761	2,305	1,027	123 868	1,150			
Unspecified	167	164	331	254	212	460			
Total	14,237	7,456	21,693	12,123	7,251	19,374			

The next Table shows the total number of manual and non-manual workers and officials in employment and the number unemployed in the Federal Area at the end of each quarter of 1949 and 1950.

T	h	0	u	S	a	n	•
-	33	12	-	-	-	=	3

			Numbe	er in Emplo	oyment	Number Unemployed			
Da	ite		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
March,	1949	1	9,497	3,950	13,447	874	294	1,168	
June,	"		9,525	3,964	13,489	932	351	1,283	
September,	,,		9,597	4,007	13,604	921	393	1,314	
December,	,,		9,503	4,053	13,556	1,123	435	1,558	
March,	1950		9,295	4,012	13,307	1,363	489	1,852	
June,	"		9,694	4,152	13,846	1,082	456	1,538	
September,	"		9,996	4,300	14,296	864	408	1,272	
December,	"		9,800	4,363	14,163	1,241	449	1,690	

The level of employment rose slightly during 1949, the average for the four quarters of the year being just over 13.5 million, compared with just under that figure in the previous year. There was a rather more marked improvement during 1950; the average for the four quarters of the year was 13.9 million and the total reached 14.3 million in September. Unemployment increased more rapidly than employment. The proportion of the total labour force who were unemployed rose from 4.3 per cent. in 1948 to 8.5 per cent. in 1949 and 10.2 per cent. in 1950. The unemployment figure was just under one million at the beginning of 1949 and rose month by month to nearly two million in February, 1950. Thereafter, it declined somewhat and by October it had fallen to 1.2 million. There was a sharp rise towards the end of 1950, and in December nearly 1.7 million were unemployed, of whom over half a million were refugees. The level of employment rose slightly during 1949, the average

The distribution between the principal groups of industries and services of the 14,163,000 manual and non-manual workers and officials in employment in the Federal Area at the end of 1950 was

myoloms to serious and point assettly house one	000s.
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,069
Coal and Lignite Mining	524
Other Mining and Quarrying	186
Chemicals, Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc	528
Metals, Engineering, Vehicles, Shipbuilding	2,500
Textiles	641
Boots and Shoes and Other Clothing	614
Food, Drink and Tobacco	591
Woodworking and Furniture	549
Paper and Printing	284
Other Manufactures	168
Building and Construction	1,116
Gas, Water and Electricity	140
Transport and Communications	1,081
Distribution	1,139
Public Authorities	718
Domestic Service	
	606
Other Services and Professions	1,709
Total	14,163

The resident population of the Western Sectors of Berlin in September, 1950, was 2,146,000 (males 912,000, females 1,234,000). In December, 1950, the labour force numbered 1,165,000 (males 640,000, females 525,000), of whom 141,000 were independent workers or working family members, 738,000 were manual or non-manual workers in employment and 286,000 were unemployed. The number in employment was 788,000 in January, 1949, and fell month by month to 690,000 in February, 1950; it recovered somewhat in subsequent months. The proportion of the labour force who were unemployed rose from 12 per cent. at the beginning of 1949 to nearly 25 per cent. at the end of that year; the average for the twelve months of 1950 was 25 per cent.

### **Earnings and Working Hours**

The next Table shows the average hourly and weekly earnings in Deutsche Marks and Pfennigs) and the average number of hours worked in a week by manual workers in the mining, manufacturing and construction industries in the Bizonal Area at quarterly intervals during 1949 and 1950, together with figures for some of the principal industry groups in December, 1950. The averages are based upon information supplied by sample undertakings employing not less than ten workers each and are exclusive of handicraft workers have workers apprentices (except in mining) and workers. workers, home workers, apprentices (except in mining) and workers not engaged upon production. The earnings are gross earnings, before deductions on account of taxes and social insurance contributions and, in the case of coal and lignite mines, include the value of free coal supplied.

		Males		Females				
Date or Industry	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours		
All Industries :	Dpf.	DM	Veete	Dpf.	DM			
Mar., 1949* June, , * Sept., ,,	126·2 129·9 132·9 134·3	58·04 61·16 64·32 64·17	46·0 47·1 48·4 47·8	79·1 82·5 83·9 84·8	33·79 35·87 37·54 37·55	42·7 43·5 44·8 44·3		
Mar., 1950 June, ,, Sept., ,, Dec., ,,	137·2 137·5 141·7 151·0	66·34 67·51 70·70 74·23	48·4 49·1 49·9 49·2	86·2 86·5 88·9 94·1	38·29 39·18 41·45 42·79	44·4 45·3 46·6 45·5		
Dec., 1950: Coal Mining	175.9	88.87	50.5		DES 1019	Misond		
Chemicals Iron and Steel Metal Working	155·3 163·8 150·0	77 · 67 84 · 18 74 · 22	50·0 51·4 49·5	98·5 120·5 97·0	44·84 58·71 45·88	45·5 48·7 47·3		
Boots and Shoes Other Clothing	132·4 139·4 140·0	66·86 64·24 66·74	50·5 46·1 47·7	99·5 97·3 92·2	44·49 42·96 40·54	44·7 44·1 44·0		
Food, etc Woodworking Building	129·5 126·8 145·5	67·42 63·80 63·64	52·1 50·3 43·8	79·4 85·4 108·5	34·05 40·10 48·13	42·9 46·9 44·4		

Between December, 1948, and December, 1950, the average hourly earnings of all workers covered by the tabulation rose by over  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and the average number of hours worked in the week increased by 8 per cent., so that the rise in average weekly earnings was about 33 per cent.

### Retail Prices and Family Income and Expenditure

The official consumer price index reflects the movement of the prices paid in the Bizonal Area by a worker's family of four members, with one child under 14 years, the family having 270DM available monthly for purchases of consumer goods and services. The items of expenditure are food, stimulants (drink and tobacco), house-rent, heat and light, clothing, cleaning and toilet articles, education and entertainment, household goods, and fares. The family consumption pattern used for the index is that in the first quarter of 1949, but for purposes of comparison the base has been shifted of 1949, but for purposes of comparison the base has been shifted to 1938 (= 100) by using 1938 average prices. The following are the index figures for all items, and food, clothing, house-rent and heat and light, at quarterly intervals during 1949 and 1950:—

of the Allied 1981: subject	All Items	Food	Clothing	House- Rent	Heat and Light
Mar., 1949 .	. 167	174	240	100	121
June, ,, .	. 159	164	215	102	120
	. 155	158	201	102	120
	. 156	163	199	102	119
Mar., 1950	. 153	159	191	102	119
June, ,, .	. 151	157	185	103	118
Sept., ,, .	. 148	149	184	103	118
Dec	. 151	155	192	103	119

Between December, 1948, and December, 1950, the consumer prices covered by the index fell by about 10 per cent. and were then approximately 50 per cent. above the level of 1938. The reduction was most marked in the food and clothing groups. The cost of heat and light fell only slightly and that of house-rent rose by 3 per

cent.

A study of the income and expenditure of workers' households, with four members each, showed that the average gross family income in the fourth quarter of 1950 was 368·67DM a month, of which the head of the household contributed 327·75DM, other income from work 18·04DM and other receipts 22·88DM. The gross income was subject to deductions of 30·35DM for statutory insurance contributions and 8·70DM for taxation, leaving a net expendable income of 329·62DM a month. The average monthly expenditure was 323·05DM, made up of the following items: following items:

			DM
Food	ale adviber	1000	142.06
Drink and Tobacco	19 119 213	1396	19.15
House-rent	F100 000	HISTORY	30.21
Household Equipment	204 11.		12.40
Heat and Light	20 30300		17.44
Clothing	No contraction of the contractio	201.	52.62
Cleaning	W MESUDOS		12.66
Education and Entertainment	A STREET		23.59
Travelling	TO THE SECOND		5.26
Other Items	O DESCRIP	SELECT.	7.66

<sup>\*</sup> Excluding mining.

### Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1951

# EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

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# Employment in Great Britain in July

### GENERAL SUMMARY

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is estimated that the total working population\* increased during July by 39,000 (14,000 men and 25,000 women). As in June, the increase is greater than that in the corresponding month of 1950, due to a larger increase in the number of women.

The size of the Forces also increased in July by 5,000, bringing the total strength to 832,000 (excluding Z Class Reservists recalled for 15 days' training). It is estimated that about 6,000 ex-Service personnel were on release leave at the end of the month who had not taken up civil employment.

There was an increase of 19,000 in the number of persons registered as unemployed at 13th August compared with the total at 16th July. The total of 204,900 represents 1·0 per cent. of the estimated total number of employees compared with 0·9 per cent. in July. The corresponding proportion in August, 1950, was 1·4 per cent. Of the total increase, 13,700 occurred among young persons under the age of 18, this being due to the registration of boys and girls who left school at the end of the summer term.

The total number in civil employment (industry, commerce and services of all kinds) increased by 29,000 (8,000 men and 21,000 women) during the month.

In the basic increase height an estimated seasonal rise of 12,000 in

In the basic industries, the level of employment rose by 15,000, the largest increase being an estimated seasonal rise of 12,000 in agriculture. The number of wage earners on colliery books fell by 1,200 during July.

Employment in the manufacturing industries increased by 7,000 in July. The main changes were a seasonal increase of 16,000 in the food, drink and tobacco group, partly offset by decreases of 5,000 in clothing and 3,000 in textiles.

There was an estimated decline of 5,000 in the total number of

persons employed in building and contracting.

In the distributive trades, there was an increase of 7,000.

Employment in the professional, financial and miscellaneous group rose by 4,000 during July—a seasonal increase in catering, hotels, etc., was slightly offset by declines in other sectors.

### GENERAL MAN-POWER POSITION

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

		0.0	1 198		nousands
THE STATE OF	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	End- June, 1951	End- July, 1951	Change during July, 1951
Total Working Population* Men	15,810 7,094	15,891 7,289	15,952† 7,375	15,966 7,400	+14 +25
Total	22,904	23,180	23,327†	23,366	+39
H.M. Forces and Women's Services Men	807 39	730 22	804 23	809 23	+ 5
Total	846	752	827	832	+ 5
Men and Women on Release Leave who have not yet taken up employment Registered Unemployed Persons in Civil Employ- ment	92 282	328‡	8 188‡	6 195‡	- 2 + 7
Men Women	14,698 6,986	14,934 7,166	15,015† 7,289	15,023 7,310	+ 8 +21
Total in Civil Employment	21,684	22,100	22,304†	22,333	+29

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

† Revised figures.

‡ End of month estimate

### ANALYSIS OF CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

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

Industry or Service	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	End- June, 1951	End- July, 1951	Change during July, 1951
Basic Industries Coal Mining	. Albanie I	Bortoice	alders and	og, Sklab iklay on	Equipment Stripes
Total Man-power (Wage-earners on Colliery	795	762	774	773	- 1
Books) Other Mining and Quarrying Gas, Electricity and Water	(725) 80 312	(689) 80 361	(701) 80 363	(700) 80 363	(- 1) =
Transport and Communica- tion	1,808	1,776 1,129	1,782 1,173	1,786 1,185	+ 4 +12
Total, Basic Industries	4,230	4,108	4,172	4,187	+15
		Appuran	ORGANICA .	China aliqu	malaT :
Manufacturing Industries Chemicals and Allied Trades Metals, Engineering and	444	484	493	494	+ 1
Vehicles	3,935	4,086	4,105	4,105	Teller
Textiles	936	1,033	1,033	1,030* 716	- 3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	723	803	810	826	+16
Other Manufactures	1,399	1,500	1,514	1,512	- 2
Total, Manufacturing Industries	8,099	8,620	8,676	8,683	+ 7
Building and Contracting	1,463	1,409	1,452†	1,447	- 5
Distributive Trades	2,523	2,654	2,643	2,650	+ 7
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services Public Administration—	3,938	3,915	3,956	3,960	+ 4
National Government Service	696	631	635	636	+1
Local Government Service	735	763	770	770	1000
Total in Civil Employ- ment	21,684	22,100	22,304†	22,333	+29

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

Cotton—332,000. Wool—213,000. Other textiles—485,000.

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### NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

and ampropely to hope one of particular				(Thousan	ads)			*		MISSEL FA		
Industry	Mid-	Mal End-	June,	July,	Mid-	Fema	June,	July,	Mid-	Tot End-	June,	July.
AND	1948	1950	1951	1951	1948	1950	1951	1951	1948	1950	1951	July, 1951
Mining, etc. Coal Mining	782.8	748 · 8	761 · 6	760 · 4	11.5	12.9	12.9	12.9	794.3	761 · 7	774.5	773 · 3
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware	229·1	241·1	241·4	241·8	77·9	83·3	86·7	87·0	307·0	324·4	328·1	328·8
	69·3	72·0	71·2	71·3	7·4	7·6	7·9	8·0	76·7	79·6	79·1	79·3
	34·2	37·2	37·0	37·0	42·1	45·2	46·9	47·1	76·3	82·4	83·9	84·1
Glass (other than containers)	29·6	31·0	31·2	31·1	11·7	12·3	12·6	12·6	41·3	43·3	43·8	43·7
	19·9	21·7	21·9	21·9	5·6	6·0	6·4	6·4	25·5	27·7	28·3	28·3
	12·9	12·5	12·6	12·6	1·4	1·0	1·0	1·0	14·3	13·5	13·6	13·6
	63·2	66·7	67·5	67·9	9·7	11·2	11·9	11·9	72·9	77·9	79·4	79·8
Chemicals and Allied Trades	311·2 16·8	340·6 16·8	346·5 16·8	348·0 16·8	128·3 0·5	138·4 0·6	141.8	141.5	439·5 17·3	479·0 17·4	488·3 17·4	489·5 17·4
Chemicals and Dyes	150·6	162·1	166·4	167·2	52·1	51·2	53·0	53·0	202·7	213·3	219·4	220·2
	14·0	16·9	17·1	17·2	20·4	24·4	24·9	24·7	34·4	41·3	42·0	41·9
	24·2	25·3	26·5	26·7	12·2	13·0	13·9	14·2	36·4	38·3	40·4	40·9
Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Polishes, Ink, Matches, etc. Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	25·8	28·3	28·3	28·4	11·1	11·3	11·6	11.6	36·9	39·6	39·9	40·0
	29·8	32·1	31·8	31·6	19·7	24·0	24·1	23.7	49·5	56·1	55·9	55·3
	27·3	32·6	33·9	34·1	6·0	6·5	6·6	6.6	33·3	39·1	40·5	40·7
	22·7	26·5	25·7	26·0	6·3	7·4	7·1	7.1	29·0	33·9	32·8	33·1
Metal Manufacture	458·7 19·3	474·2 20·2	468·4 19·5	468·6 19·5	61·1 0·7	62·6 0·5	64.4	64·3 0·5	519·8 20·0	536·8 20·7	532·8 20·0	532.9
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc	192·3	195·8	192·5	192·9	18·5	19·0	19·8	19·7	210·8	214·8	212·3	212·6
	96·5	101·0	101·3	101·3	16·3	15·8	16·3	16·3	112·8	116·8	117·6	117·6
	15·0	15·5	14·7	14·8	2·7	2·7	2·7	2·7	17·7	18·2	17·4	17·5
	18·0	19·0	18·6	18·4	1·1	1·1	1·1	1·1	19·1	20·1	19·7	19·5
Steel Sheet Manufacture  Iron and Steel Tubes  Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	33·0 84·6	37·1 85·6	36·7 85·1	36·5 85·2	6.2	7·1 16·4	7·0 17·0	7·0 17·0	39·2 100·2	44·2 102·0	43·7 102·1	43.5
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering	1,430·7	1,475 · 4	1,479·5	1,479·9	382·2	393·7	406·2	407·0	1,812·9	1,869·1	1,885·7	1,886·9
	217·0	194 · 4	193·1	191·8	7·9	7·9	7·9	7·9	224·9	202·3	201·0	199·7
	74·4	70 · 5	70·3	70·2	3·6	3·6	3·7	3 8	78·0	74·1	74·0	74 0
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines	35·3	35·8	36·7	36·8	5·1	4·9	5·2	5·2	40·4	40·7	41·9	42·0
	19·5	23·3	23·7	23·7	1·7	2·1	2·1	2·1	21·2	25·4	25·8	25·8
	63·0	65·5	66·6	66·8	13·7	13·4	13·8	13·8	76·7	78·9	80·4	80·6
	20·2	23·0	23·5	23·6	3·2	3·4	3·4	3·4	23·4	26·4	26·9	27·0
Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	57·5	60·2	58·3	58·2	9·8	10·6	10·1	10·1	67·3	70·8	68·4	68·3
	33·2	33·6	36·2	36·4	8·0	7·5	8·1	8·2	41·2	41·1	44·3	44·6
	64·7	72·3	69·4	69·2	6·4	5·8	5·8	5·8	71·1	78·1	75·2	75·0
Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	526·0	550·1	552·5	552·9	118·5	120·0	123·9	123·9	644·5	670·1	676·4	676·8
	122·5	128·5	129·0	129·4	49·0	44·6	46·3	46·4	171·5	173·1	175·3	175·8
	38·2	40·4	40·0	39·8	24·1	23·2	23·3	23·2	62·3	63·6	63·3	63·0
	27·8	29·1	29·4	29·4	20·3	19·0	19·6	19·6	48·1	48·1	49·0	49·0
Wireless Apparatus and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators	36·0 16·7 10·7	47·1 17·5 11·0	48·5 18·1 11·2 73·0	49·1 18·2 11·2	31·0 19·9 8·6	45·8 20·9 9·1	46·7 23·1 8·9 54·3	47·0 23·1 8·9	67·0 36·6 19·3	92·9 38·4 20·1	95·2 41·2 20·1	96·1 41·3 20·1
Vehicles	768·0 242·8	73·1 822·9 264·1	827·3 260·8	73·2 827·8 260·1	51·4 120·2 41·7	51·9 131·1 43·6	135·9 44·2	54·6 135·9 44·1	888·2 284·5	954·0 307·7	963·2 305·0	963·7 304·2
Motor Repairers and Garages  Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft  Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for  Motor Vehicles and Aircraft	188·4	196·7	199·8	200·7	23·0	25·4	26·3	26·6	211·4	222·1	226·1	227·3
	120·5	127·2	134·7	135·5	21·0	22·4	24·4	24·5	141·5	149·6	159·1	160·0
	52·1	73·2	74·4	74·4	22·0	28·8	30·2	30·0	74·1	102·0	104·6	104·4
Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture	63·8 20·8 72·9	58·3 20·3	57·2 20·2 74·2	57·0 20·2	2·9 2·1 3·7	2·5 2·1 3·7	2·3 2·1 3·6	2.3	66·7 22·9 76·6	60·8 22·4 80·8	59·5 22·3 77·8	59·3 22·3 77·4
and Wagons and Trams	6·7 319·0	77:1 6:0 315:9	6·0 311·4	73·9 6·0 310·9	3·8 183·7	2.6	2·8 189·9	3·5 2·8 189·1	10·5 502·7	8·6 502·7	8·8 501·3	500.0
Tools and Cutlery  Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings Wire and Wire Manufactures	32·6	31·3	31·4	31·3	20·6	22·1	23·0	23·0	53·2	53·4	54·4	54·3
	21·5	20·7	20·5	20·5	19·2	17·5	17·7	17·6	40·7	38·2	38·2	38·1
	30·3	30·7	30·5	30·5	5·2	5·3	5·3	5·3	35·5	36·0	35·8	35·8
	27·1	28·2	27·3	27·2	10·2	9·4	9·6	9·5	37·3	37·6	36·9	36·7
Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	24·9	26·6	25·8	25·7	28·6	30·7	30·0	29·7	53·5	57·3	55·8	55·4
	27·5	25·5	25·0	25·0	16·4	15·1	15·2	15·2	43·9	40·6	40·2	40·2
	155·1	152·9	150·9	150·7	83·5	86·7	89·1	88·8	238·6	239·6	240·0	239·5
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	81·6	88·3	87·5	87·2	45·0	50·5	50·8	50·3	126·6	138·8	138·3	137·5
	50·7	56·8	56·1	55·8	25·3	28·9	29·3	29·1	76·0	85·7	85·4	84·9
	6·9	8·5	8·7	8·7	6·0	7·5	7·5	7·4	12·9	16·0	16·2	16·1
Jewellery, Plate, Refining of Precious Metals Musical Instruments	17.6	16.6	16·5 6·2 430·7	16.5	12.0	12·3 1·8 592·3	12·2 1·8 594·2	12·0 1·8 591·4	29·6 8·1 927·7	28·9 8·2 1,025·5	28·7 8·0 1.024·9	28·5 8·0 1.022·1
Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc	383·5 60·2 42·5 91·8	433·2 65·7 48·2 97·3	65·5 48·6 93·8	430·7 65·4 48·6 93·5	544·2 112·2 88·4 114·4	120·2 96·2 119·9	121·4 97·4 117·1	121·0 96·3 116·7	172·4 130·9 206·2	1,025·5 185·9 144·4 217·2	186·9 146·0 210·9	186·4 144·9 210·2
Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp	28·2 16·8 5·3 7·9	33·9 21·1 5·9	33·1 21·5 6·0 7·4	33·4 21·5 6·0 7·4	14·7 24·0 8·1 12·4	14·6 30·1 8·8	13·5 30·7 9·0 10·8	13·5 30·7 9·0 10·7	42·9 40·8 13·4 20·3	48·5 51·2 14·7 17·7	46·6 52·2 15·0 18·2	46·9 52·2 15·0 18·1
Rope, Twine and Net	7·9 7·0 27·2 4·9	7·2 5·7 34·1 5·6	5·8 34·8 5·7	5·8 34·7 5·7	10·6 75·3 7·1	10·5 9·5 90·3 8·2	9·6 91·2 8·2	9·6 90·7 8·2	17·6 102·5 12·0	15·2 124·4 13·8	15·4 126·0 13·9	15·4 125·4 13·9
Carpets	10·8	14·1	14·3	14·3	12·7	14·8	14·9	14·9	23·5	28·9	29·2	29·2
	6·3	7·1	7·0	7·1	15·2	15·5	15·6	15·5	21·5	22·6	22·6	22·6
	6·3	7·5	7·7	7·8	14·4	15·0	15·4	15·4	20·7	22·5	23·1	23·2
	54·3	63·3	62·7	62·8	25·6	28·1	28·1	28·0	79·9	91·4	90·8	90·8
Other Textile Industries	14.0	16·5 47·6	16·8 46·5	16·7 46·2	9.1	10.6	30.6	11·2 30·2	23·1 77·9	27·1 77·5	28·1 77·1	27·9 76·4
Leather (Tanning, Dressing), Fellmongery	32·7	31·9	30·9	30·7	9·5	8·5	8·5	8·4	42·2	40·4	39·4	39·1
	11·5	11·0	10·9	10·8	14·5	16·3	16·6	16·3	26·0	27·3	27·5	27·1
	4·8	4·7	4·7	4·7	4·9	5·1	5·5	5·5	9·7	9·8	10·2	10·2
Clothing	184·7	189·6	189·9	189·0	404·1	451·3	457·4	453·6	588·8	640·9	647·3	642·6
	69·4	72·9	73·4	72·8	177·2	203·8	207·8	206·2	246·6	276·7	281·2	279·0
	12·3	11·7	11·7	11·6	81·1	84·3	83·9	82·6	93·4	96·0	95·6	94·2
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.	6·7	8·4	8·5	8·5	49·1	60·3	60·7	60·3	55·8	68·7	69·2	68·8
	7·3	8·1	7·9	7·9	12·6	12·4	12·1	11·9	19·9	20·5	20·0	19·8
	8·6	7·8	7·8	7·8	25·4	27·9	28·5	28·4	34·0	35·7	36·3	36·2
	59·9	62·7	63·1	62·9	55·3	59·6	61·2	61·0	115·2	122·3	124·3	123·9
Repair of Boots and Shoes Food, Drink and Tobacco	20·5 407·2	18.0	17.5	17·5 448·9	3·4 285·2	3.0	336.0	3.2	692.4	21·0 773·2	780.3	20·7 795·7
Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products	31·5	33·6	32·3	32·5	8·4	8·4	8·1	8·1	39·9	42·0	40·4	40·6
	108·5	112·8	111·9	112·3	68·1	78·8	80·9	80·9	176·6	191·6	192·8	193·2
	13·8	16·0	16·5	16·7	19·3	27·3	28·9	29·2	33·1	43·3	45·4	45·9
	15·6	19·4	18·9	19·0	9·8	11·6	12·0	12·2	25·4	31·0	30·9	31·2
Milk Products	25·3	31·3	33·8	34·1	12·3	13·0	15·0	14·9	37·6	44·3	48·8	49·0
	14·0	18·7	15·2	15·3	5·2	6·4	6·0	6·0	19·2	25·1	21·2	21·3
	24·0	29·5	29·3	29·4	34·5	49·9	50·8	50·5	58·5	79·4	80·1	79·9
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting	17·5	19·1	19·0	20·7	35·0	39·0	39·6	48·6	52·5	58·1	58·6	69·3
	31·0	34·8	35·4	35·9	25·5	25·1	26·8	27·4	56·5	59·9	62·2	63·3
	74·7	77·2	76·2	76·5	18·9	19·2	18·9	19·1	93·6	96·4	95·1	95·6
	6·4	8·2	8·1	8·1	5·4	6·7	6·6	6·7	11·8	14·9	14·7	14·8
Other Drink Industries	24.7	25·7 20·5	27.1	27.7	14·5 28·3	14·4 26·6	16·0 26·4	16·7 26·5	39·2 48·5	40·1 47·1	43.1	44.4

Numbers Employed in Great Britain: Industrial Analysis—continued (Thousands)

	ivia 1919	M	ales	Page 1	Manager 1	Fer	nales		Total 192			
Industry	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	June, 1951	July, 1951	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	June, 1951	July, 1951	Mid- 1948	End- 1950	June, 1951	July, 1951
Manufactures of Wood and Cork Timber (Sawmilling, etc.) Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	214·6 78·3 87·5 16·5 17·8 14·5	226·8 79·4 98·9 15·9 18·0 14·6	228·4 78·6 100·6 16·5 18·2 14·5	227·2 78·9 99·2 16·3 18·4 14·4	51·1 10·8 25·3 3·1 6·2 5·7	54·8 11·3 29·7 2·7 5·5 5·6	56·3 11·5 30·0 2·6 6·1 6·1	55·7 11·6 29·4 2·5 6·1 6·1	265·7 89·1 112·8 19·6 24·0 20·2	281 · 6 90 · 7 128 · 6 18 · 6 23 · 5 20 · 2	284·7 90·1 130·6 19·1 24·3 20·6	282 · 9 90 · 5 128 · 6 18 · 8 24 · 5 20 · 5
Paper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc. Other Manufactures of Paper and Board Printing and Publishing of Newspapers	291·0 54·7 3·5 12·7 14·9	323·7 60·7 4·6 17·4 16·6	324·6 60·9 4·4 17·3 16·4	325·2 61·2 4·4 17·4 16·4	171·7 18·3 1·2 23·7 21·5	191·7 19·7 2·0 29·2 25·9	192 · 4 20 · 2 2 · 2 28 · 9 26 · 2	192·7 20·3 2·3 28·9 26·2	462·7 73·0 4·7 36·4 36·4	515·4 80·4 6·6 46·6 42·5	517·0 81·1 6·6 46·2 42·6	517·9 81·3 6·3 46·3 42·6
and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding,	68.5	80.5	81.7	81.9	16.9	18.6	18.7	18.7	85.4	99.1	100 · 4	100 - 6
Engraving, etc.	136.7	143.9	143.9	143.9	90.1	96.3	96.2	96.3	226.8	240 · 2	240 · 1	240 - 2
Other Manufacturing Industries	141.9 64.2 10.2 8.0 10.9 4.5 10.0 34.1	149·3 70·7 12·6 8·1 12·3 4·9 5·9 34·8	151·5 72·2 12·6 8·2 12·0 4·9 6·3 35·3	151·6 72·6 12·5 8·2 11·9 4·9 6·3 35·2	99·3 32·7 2·3 8·7 15·1 6·1 2·5 31·9	106·6 36·7 2·9 7·7 18·1 6·8 2·1 32·3	110·4 38·8 2·9 7·8 18·1 6·9 2·2 33·7	109·2 38·6 2·9 7·7 17·7 6·8 2·2 33·3	241·2 96·9 12·5 16·7 26·0 10·6 12·5 66·0	255·9 107·4 15·5 15·8 30·4 11·7 8·0 67·1	261·9 111·0 15·5 16·0 30·1 11·8 8·5 69·0	260 · 8 111 · 2 15 · 4 15 · 9 29 · 6 11 · 7 8 · 5 68 · 5
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,270 · 2	5,575 - 4	5,577 · 9	5,583 · 0	2,582.9	2,799 · 4	2,853 · 0	2,854-7	7,853 · 1	8,374 - 8	8,430 - 9	8,437
Building and Contracting  Building and Civil Engineering Contracting  Electric Wiring and Contracting	1,264·3 1,203·0 61·3	1,222·0 1,161·1 60·9	1,265·3 1,205·1 60·2	1,260 · 2 1,200 · 1 60 · 1	39·0 32·7 6·3	37·5 30·8 6·7	37·5 30·8 6·7	37·5 30·8 6·7	1,303·3 1,235·7 67·6	1,259·5 1,191·9 67·6	1,302 · 8 1,235 · 9 66 · 9	1,297 · 1,230 · 66 · 8
Gas, Electricity and Water	285·2 117·9 140·8 26·5	326·6 133·4 162·7 30·5	327·4 132·6 164·4 30·4	327·5 132·6 164·5 30·4	27·0 9·5 16·1 1·4	34·4 11·6 21·3 1·5	35·5 12·2 21·8 1·5	35·8 12·3 22·0 1·5	312·2 127·4 156·9 27·9	361·0 145·0 184·0 32·0	362·9 144·8 186·2 31·9	363 · 144 · 186 · 31 · 1
Transport and Communication Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road	250·5 23·0 171·6	250·7 20·2 169·5	249·7 23·3 170·4	249·2 23·7 171·7	44·3 2·3 11·8	44·6 1·6 13·5	48·0 1·8 14·2	48·6 1·8 14·4	294·8 25·3 183·4	295·3 21·8 183·0	297·7 25·1 184·6	297 · 1 25 · 1 186 ·
Distributive Trades  Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricult-	1,059 · 3	1,106.9	1,092 · 8	1,094 · 4	953 · 7	1,036 · 5	1,039 · 9	1,045 · 2	2,013 · 0	2,143 · 4	2,132 · 7	2,139
ural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Food and Drink, Wholesale Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail Non-Food Goods, Wholesale Non-Food Goods, Retail Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers,	103·4 68·4 101·5 326·5 140·2 303·3	109·5 70·3 108·2 326·4 151·7 324·0	106·2 70·4 108·5 321·2 150·1 319·7	106·1 70·3 109·0 322·1 150·4 319·5	25·9 24·7 46·9 261·6 98·3 463·9	27·6 25·7 50·7 275·6 92·8 530·8	28·0 26·4 51·6 283·2 93·9 520·2	27·9 26·4 51·3 286·4 94·2 522·2	129·3 93·1 148·4 588·1 238·5 767·2	137·1 96·0 158·9 602·0 244·5 854·8	134·2 96·8 160·1 604·4 244·0 839·9	134 · 96 · 160 · 608 · 244 · 841 · 52
Retail	16.0	16.8	16.7	17.0	32.4	33.3	36.6	36.8	48 · 4	50 · 1	53.3	53 - 1
Miscellaneous Services Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	66·2 47·6 198·8 32·0 11·9	61·9 37·2 187·7 31·8 10·7	58·5 38·8 193·4 31·5 11·0	59·0 38·0 195·7 31·6 11·1	72·9 42·5 481·9 120·2 29·6	75·3 38·0 441·6 115·9 27·6	76·6 38·5 472·6 114·4 29·5	77·0 38·2 476·7 114·3 29·6	139·1 90·1 680·7 152·2 41·5	137·2 75·2 629·3 147·7 38·3	135·1 77·3 666·0 145·9 40·5	136·· 76·· 672·· 145·· 40·



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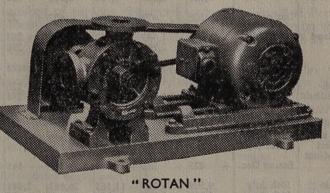
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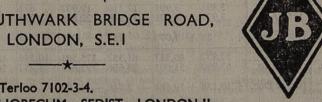


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# Unemployment at 13th August, 1951

### SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 16th July and 13th August, 1951, were as follows:—

284.7 282.9	Men 18	Boys	Women 18	Girls	Total	
90.1 - 90.5	and over	under 18	and over	Under 18		
16th July	117,605	4,847	58,762	4,633	185,847	
13th August	121,154	11,732	60,546	11,452	204,884	

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 13th August represented 1.0 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 16th July was 0.9.

The analysis of the figures for 13th August is as follows:—

	Wholly U	Inemployee	d (including	(Casuals)	112	
TITERS OF THE STATE OF THE STAT	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	Tempor- arily Stopped	Total
Men 18 and over Boys under 18 Women 18 and	31,124 6,196	25,807 4,981	58,246 429	115,177 11,606	5,977 126	121,154 11,732
over Girls under 18	20,527 6,143	15,579 4,634	19,482 479	55,588 11,256	4,958 196	60,546 11,452
Total	63,990	51,001	78,636	193,627	11,257	204,884

The total of 204,884 includes 31,103 married women.

The changes between 16th July and 13th August in each administrative Region were as follows:—

	EUE CO			Wł (ir	nolly U	ne g (	mploye Casuals)	d				1	
Region	Control Contro	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks		p fo the v bi	Inem- loyed r more han 2 veeks ut not more han 8 veeks	fo	Jnem- ployed or more than 8 weeks		Total	Temp- orarily Stopped			Total
London & South- Eastern	16th July 13th Aug.		11,973 14,785		6,907 8,908		8,403 8,175		27,283 31,868		2,124 2,028	1	29,407 33,896
	Inc. or Dec.	+	2,812	+	2,001		228	+		-	96	+	4,489
Eastern	16th July 13th Aug.		2,026 2,823		1,218 1,995		1,882 1,713		5,126 6,531		159 175		5,285 6,706
	Inc. or Dec.	+	797	+	777		169	+	1,405	+	16	+	1,421
Southern	16th July 13th Aug.	100	2,298 2,898		1,730 2,043		2,851 2,821		6,879 7,762		95 128		6,974 7,890
	Inc. or Dec.	+	600	+	313		30	+	883	+	33	+	916
South- Western	16th July 13th Aug.		2,519 2,828		1,767 2,246	100	3,722 3,536		8,008 8,610	1000	209 232		8,217 8,842
	Inc. or Dec.	+	309	+	479		186	+	602	+	23	+	625
Midland	16th July 13th Aug.		3,247 3,661		1,443 2,792		1,562 1,620		6,252 8,073		263 298		6,515 8,371
	Inc. or Dec.	+	414	+	1,349	+	58	+	1,821	+	35	+	1,856
North- Midland	16th July 13th Aug.		1,425 2,142		771 1,162		1,614 1,382		3,810 4,686		325 241		4,135 4,927
	Inc. or Dec.	+	717	+	391	_	232	+	876	-	84	+	792
East and West Ridings	16th July 13th Aug.		3,340 3,763		2,262 2,644		4,117 4,167		9,719 10,574		2,054 2,199		11,773 12,773
Kidings	Inc. or Dec.	+	423	+	382	+	50	+	855	+	145	+	1,000
North- Western	16th July 13th Aug.		9,508 9,910		6,210 8,253		11,165 10,976		26,883 29,139		1,011 1,107		27,894 30,246
	Inc. or Dec.	+	402	+	2,043	1	189	+	2,256	+	96	+	2,352
Northern	16th July 13th Aug.		4,452 6,202		4,494 6,332		11,410 10,656		20,356 23,190		920 1,148		21,276 24,338
Menul	Inc. or Dec.	+	1,750	+	1,838	1	754	+	2,834	+	228	+	3,062
Scotland	16th July 13th Aug.		9,153 10,999		9,614 9,655		22,516 21,641		41,283 42,295		2,514 2,966		43,797 45,261
10000	Inc. or Dec.	+	1,846	+	41		875	+	1,012	+	452	+	1,464
Wales	16th July 13th Aug.		3,891 3,979		3,901 4,971		12,110 11,949		19,902 20,899	The same of the sa	672 735	-	20,574 21,634
I SAN	Inc. or Dec.	+	88	+	1,070		161	+	997	+	63	+	1,060
Great Britain	16th July 13th Aug.		53,832 63,990		40,317 51,001		81,352 78,636		75,501 193,627		0,346		185,847 204,884
1 2 2 3 1	Inc. or Dec.	+	10,158		10,684		2,716	+	18,126	4	911	+	19,037

The following Table gives the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 13th August, 1951, and the approximate percentage rates of unemployment in each Region:—

Region	ur	nber of per egistered a nemployed n August,	at at	Percentage rate of unemployment*					
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
London and South-									
Eastern	21,694	12,202	33,896	0.7	0.6	0.6			
Bastern	4,114	2,592	6,706	0.6	0.7	0.6			
South Wasters	4,460	3,430	7,890	0.7	1.1	0.8			
AC: dland	5,628 5,132	3,214 3,239	8,842 8,371	0.8	0.9	0.8			
Touth Midland	2,972	1,955	4,927	0.3	0.4	0.3			
East and West Ridings	8,696	4,077	12,773	0.7	0.7	0.7			
North-Western	19,026	11,220	30,246	1.0	1.0	1.0			
Northern	16,207	8,131	24,338	1.8	2.3	1.9			
Scotland	30,308	14,953	45,261	2.2	2.1	2.1			
Wales	14,649	6,985	21,634	2.1	2.8	2.3			
Great Britain	132,886	71,998	204,884	1.0	1.0	1.0			

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM: REGIONAL ANALYSIS

The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the United Kingdom at 13th August, 1951, was 227,702, including 137,220 men, 12,603 boys, 65,971 women and 11,908 girls. Of the total, 215,852 (including 3,945 casual workers) were wholly unemployed and 11,850 temporarily stopped. The temporarily stopped are persons suspended from work on the understanding that they are shortly to return to their former employment.

former employment.

The numbers of unemployed persons† on the registers in each Region at 13th August, 1951, are shown below.

Region	Men 18 years and over	Boys under 18 years	Women 18 years and over	Girls under 18 years	Total						
3   3-17 - 1 7-16	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)										
London and South- Eastern	18,164 3,641 3,926 5,126 4,047 2,518 6,426 16,438 13,538 27,865	2,283 424 454 339 909 365 609 2,232 1,820 1,419	9,269 2,018 2,718 2,797 2,218 1,334 2,870 8,846 6,054 11,894	2,152 448 664 348 899 469 669 1,623 1,778	31,868 6,531 7,762 8,610 8,073 4,686 10,574 29,139 23,190 42,295						
Wales	13,488	752	5,570	1,089	20,899						
Great Britain	115,177	11,606	55,588	11,256	193,627						
Northern Ireland	15,903	871	5,024	427	22,225						
United Kingdom	131,080	12,477	60,612	11,683	215,852						
THIN, OR	CHICK	Temporarily Stopped									
London and South- Eastern	1,238 46 78 163 161 86 1,631 350 835 1,003 386	9 3 2  15 3 30 6 14 21 23	753 125 44 67 118 145 516 717 277 1,883 313	28 1 4 2 4 7 22 34 22 59 13	2,028 175 128 232 298 241 2,199 1,107 1,148 2,966 735						
Great Britain	5,977	126	4,958	196	11,257						
Northern Ireland	163	_	401	29	593						
United Kingdom	6,140	126	5,359	225	11,850						
4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Total Reg	gistered as U	Jnemployed							
London and South- Eastern	19,402 3,687 4,004 5,289 4,208 2,604 8,057 16,788 14,373 28,868 13,874	2,292 427 456 339 924 368 639 2,238 1,834 1,440 775	10,022 2,143 2,762 2,864 2,336 1,479 3,386 9,563 6,331 13,777 5,883	2,180 449 668 350 903 476 691 1,657 1,800 1,176 1,102	33,896 6,706 7,890 8,842 8,371 4,927 12,773 30,246 24,338 45,261 21,634						
Great Britain	121,154	11,732	60,546	11,452	204,884						
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE											
Northern Ireland	16,066	871	5,425	456	22,818						

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

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

# NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1951

Regions and 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 13th August, 1951, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 16th July, 1951.

Numbers of Persons on Registers at 13th August, 1951

Men Women Young

	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young persons under 18	Total	16th July, 1951
London and South-Eastern	19,402	10,022	4,472	33,896	+ 4,489
London (Administrative County) Acton Brentford and Chiswick Brighton and Hove Chatham Croydon Dagenham Ealing East Ham Enfield Harrow and Wembley Hayes and Harlington Hendon Ilford Leyton and Walthamstow	9,706 77 145 991 327 365 223 126 164 129 273 36 236 236 236 383 373	4,329 41 56 420 347 238 104 78 81 58 221 36 114 98	722 11 49 121 149 81 178 14 70 11 106 52 51 59	14,757 129 250 1,532 823 684 505 218 315 198 600 124 401 426 588	+ 867 + 17 + 60 + 63 + 144 + 155 + 141 + 22 + 28 + 49 + 124 + 47 + 61 + 37 + 78
Tottenham	353 223	174 263 70	97 129 58	644 745 351	+ 121 + 43 + 150
Eastern Bedford Cambridge Ipswich Luton Norwich Southend-on-Sea Watford	3,687 77 68 200 65 414 439 77	2,143 75 51 138 97 82 150 127	876 18 5 55 89 13 147	6,706 170 124 393 251 509 736 211	+ 1,421 + 27 - 16 + 106 + 141 + 129 + 42 + 38
Southern Bournemouth Oxford Portsmouth (inc. Gosport) Reading Slough Southampton	4,004 393 99 1,202 270 46 561	2,762 167 134 1,121 126 64 280	1,124 47 43 327 45 10 131	7,890 607 276 2,650 441 120 972	+ 916 + 17 + 41 + 224 + 9 + 13 + 55
South-Western Bristol (inc, Kingswood) Exeter Gloucester Plymouth Swindon	5,289 1,650 183 62 644 44	2,864 502 168 63 747 68	689 68 27 10 151 20	8,842 2,220 378 135 1,542 132	+ 625 + 22 + 43 - 1 + 53 - 5
Midland Birmingham Burton-on-Trent Coventry Oldbury Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton Worcester	4,208 1,315 16 413 34 28 436 140 45 217	2,336 590 48 178 18 21 62 88 40 147 54	1,827 393 ——————————————————————————————————	8,371 2,298 64 704 94 49 560 313 106 381 185	+ 1,856 + 493 - 3 + 118 + 49  + 78 + 52 + 30 - 8 + 14
North-Midland Chesterfield Derby Grimsby Leicester Lincoln Mansfield Northampton Nottingham Peterborough Scunthorpe	2,604 96 112 438 91 61 114 82 583 30 45	1,479 53 71 119 40 13 47 41 269 91 65	844 51 10 135 15 13 48 3 71 8	4,927 200 193 692 146 87 209 126 923 129 155	+ 792 + 29 + 13 + 114 - 2 + 3 + 63 - 1 + 114 + 52 + 51
East and West Ridings Barnsley Bradford Dewsbury Doncaster Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds Rotherham Sheffield Wakefield York	8,057 301 447 105 155 145 74 1,648 1,503 924 794 87 190	3,386 58 102 34 161 96 10 774 512 158 279 104	1,330 32 63 17 40 2 	12,773 391 612 156 356 243 84 2,629 2,130 1,104 1,107 258 366	+ 1,000 + 6 + 56 + 40 - 57 + 164 - 25 + 138 - 70 + 44 + 42 - 24 + 94
North-Western Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn Blackpool Bolton Burnley Bury Crewe Liverpool (inc. Bootle) Manchester (inc. Stretford) Oldham (inc. Failsworth and	16,788 35 67 293 607 72 680 213 114 63 88 8,029 1,525	9,563 65 11 438 372 43 645 152 35 37 108 2,864 879	3,895 13 7 104 111 23 79 89 5 7 15 1,061 809	30,246 113 85 835 1,090 138 1,404 454 154 107 211 11,954 3,213	+ 2,352 + 14 - 14 + 102 + 124 + 44 - 48 + 76 + 15 + 9 + 49 + 279 + 757
Royton)	174 232 59 382	81 135 48 388	7 29 — 44	262 396 107 814	- 34 + 38 - 37 + 20
Pendlebury) Stockport Wallasey Warrington Wigan	403 172 397 172 431	112 140 340 217 167	10 274 65 62 45	525 586 802 451 643	+ 69 + 215 + 85 + 14 + 31
* The figures exclude registere	ed severely	disabled	persons	who are I	nlikely to

\* 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.

ladesup by ladesup, the			f Persons of th August,		Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in Totals
Regions and Principal Towns	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young persons under 18	Total	as compared with 16th July, 1951
Northern Carlisle Darlington Gateshead Hartlepools Jarrow and Hebburn	14,373	6,331	3,634	24,338	+ 3,062
	68	161	44	273	+ 2
	217	126	47	390	+ 110
	912	312	324	1,548	+ 282
	544	356	86	986	+ 33
	472	474	64	1,010	- 13
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)  Newcastle-upon-Tyne South Shields Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland Wallsend (inc. Willington	478	378	248	1,104	+ 193
	2,574	1,000	727	4,301	+ 429
	1,206	253	161	1,620	+ 224
	272	309	218	799	+ 244
	2,086	798	410	3,294	+ 425
Quay)	245	105	9	359	+ 3
Scotland Aberdeen Clydebank Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen) Greenock Motherwell and Wishaw Paisley	28,868	13,777	2,616	45,261	+ 1,464
	1,111	335	61	1,507	- 10
	191	101	28	320	- 81
	1,061	391	50	1,502	+ 141
	1,936	576	131	2,643	- 91
	10,298	3,673	653	14,624	+ 396
	1,141	1,187	130	2,458	- 44
	967	599	113	1,679	+ 20
	548	185	78	811	+ 59
Wales	13,874	5,883	1,877	21,634	+ 1,060
	1,394	387	195	1,976	- 39
	797	359	103	1,259	+ 18
	524	202	126	852	+ 59
	1,517	421	88	2,026	+ 157
	796	435	56	1,287	+ 57
Northern Ireland	16,066	5,425	1,327	22,818	- 1,076
	6,185	2,482	137	8,804	+ 101
	2,332	301	267	2,900	+ 80

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1951

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

		1.2 1.1	100	Great Brit	ain	on lacture.	of length	
1 1 TO			nemployed g Casuals)	Tempo		Total	United Kingdom: Total	
10	15   15		Females	Males	Females	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	S least	
1939		934,332	258,088	137,192	78,347	1,407,959	1,480,324	
1940		468,777	222,373	100,389	58,549	850,088	918,054	
1941		105,973	97,701	29,275	27,476	260,425	299,273	
1942		62,019	31,859	3,196	2,691	99,765	119,117	
1943		47,191	20,574	795	733	69,293	85,538	
1944		45,062	17,634	394	518	63,608	77,929	
1945		86,273	53,004	549	584	140,410	159,977	
1946		251,914	107,840	2,097	1,218	363,069	394,164	
1947*		234,895	78,756	102,738	51,960	468,349	498,323	
1948†		225,566	70,567	4,289	3,148	303,570	331,323	
1949		223,219	76,913	4,752	3,081	307,965	337,997	
1950		214,943	90,595	5,147	3,486	314,171	341,903	
1951 :					PRINCE IN	THE RESERVE	Telling	
15th Jan.		223,715	99,463	7,149	3,244	333,571	366,649	
12th Feb.		198,751	94,998	5,417	2,786	301,952	334,888	
12th Mar		178,101	89,651	4,781	2,328	274,861	305,384	
16th Apr.		160,350	85,847	4,558	2,197	252,952	280,609	
21st May		137,251	71,532	4,713	2,186	215,682	240,688	
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	ust	126,783	66,844	6,103	5,154	204,884	227,702	

### DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 16th July, 1951 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 901,996, compared with 906,008 at 16th April, 1951.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 20th August, 1951, was 42,360, of whom 38,269 were males and 4,091 were females. The total included 20,576 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 21,784 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment:  Ex-Service	17,580 14,360	180 3,427	17,760 17,787
Total	31,940	3,607	35,547
Classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions:  Ex-Service	2,806 3,523	10 474	2,816 3,997
Total	6,329	484	6,813
Grand Total	38,269	4,091	42,360

The number of registered disabled persons placed in employment during the period 1st May to 31st July, 1951, was 37,485, including 33,216 men, 3,676 women and 593 young persons.

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

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

### NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed at 13th August, 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

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE		Cratestary	(	Great Britai	n		ALC: NO.			
Industry	unemy (incl	olly ployed uding nals)		orarily	Langar.	Total		Un distribution	nited Kingd (all classes)	
20 x 186 x 186 x 188 x 1	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Agriculture and Horticulture Forestry Fishing	5,368 3,319 240 1,809	1,227 1,186 37 4	681 37 644	305 299 1 5	6,049 3,356 240 2,453	1,532 1,485 38 9	7,581 4,841 278 2,462	8,965 6,088 253 2,624	1,635 1,587 38 10	10,600 7,675 291 2,634
Mining and Quarrying Coal Mining* Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits Other Mining and Quarrying	2,015 1,598 25 217 45 61 69	83 59 5 1 3 15	13 5 -2 4 -2	34 — — — — — — 34	2,028 1,603 25 219 49 61 71	117 59  5 1 3 49	2,145 1,662 25 224 50 64 120	2,299 1,617 25 430 49 105 73	119 59 5 1 4 50	2,418 1,676 25 435 50 109 123
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers) Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	1,642 480 196 252 183 23 508	485 124 77 110 90 9	23 4 6 2 6	5 1 1 2 —	1,665 484 202 254 189 23 513	490 125 78 112 90 9	2,155 609 280 366 279 32 589	1,877 545 212 255 212 31 622	502 127 78 112 90 9	2,379 672 290 367 302 40 708
Chemicals and Allied Trades	2,104 68 770	1,117 2 355	6 -5	28 15	2,110 68 775	1,145 2 370	3,255 70 1,145	2,219 71 835	1,166 2 381	3,385 73 1,216
Perfumery Explosives and Fireworks Paint and Varnish Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches Mineral Oil Refining Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	73 560 155 161 135 182	149 282 69 164 31 65		$\begin{array}{c c} \frac{5}{1} \\ \frac{-}{7} \end{array}$	73 560 155 162 135 182	154 282 70 164 31 72	227 842 225 326 166 254	79 563 167 172 141 191	157 283 71 167 33 72	236 846 238 339 174 263
Metal Manufacture	2,331 75	494	1,576 29	12	3,907 104	506	4,413 107	4,035 119	507	4,542 122
specified Iron Foundries Tinplate Manufacture Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in	907 545 78 60	148 132 47 21	1,513 17 5 8	$\frac{7}{3}$	2,420 562 83 68	155 132 50 21	2,575 694 133 89	2,453 616 83 73	155 132 50 21	2,608 748 133 94
integrated works)	214 452	39 104	1 3	2	215 455	39 106	254 561	224 467	40 106	264 573
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Marine Engineering Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors) Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	12,676 5,815 599 192 79 173 45 139 449 835 3,116 374 124 86 226 74 48 302	2,789 246 40 21 — 49 8 34 142 65 837 230 120 133 354 109 67 334	485 432 3 1 -3 -8 -3 19 3 2 -5 1	58 30   2  1 9 -1 1	13,161 6,247 602 193 79 176 45 147 449 838 3,135 377 126 86 231 75 48 307	2,847 276 40 21 — 49 8 36 142 66 846 230 121 133 355 109 67 348	16,008 6,523 642 214 79 225 53 183 591 904 3,981 607 247 219 586 184 115 655	14,311 6,926 662 210 91 179 49 231 460 857 3,342 397 131 90 232 79 50 325	2,925 286 41 22 — 49 8 55 145 66 866 234 121 134 364 109 71 354	17,236 7,212 703 232 91 228 57 286 605 923 4,208 631 252 224 596 188 121 679
Vehicles  Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles  Motor Repairers and Garages  Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft  Manufacture of Parts and Accessories for Motor	3,338 1,125 969 506	670 237 123 114	21 5 2 3	12 3	3,359 1,130 971 509	682 240 123 114	4,041 1,370 1,094 623	3,588 1,165 1,079 575	723 243 135 127	4,311 1,408 1,214 702
Vehicles and Aircraft Railway Locomotive Shops Other Locomotive Manufacture Manufacture and Repair of Railway Carriages and Wagons and Trams Carts, Perambulators, etc.	339 51 107 163 78	136 4 5 6 45	1 1 2 7	1 - 1 7	340 51 108 165 85	137 4 5 7 52	477 55 113 172 137	346 56 109 167 91	138 4 5 7 64	484 60 114 174 155
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Iron and Steel Forgings not elsewhere specified Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Metal Industries not elsewhere specified	1,983 166 114 146 137 169 114 1,137	1,310 110 152 18 103 309 57 561	208 10 12 6 88 31 1 60	218 4 1 1 4 35 2 171	2,191 176 126 152 225 200 115 1,197	1,528 114 153 19 107 344 59 732	3,719 290 279 171 332 544 174 1,929	2,303 181 130 180 225 207 123 1,257	1,549 115 153 19 107 356 61 738	3,852 296 283 199 332 563 184 1,995
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc	530 322 93 56 59	319 177 82 42 18	15 1 1 13	7 5 2	545 323 93 57 72	326 182 82 44 18	871 505 175 101 90	574 341 101 57 75	343 186 94 45 18	917 527 195 102 93
Textiles Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and Silk Linen and Soft Hemp Jute Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery and other Knitted Goods Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics Made-up Textiles Textile Finishing, etc.	1,982 222 109 415 97 62 66 196 94 78 12 156 20 96 243	2,641 372 212 512 67 105 134 121 215 314 25 96 42 255 104	427 2 2 95 1 — 1 210 1 223	562 11 8 314  6 1  6 114 2 41 6 11 9 33	2,409 224 111 510 97 63 66 196 94 79 13 366 21 98 266	3,203 383 220 826 67 111 135 121 221 428 27 137 48 266 113	5,612 607 331 1,336 164 174 201 317 315 507 40 503 69 364 379	3,180 229 115 517 144 74 615 197 122 100 15 373 23 116 332	4,216 388 233 863 70 116 754 121 328 447 28 162 48 427	7,396 617 348 1,380 214 190 1,369 318 450 547 43 535 71 543 463

<sup>\*</sup> The figures for coal mining exclude all the unemployed at 13th August, 1951, who, although previously employed in coal mining, are known to be unfit for employment in that industry. These men are, however, included with "Other persons not classified by industry" on the next page.

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

	W	nolly	G	reat Britai	n	1007 000	101	II-	ited Kingde	om
Industry	unem (incl	ployed luding uals)		orarily oped		Total			(all classes)	om Allendaria
essential and income a believe element	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
eather, Leather Goods and Fur	346 193 108 45	182 70 84 28	80 73 3 4	31 13 15 3	426 266 111 49	213 83 99 31	639 349 210 80	440 274 117 49	221 86 102 33	661 360 219 82
Iothing Tailoring Dressmaking Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Dress Industries not elsewhere specified Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc.	2,635 1,882 144 35 30 41	2,852 1,352 801 277 101 153	850 737 18 5 20	1,113 534 346 137 24 25	3,485 2,619 162 40 50 41	3,965 1,886 1,147 414 125 178	7,450 4,505 1,309 454 175 219	3,702 2,692 168 63 60 52	4,786 2,013 1,278 873 125 268	8,488 4,705 1,446 936 185 320
rubber)	159 344	150 18	64	46	223 350	196 19	419 369	234 433	208 21	442 454
ood, Drink and Tobacco Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery Biscuits Meat and Meat Products Milk Products Sugar and Glucose Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Food Industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries Tobacco	3,765 147 1,108 143 119 265 163 152 248 392 332 110 296 290	3,886 98 847 286 133 164 89 399 813 438 207 84 212	45 11 19 1 2  1	177 31 11 1 8 4 —————————————————————————————	3,810 147 1,119 143 138 266 165 152 257 394 332 110 296 291	4,063 129 858 287 141 168 89 409 896 456 208 85 215 122	7,873 276 1,977 430 279 434 254 561 1,153 850 540 195 511 413	4,306 182 1,242 159 174 311 173 154 366 430 344 140 322 309	4,889 132 909 300 143 189 90 414 1,442 473 209 85 220 283	9,195 314 2,151 459 317 500 263 568 1,808 903 553 225 542 592
Innufactures of Wood and Cork	2,688 597 1,605 127 205 154	556 110 299 13 83 51	1,039 10 1,009 5 14	261 7 230 7 17	3,727 607 2,614 132 219 155	817 117 529 13 90 68	4,544 724 3,143 145 309 223	3,989 714 2,717 137 251 170	832 117 541 13 91 70	4,821 831 3,258 150 342 240
aper and Printing Paper and Board Wallpaper Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing	1,031 266 3	810 130 12 169	6 1 -	21 - 2	1,037 267 3	831 132 12	1,868 399 15	1,094 278 4	922 141 13	2,016 419 17 296
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	52	132 53 314		5 3 9	52 206 411	137 56 323	189 262 734	55 223 429	143 57 377	198 280 806
ther Manufacturing Industries Rubber Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc. Brushes and Brooms Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	1,176 375 75 56 136 35 126 373	1,009 262 28 51 263 52 23 330	14 3 -3 1 -2 5	59 17 	1,190 378 75 59 137 35 128 378	1,068 279 28 54 271 53 23 360	2,258 657 103 113 408 88 151 738	1,297 392 83 73 149 37 130 433	1,104 281 28 57 276 54 23 385	2,401 673 111 130 425 91 153 818
uilding and Contracting	18,427 11,322 560 6,545	196 106 26 64	93 50 7 36		18,520 11,372 567 6,581	196 106 26 64	18,716 11,478 593 6,645	21,806 13,779 667 7,360	213 121 28 64	22,019 13,900 695 7,424
as, Electricity and Water Supply Gas Electricity Water	1,373 678 517 178	90 30 55 5	13 4 5 4	2 1 1	1,386 682 522 182	92 31 56 5	1,478 713 578 187	1,585 731 641 213	97 31 61 5	1,682 762 702 218
ransport and Communication Railways Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Passenger Transport Goods Transport by Road Sea Transport Port, River and Canal Transport Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service Air Transport Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication Other Transport and Communication Storage	12,065 1,782 760 260 1,189 3,849 1,510 465 103 1,558 212 377	1,170 163 471 20 42 61 11 8 25 286 44 39	183 4 5 2 6 128 11 6 1 8 9	10 	12,248 1,786 765 262 1,195 3,977 1,521 471 104 1,566 221 380	1,180 163 472 20 42 68 11 8 25 287 45 39	13,428 1,949 1,237 282 1,237 4,045 1,532 479 129 1,853 266 419	14,284 1,950 894 328 1,422 4,279 2,466 498 107 1,720 232 388	1,220 171 479 24 44 69 12 8 25 302 47 39	15,504 2,121 1,373 352 1,466 4,348 2,478 500 132 2,022 279 427
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail) Dealing in Other Industrial Materials and Machinery Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering) Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods. Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and	1,135 919 868 2,318 1,119 2,619	7,580 178 160 317 2,383 442 3,803	97 8 5 4 42 17 21	179 2 21 7 44 16 86	9,320 1,143 924 872 2,360 1,136 2,640	7,759 180 181 324 2,427 458 3,889	17,079 1,323 1,105 1,196 4,787 1,594 6,529	10,724 1,372 1,048 1,107 2,798 1,242 2,881	8,323 220 193 360 2,588 478 4,170	1,592 1,24 1,46 5,386 1,720 7,05
Newspapers	245	297 429	12	3 4	245 851	300 433	545 1,284	276 930	314 457	1,38
ublic Administration	5,214	2,838 1,729 1,109	131 14 117	103 20 83	10,876 5,228 5,648	2,941 1,749 1,192	13,817 6,977 6,840	12,032 5,829 6,203	3,120 1,901 1,219	15,15 7,73 7,42
rofessional Services Accountancy Education Law Medical and Dental Services Religion Other Professional and Business Services	96 819 89 854 97	4,757 67 1,591 114 2,711 34 240	25 16  5 2 2	535 503 3 17 3 9	2,908 96 835 89 859 99 930	5,292 67 2,094 117 2,728 37 249	8,200 163 2,929 206 3,587 136 1,179	3,161 109 909 103 942 113 985	5,686 70 2,316 123 2,881 44 252	8,84 17 3,22 22 3,82 15 1 23
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc. Sport, Other Recreations and Betting Catering, Hotels, etc. Laundries Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc. Hairdressing and Manicure Private Domestic Service (Resident) Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident) Other Services	1,643 1,378 4,651 338 133 165 133 496	16,223 1,164 512 9,089 967 255 193 1,395 2,331 317	60 10 3 21  1 4  11 10	1,418 38 12 1,274 6 5 7 6 6 66 4	9,854 1,653 1,381 4,672 338 134 169 133 507 867	17,641 1,202 524 10,363 973 260 200 1,401 2,397 321	27,495 2,855 1,905 15,035 1,311 394 369 1,534 2,904 1,188	10,633 1,751 1,536 5,028 358 145 186 139 536 954	18,705 1,248 551 10,791 1,056 276 229 1,578 2,639 337	29,33 2,99 2,08 15,81 1,41 42 41 1,71 3,17 1,29
x-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	2,179	174	-		2,179	174	2,353	2,250	187	2,43
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	100 700	12,957	6,103	5,154	13,645	12,957 71,998	26,602	14,239	13,432 77,879	27,67

<sup>\*</sup> The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,606 males and 176 females in Great Britain and 3,759 males and 186 females in the United Kingdom

# Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 4th July and 1st August, 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.

201 210 201 210 33 33 63	4th	eks ended July, 51	Four wee	Total Number of Placings, 21st Dec.	
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	1950, to 1st August, 1951 (32 weeks)
Men aged 18 and over Boys under 18 Women aged 18 and	104,420 7,741	223,142 76,875	96,884 18,935	217,587 76,013	858,144 125,007
over Girls under 18	51,847 7,505	122,790 81,253	49,041 19,241	115,921 79,906	415,782 124,077
Total	171,513	504,060	184,101	489,427	1,523,010

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

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

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

The next Table shows the numbers of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 1st August, 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 1st August, 1951.

Marie Committee of the			uring four w			Total I	Number of P	Placings, 21st gust, 1951 (3	December, 2 weeks)	, 1950, to
Industry Group	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1,970	776	2,403	114	5,263	12,293	3,956	7,533	548	24,330
	788	966	14	15	1,783	14,710	7,057	201	115	22,083
	486	942	5	7	1,440	11,706	6,808	86	57	18,657
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal Chemicals and Allied Trades	1,854	460	509	230	3,053	17,264	2,870	4,854	1,402	26,390
	2,373	287	921	452	4,033	21,356	1,917	9,252	3,044	35,569
	2,377	534	316	106	3,333	21,609	3,586	3,146	912	29,253
	10,637	2,354	3,288	1,115	17,394	101,586	16,127	32,764	7,264	157,741
	2,993	276	116	15	3,400	30,865	1,855	796	115	33,631
	6,442	1,737	1,731	645	10,555	59,326	12,038	17,217	4,202	92,783
	1,202	341	1,441	455	3,439	11,395	2,234	14,751	2,947	31,327
Vehicles Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc. Textiles Cotton Wool	4,103	1,593	897	348	6,941	35,567	9,452	8,441	2,175	55,635
	2,125	702	1,219	392	4,438	19,489	4,780	13,473	3,181	40,923
	361	192	311	147	1,011	3,548	1,392	3,128	998	9,066
	1,871	627	1,612	1,712	5,822	17,314	3,776	16,565	10,029	47,684
	409	186	493	527	1,615	3,862	1,028	4,965	2,468	12,323
	497	105	322	290	1,214	4,703	518	3,383	1,456	10,060
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork Paper and Printing Paper, Paper and Cardboard Goods Printing	185	90	155	71	501	1,718	611	1,680	704	4,713
	448	326	1,671	1,944	4,389	5,634	2,727	17,515	16,170	42,046
	4,096	1,006	5,147	1,601	11,850	29,434	6,292	29,033	10,070	74,829
	1,601	961	297	121	2,980	16,082	7,238	4,175	1,239	28,734
	712	392	613	860	2,577	6,571	2,956	5,763	5,735	21,025
	506	137	368	354	1,365	4,489	976	3,402	2,680	11,547
	206	255	245	506	1,212	2,082	1,980	2,361	3,055	9,478
Other Manufacturing Industries Building and Contracting	1,138	197	744	329	2,408	11,023	1,713	9,521	2,632	24,889
	30,950	2,203	165	179	33,497	269,620	14,854	1,495	1,000	286,969
	22,179	1,706	107	131	24,123	190,552	11,318	917	674	203,461
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport and Communication Distributive Trades Insurance, Banking and Finance Public Administration National Government Service Local Government Service	2,044	158	99	81	2,382	16,712	1,000	771	3442	18,925
	7,147	1,077	919	436	9,579	72,298	6,568	12,418	3,301	94,585
	5,149	2,434	4,448	5,566	17,597	43,290	16,713	37,406	31,608	129,017
	222	87	368	383	1,060	2,057	663	2,476	2,063	7,259
	6,613	338	2,591	475	10,017	60,518	1,742	27,873	2,556	92,689
	3,160	120	2,182	292	5,754	28,976	662	22,775	1,581	53,994
	3,453	218	409	183	4,263	31,542	1,080	5,098	975	38,695
Professional Services	1,094	332	3,133	800	5,359	9,491	1,637	28,041	4,699	43,868
	7,026	843	17,201	1,764	26,834	48,960	5,380	138,258	12,190	204,788
	854	143	545	93	1,635	7,011	1,084	4,466	610	13,171
	5,068	304	12,569	658	18,599	32,812	1,602	96,003	4,030	134,447
	512	280	1,161	442	2,395	3,935	1,801	10,046	3,475	19,257
Grand Total	96,884	18,935	49,041	19,241	184,101	858,144	125,007	415,782	124,077	1,523,010

The following Table gives a Regional analysis of the number of vacancies filled during the four weeks ended 1st August, 1951, and of the numbers of notified vacancies remaining unfilled at the end of the period:—

200 - 200 - 100 -			en d over		oys er 18		men d over		irls er 18	T Denial S	otal
Region	200.TZ 200.TZ	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancie Unfilled
London and South-Eastern Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales		29,484 5,193 4,997 5,407 6,795 5,014 6,972 14,382 6,197 7,630 4,813	49,151 14,927 14,982 14,660 30,846 18,491 17,388 28,213 7,640 13,479 7,810	4,119 990 671 695 1,771 900 1,398 3,588 1,087 2,661 1,115	18,855 4,184 3,091 3,398 8,793 7,933 8,629 9,980 3,980 5,354 1,816	14,234 3,027 2,438 2,576 2,831 2,400 4,169 7,101 3,074 5,159 2,032	36,499 7,319 5,663 5,299 11,857 7,444 8,635 21,487 3,231 5,979 2,508	4,160 973 836 910 1,734 986 1,431 3,394 1,147 2,676 994	20,583 3,987 2,381 3,504 7,967 9,137 8,708 11,880 3,968 6,355 1,436	51,997 10,183 8,942 9,588 13,131 9,300 13,970 28,465 11,505 18,066 8,954	125,088 30,417 26,117 26,861 59,463 43,005 43,360 71,560 18,819 31,167 13,570
Great Britain	x6 5	96,884	217,587	18,935	76,013	49,041	115,921	19,241	79,906	184,101	489,427

### Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the five-week\* period ended 30th June, 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 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

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 30th June, 1951

Industry	men	per of Ernts per inployed ming of p	100 at	Loss	aber of less and of ses per inployed ing of p	other 100 at	Industry	men	er of Entransis per la ployed aing of p	100 at	Loss	ber of I es and o ses per I ployed a ing of p	other 100 at
COLASIONS	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	3.6	4.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	Textiles	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.4
Bricks and Fireclay Goods China and Earthenware (includ-	3.6	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.8	Cotton Spinning, Doubling, etc. Cotton Weaving, etc. Woollen and Worsted	2·5 2·3 3·0	3·3 2·2 4·1	3·0 2·3 3·6	3·5 2·3 4·2	3·6 2·6 4·6	3·6 2·5 4·4
ing glazed tiles) Glass (other than containers)	3·1 2·4 3·7	3·9 5·0 6·2	3·5 3·1 4·2	3.0	3·1 4·2 6·1	3·0 3·3 4·7	Rayon, Nylon, etc., Production Rayon, Nylon, etc., Weaving and	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.4	3.9	2.8
Glass Containers Cement Other Non-Metalliferous Mining	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.3	Linen and Soft Hemp Jute	3.6	2·5 3·7 5·2	3·7 5·3	2.6	5.2	3·5 5·4
Manufactures	4.5	3.5	3.0	2.4	3.8	2.8	Rope, Twine and Net Hosiery	3·8 2·1 1·3	4·6 2·8 2·7	4·3 2·6 2·0	3·7 2·1 1·8	4·4 2·8 2·8	4·1 2·6 2·4
Coke Ovens and By-Product	1.7		1.7			1.5	Lace Carpets Narrow Fabrics	2·3 2·5 4·4	2·7 2·6 4·8	2·5 2·6 4·7	2·5 2·7 3·9	3·3 3·8 4·9	2·9 3·5 4·6
Works	2.9	2·0 3·0 3·8 4·8 4·2	2·9 3·3 4·1 3·2	1·5 2·5 2·6 2·1 2·6	2·4 3·3 4·2 3·7 3·7	2·6 3·5 2·6 2·9	Narrow Fabrics	2.4	2.8	2.5	2·5 4·5	3·4 5·2	2.8
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc Mineral Oil Refining	2.1	3.0	2.5	2.4	4.8	3.4	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	1.9	3.6	2.5	2.8	3.7	3.1
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc	2.7	3.8	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.5	Leather Goods	2.2	3.5	3.1	3·1 4·0	3.8	3·5 4·0
Blast Furnaces	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.1	1.1	3.0	Clothing	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.7	3.4
etc	2.0	3.5	2.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	Tailoring	2.9	3.4	3.2	3·2 3·5	3.8	3.6
Tinplate Manufacture	1·7 1·3 2·6 3·7	5·3 3·1 3·4 4·4	2·2 1·4 2·7 3·8	2·1 2·1 3·5 3·7	3·8 2·3 6·1 3·4	2·3 2·2 3·9 3·7	Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc. Hats, Caps and Millinery Other Dress Industries	2·2 2·2 1·8 1·6 1·8	2·7 2·4 2·8 2·5	2·7 2·2 2·6 2·1	1·9 2·9 2·4 2·1 2·4	3·2 3·5 3·7	3·0 3·3 3·4 2·4
Engineering and Electrical Goods	2.9	4.7	3.3	3.1	4.4	3.4	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes Repair of Boots and Shoes	2.6	5.3	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.9
Marine Engineering	2·7 3·5 2·9	2·1 4·1 2·2	2·7 3·6 2·8	2·6 3·4 2·7	1·9 3·8 1·9	2·6 3·4 2·6	Food, Drink and Tobacco	4.0	6.5	5.0	3.6	5.3	4.3
Machine Tools Stationary Engines Textile Machinery and Accessories Ordnance and Small Arms	3.4	5·2 4·4 3·8 6·9	3·7 2·9 2·8 3·8	3·6 3·4 3·4 1·4	4·6 3·3 6·6 3·9	3·7 3·4 3·8 1·9	Grain Milling Bread and Flour Confectionery. Biscuits Meat and Meat Products	2·5 4·7 5·2 3·7	4·6 5·7 6·7 7·3	2·9 5·1 6·1 5·2	3·4 4·7 4·5 3·1	5·6 5·5 6·1 4·8	3·8 5·0 5·5 3·8
Constructional Engineering Other Non-Electrical Engineering Electrical Machinery Electrical Wires and Cables	3.4	2·4 4·1 4·3 4·1	3·3 3·1 3·0 2·9	4·2 3·0 2·8 2·7	2·6 3·9 4·0 3·9	4·1 3·1 3·1 3·1	Milk Products Sugar and Glucose	7·1 2·4 3·2	8·5 5·7 4·8 9·8	7·5 3·2 4·2 8·3	5·0 3·1 2·9 3·8	6·3 6·1 5·2 5·5	5·4 3·8 4·3 4·9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.8	4·2 6·2	2·7 5·1	2·1 3·7	3·4 5·8	2·6 4·7	Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables Other Food Industries Brewing and Malting Wholesale Bottling Other Drink Industries	3.8	8·8 6·4 5·9 10·1	6·3 3·2 4·7 6·6	4·4 2·3 3·7 3·4	6·6 4·3 5·5 5·7	5·3 2·6 4·5 4·1
Lamps Batteries and Accumulators Other Electrical Goods	3·7 2·5 3·2	5·3 5·1 5·1	4·6 3·6 4·1	4·0 2·8 3·8	4·4 4·5 4·9	4·2 3·5 4·3	Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork	3.2	2.4	3.5	3.7	3.0	2·3
Vehicles	2.7	4.7	3.0	2.8	4.2	3.0	Timber (Sawmilling etc.)	3.4	4.8	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc	2.7	4.9	3.0	3.1	4.4	3·3 3·1	Furniture and Upholstery Shop and Office Fitting Wooden Containers and Baskets Miscellaneous Wood and Cork	2·9 3·5 3·8		3·1 3·6 4·4	3·9 3·6 4·3	5·0 4·0 4·9	4·1 3·6 4·5
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle	3.1	4.9	3.4	2.7	4.1	2.9	Manufactures	3.4	5.8	4.1	3.8	5.9	4.4
Accessories	4·1 0·6 2·1	5·3 1·0 4·5	4·5 0·7 2·3	4·0 1·0 2·8	4·6 7·1 3·4	4·2 1·1 2·8	Paper and Printing	1.9	2.9	2.2	1.7	3.0	2.2
Railway Carriages and Wagons Carts, Perambulators, etc.	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	Paper and Board	2·8 3·0 3·6	2·9 6·9 4·9	2·8 4·1 4·4	2·1 2·3 3·1	2·8 2·8 4·1	2·3 2·5 3·7 3·3
Metal Goods not Elsewhere Specified	5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5.0	3.8	3.7	4.8	4.1	Other Manufactures of Paper Printing of Newspapers, etc	2·5 1·3 1·4	3·5 2·0 2·0	3·1 1·4 1·7	2·4 1·1 1·6	3·9 2·2 2·4	3·3 1·3 1·9
Tools and Cutlery Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc Iron and Steel Forgings	2·8 2·9 2·8	4·7 4·8 4·4	3·6 3·7 3·0	3·0 3·7 3·3	4·3 4·8 3·0	3·5 4·2 3·3	Other Printing, etc	3.9	5.2	4.5	3.7	5.1	4.3
Wire and Wire Manufactures Hollow-ware Brass Manufactures Other Metal Industries	2·4 3·3 3·2 3·6	3·7 4·8 5·2	2·7 4·1 3·9 4·2	3·2 3·7 4·0 4·0	4·0 5·3 5·3 4·9	3·4 4·6 4·4 4·3	Rubber	4·4 3·5 2·0	6·1 2·4 5·0	5·0 3·3 3·5	3·7 2·7 1·8	4·8 6·3 5·4	4·1 3·4 3·6
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.			3.0	2.9	4.1	3.3	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	3.4	5.1	4·5 4·1	5.2	6.2	5.8
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	2.3	4.4	3.1	3.1	4.4	3.5	Production of Cinematograph Films		3.9	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.8
Jewellery, Plate, etc	2.1	4·4 3·6 3·4 3·4	3·2 2·7 2·5	2.5	2·9 4·2 3·8	2·3 3·3 3·4	All the above Industries	2.9		3.3	3 · 1	4.1	3.4

<sup>\*</sup> The figures for May, which appeared in the August issue of this GAZETTE related to a four-week period. nts whose industrial classification has changed during the period as a result of a change in their activities are excluded from these calculations hales employed.

(b) Per 100 females employed.

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



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

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 21st August and 17th July, 1951, with the corresponding figures for 15th August and 18th July, 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. The large majority of persons in receipt of industrial disablement benefit who are also incapable of work qualify for sickness benefit and are therefore included in the columns of the Table which relate to absences due to sickness and not in those relating to absences due to industrial injury.

	N	imbers o	ns Abse	nt fron	Work			
Region		Sickn	ess	Industrial Injury				
CA SELECT	21st Aug., 1951	17th July, 1951	15th Aug., 1950	18th July, 1950	21st Aug., 1951	17th July, 1951	15th Aug., 1950	18th July, 1950
London and South-Eastern: London and Middlesex. Remainder Eastern Southern South-Western Midland North-Midland East and West	80·2 62·7 35·4 29·5 43·1 66·9 47·8	79·3 62·9 36·1 29·8 43·7 68·6 48·7	86.6 65.9 37.8 31.2 45.6 70.2 53.8	84·8 63·9 37·0 31·3 44·7 71·6 51·9	3·4 2·7 1·5 1·3 1·9 3·9 4·7	3·5 2·8 1·7 1·4 2·1 4·2 5·1	3·5 3·0 1·8 1·4 2·0 4·4 5·2	3·5 3·1 1·7 1·4 2·0 4·4 5·3
Ridings North-Western Northern Scotland Wales	70·7 128·6 55·7 94·2 52·0	72·3 129·1 55·3 90·4 52·4	78·8 136·9 58·5 95·9 55·9	76·8 132·9 55·6 93·0 51·7	7·6 6·7 7·6 7·5 6·7	7·9 6·4 7·8 7·6 7·3	8·3 7·1 8·4 7·9 9·1	8·4 6·8 8·2 8·0 8·1
Total, Great Britain	766.9	768 · 7	817.0	795.4	55.5	57.5	62.2	60.8

# 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 York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (Telephone number, Temple Bar 8020), but it also has a representative in Scotland at the Glasgow District Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

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

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 13th August, 1951, was 5,460\*; this figure included 3,890 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,570 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 17th July and 13th August (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vac	ancies	outstanding at 16th July	V25 60	vii,00	el y	3,838	
	,,	notified during period				686	
	,,	filled during period	100			249	
	,,	cancelled or withdrawn	• • • • • •			269	
	,,	outstanding at 13th Augus	t	37170		4,006	

This figure includes 798 registrants who were also registered at Distrippointments Offices and 174 unemployed registrants who were also register remoleyment Exchanges.

### **Appointments Register**

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

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 13th August was 19,067\*, consisting of 17,221 men and 1,846 women. The number on the registers included 11,554 men and 1,021 women who were in employment, while 5,667 men and 825 women had registered as unemployed at some date in the preceding two months and were not known to be in employment at 13th August.

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

Appoint	tments	Office		In Em	ployment	Unemployed			
a sold				Men	Women	Men	Women		
London Bristol		42-113		4,103 715	473 71	3,436 355	394 41		
Birmingham			12.30	1,162	47	259	29		
Nottingham	40.64	1-60000	201	567	27	135	22		
Leeds	3 0000	Derrom	200	862	70	197	46		
Liverpool				648	48	203	40		
Manchester		-	-	1,347	73	307	62		
Newcastle				632	55	199	35		
Edinburgh				506	63	232	74		
Glasgow		1010		755	72	212	42		
Cardiff				257	22	132	40		
Total*				11,554	1,021	5,667	825		

During the period 17th July to 13th August, 1951, there were new registrations by 1,733 men and 264 women, and during the same period the registrations of 2,326 men and 315 women lapsed.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives) notified, filled, etc., between 17th July and 13th August.

				Men†	Women	
/acancies	outstanding at 17th July			3,214	301	
,,	notified during period			723	119	
,,	cancelled or withdrawn durin	ng pe	riod	590	61	
,,	filled during period			285	46	
	unfilled at 13th August			3,062	313	

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 22nd May to 13th August, 1951, were 1,029 men and 150 women, which included 67 filled by registered disabled men and 18 filled by registered disabled women.

\* Excluding 158 persons registered for overseas employment only and 2,120 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 July

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

Coal Board.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 28th July was 700,900, compared with 701,900 for the five weeks ended 30th June and 697,300 for the four weeks ended 29th July, 1950.

The total numbers who were effectively employed were 589,000 in July, 641,600 in June and 580,800 in July, 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 July, together with the increase or decrease\* in each case compared with June, 1951, and July, 1950.

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

Cumberland	on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 28th July, 1951		eks ended	4 we	STATE OF THE PARTY
Cumberland		2613	th June, 1951		eks ended th July, 1950
Durham	43,600	-	100	+	700
South and West Yorkshire North Derbyshire	5,800	666		+	200
North Derbyshire	107,000	-	200	-	1,200
	136,500		100	+	900
Nottinghamshire	37,200			+	900
South Derbyshire and Leices-	44,900		I boises	T	200
tershire	14,700		100	+	100
Lancashire and Cheshire	49,300	No. of the last	300	Ŧ	200
North Wales	9,000	257.63	300	BE THE	500
North Staffordshire	18,900		100		200
Cannock Chase	15,900		100	900	400
South Staffordshire, Worcester-	13,700		esa seesie		400
shire and Shropshire	5,400		WAR THE STATE OF		10000
Warwickshire	15,200		PER STREET OF	STORY OF	100
South Wales and Monmouth-					100000000000000000000000000000000000000
shire	102,600			+	1,000
Forest of Dean, Bristol and	6,200			-	100
Somerset	THE PERSON NAMED IN				
Kent	6,200			+	200
514 Sept. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		LORENS	HIEL DOUBLE	20	
England and Wales	618,400		900	+	2,900
Fife and Clackmannan	22,300	2000 -	All residents	+	700
The Lothians	12,800	100	100	+	300
Central West	11,700	( PAR)	100	1000	600
Central East	13,200	223.74	100		000
Ayrshire, etc	15,900	+	100	+	300
Alloa	6,600	100	A A ZULLEALS PE	2783 4	PILE
THE REST LESS WESTERN, WHILE	L VALUE OF THE SAME	2.442	Tours in	4117	DIVENT
Scotland	82,500	-	100	+	700
		2351161	7. 1	100	3,600
Great Britain	700,900	10-20	1,000	+	

It is provisionally estimated that during the four weeks of July about 3,160 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,350; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,190. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of 950. The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.84 in July, 4.90 in June, and 4.95 in July, 1950. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.23, 5.27 and 5.32.

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 July and June, 1951, and July, 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

	July, 1951	June, 1951	July, 1950
Coal Face Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	6·97	6·23	7·17
	7·21	7·09	7·70
All Workers: Voluntary Involuntary	5·19	4·56	5·27
	6·28	6·19	6·64

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3·19 tons in July, compared with 3·14 tons in the previous month and 3·14 tons in July, 1950.

The output per man shift calculated on the basis of all western

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1·20 tons in July; for June, 1951, and July, 1950, the figures were 1·19 tons and 1·18 tons, respectively.

\* "No change" is indicated by three dots.

† As from 1st January, 1951, the districts shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

# Employment Overseas

### AUSTRALIA

According to information received by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, the number of persons employed in factories in April was 0.5 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 3.3 per cent. higher than in April, 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 May, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 1·3 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 9·9 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 1950. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st May was 0·6 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 10·1 per cent. higher than at 1st May, 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 March was 1·4 per cent. higher than in the previous month, and 1·0 per cent. higher than in March, 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 June is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 46,410,000. This was 0.5 per cent, higher than the figure for the previous month and 5.6 per cent, higher than for June, 1950. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (base, average of 1939 = 100) in June was the same as in the previous month but showed an increase of 7.7 per cent, compared with June, 1950.

The Bureau of the Census estimate that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of June was about 1,980,000, compared with 1,609,000 at the middle of the previous month and 3,384,000 at the middle of June, 1950.

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly or partially unemployed during June was 190,698, compared with 182,430 in the previous month and 208,323 in June, 1950. The numbers of persons wholly unemployed included in these figures were 135,517, 140,362 and 157,480, respectively. The number of working days lost in June as a result of unemployment was over 4,570,000, compared with 4,190,000 in the previous month and nearly 5,010,000 in June, 1950.

BELGIUM

### FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of August was 90,802, of whom 32,989 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. The corresponding figures were 104,593 and 38,813 at the beginning of the previous month and 126,753 and 49,138 at the beginning of August, 1950.

### GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of July was 1,291,562, compared with 1,325,847 at the end of the previous month and 1,451,922 at the end of July, 1950. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 292,009, 286,161 and 287,585.

### IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 25th August was 37,557, compared with 35,312 at 28th July and 38,246 at 26th August, 1950.

### NETHERLANDS

The number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges at the end of July was 67,939, of whom 51,099 were wholly unemployed, 363 were temporarily stopped and 16,477 were relief workers. At the end of the previous month the number registered was 61,332, revised figure (43,238 wholly unemployed) and at the end of July, 1950, it was 60,799 (46,875 wholly unemployed).

### SWITZERLAND

The number of registered applicants for employment at the end of June who were wholly unemployed was 1,191 or 0.8 per thousand of the employed population (exclusive of apprentices) according to the census of 1941, compared with 1,501 or 1.0 per thousand at the end of the previous month and 4,393 or 2.9 per thousand at the end of June, 1950.

# WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

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Changes in Rates of Wages	and H	lours of	Labou	ır		371	U.K. Index of Retail Prices	1	00000	 	 380
Index of Rates of Wages						378	Retail Prices Overseas	1.0	10.	 	 380
Industrial Disputes				-	-	379					

# Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in August

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 August resulted in an aggregate increase estimated at £324,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,165,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople application to a significant content of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the principal increases affected workpeople applications to be a significant of the si

about 1,165,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, electricity supply undertakings, laundries, boot and shoe manufacture, baking and brickmaking. Others receiving increases included workers in the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades in England and Wales and the retail bookselling and stationery trades, certain engineering, supplies and motor transport grades employed by the General Post Office, operating staff employed by the Road Haulage Executive, and workers in hairdressing undertakings.

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 electricity supply undertakings there was an increase, paid retrospectively from the beginning of June, of 2d. an hour in the scheduled rates of wages. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for laundry workers were increased by 1½d. an hour for men and by 1d. for women.

2d. an hour in the scheduled rates of wages. The general minimum time rates fixed under the Wages Councils Act for laundry workers were increased by 1½d. an hour for men and by 1d. for women. The day wage rates for men employed in boot and shoe manufacture were increased by 4s. a week and for women by 3s., under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices; for piece-workers there was an increase of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices. In the baking industry in England and Wales the general minimum time rates paid under the Wages Councils Act were increased by 2½d. an hour for men and by 1½d. for women. In the brickmaking industry in England and Wales there were increases of 1¾d. an hour for men and 1d. for women.

For workpeople employed in the retail newsagency, tobacco and confectionery trades in England and Wales there were increases in the statutory minimum remuneration fixed under the Wages Councils Act of 9s. a week for shop managers, 7s. for manageresses, 7s. 6d. for other adult male workers and 5s. 6d. for other adult female workers. In the retail bookselling and stationery trades the statutory minimum remuneration was increased by 10s. a week for shop managers, 7s. 6d. for manageresses, 7s. 6d. for other adult male workers and 5s. for other adult female workers and 5s. for other adult female workers. For certain engineering, supplies and motor transport grades employed by the General Post Office revised scales of pay were adopted with operative effect from the beginning of June; the revised scales gave increases of from 2s. to 13s. a week, according to age and occupation. Operating staff employed by the Road Haulage Executive received increases of 7s. a week for adult workers and of 2s. 6d. to 6s. for younger workers. The statutory minimum remuneration paid under the Wages Councils Act for workers employed in hairdressing undertakings was increased by 7s. 6d. or 5s. a week for adult workers.

Of the total increase of £324,000, about £139,000 resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Acts; about £87,000 was the result of arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £41,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £32,000 was the result of arbitration awards; and the remainder resulted from the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices.

### Changes in January-August, 1951

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eight completed months of 1951, and the aggregate amounts of such increases. There were no decreases in wage rates during this period.

Industry Group	Num Work affect	oximate dependence of Incressive dependence of	nt ease kly
The state of the property of the state of th		£	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing		71,000 49,4	
Mining and Quarrying		23,000   161,7	/00
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Produ	icts	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	
other than Coal	1	94,000 81,8	300
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1	89,500   86,5	500
Metal Manufacture		94,000 74,7	100
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Go	ods 1	89,500 84,5	500
Vehicles		06,000   133,3	300
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	1	53,500   58,6	500
Textiles	6	72,500 308,6	500
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	10 mg	39,000 12,4	100
Clothing	4	94,000   168,2	200
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3	97,500   130,8	
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	1	84,000   109,5	500
Paper and Printing		69,000 202,4	
Other Manufacturing Industries	1	13,500 51,1	100
Building and Contracting		02,000   567,1	
Gas, Electricity and Water		50,500   122,9	
Transport and Communication		25,500 566,5	
Distributive Trades		06,500 367,5	
Public Administration		91,500 87,3	
Miscellaneous Services		36,500 193,2	
Total	8,5	02,500 3,618,0	000

In the corresponding months of 1950 there was a net increase of £521,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 2,818,500 workpeople.

### HOURS OF LABOUR

The normal weekly hours of workpeople employed in linoleum and felt base manufacture in Lancashire, the south of England and Scotland were reduced from 48 in Lancashire and 47 in other

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

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and	Cleveland	6 Aug.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.2d. a shift
Quarrying	do.	13 Aug.	do.	(5s, 9.6d. to 5s, 10.8d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (2s, 10.8d. to 2s, 11.4d.) for boys under 18,§ Flat-rate additions to wages (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) increased by 1s. 2d. a shift for datal workers 18 years or over, by 7d. a shift for datal
ero bina energ 10		sumistics of		workers under 18, and by 7s. a week (equated to existing tonnage rates) for pieceworkers; maximum shift base rate for platelayers increased from
STATE OF THE PARTY OF		SE STATUTE		6s. 6d. to 6s. 10½d., minimum base rate of 6s. remaining unchanged. Flat-rate
Il venus and even on Charles Cox	Cumberland	27 Aug.	Iron-ore miners	additions to shift rates after change: underground workers 18 years or over and surface workers 21 or over—4s. 10d., plus 9d. for datal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, plus a sliding-scale addition based on the index of retail prices of 5s. 10·8d.  Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1d. a shift (5s. 5d. to 5s. 6d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9d.) for boys.
\$4511 St 7 St	North Lincolnshire	5 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for men, by 0.975d. (6s. 6d. to 6s. 6.975d.) for youths
by 1.3d, a shift in hour (1s. 2-15 comen and your 2.5d.) or by 0.48	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., North- ants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarry- men and limestone quarry- men	18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4.65d.) for boys under 18. Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.36d. a shift (8s. 4.64d. to 8s. 6d.) for men, by 1.02d. (6s. 3.48d. to 6s. 4.5d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.68d. (4s. 2.32d. to 4s. 3d.) for boys under 18.¶
L. bk .ak) ride	West Cumberland	27 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1d. a shift (5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by \(\frac{1}{2}\)d.
Office of the second	South and West Durham	6 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen	(2s. 9d. to 2s. 9½d.) for boys.**

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

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

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

§ Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 3s, 8d, a shift, plus 9d, to datal workers whose base rate is less than 8s, 1\frac{1}{2}d, 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.

ifferent mines on tonnage rates.

Wages are subject to further ad hoc additions of 1s. 6d. a shift for men and of 9d. a shift for youths and boys.

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

¶ Wages are subject to further flat-face additions (action)

6d. for boys.

\*\* War bonus previously granted of 4s. 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 years and over, and of 2s. 0½d. for boys, remained unchanged.

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

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

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Brick Making	England and Wales (certain districts)*	Beginning of first full pay period following 11 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the making of building and engineering bricks (other than glazed bricks), hollow clay blocks, roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra-cotta (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases of 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1d. for women 18 years and over and youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 2d. for younger workers; flat increase to pieceworkers of the same amount for each clock hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—labourers 2s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, wheelers (only) 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}d., panmen and mill feeders 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}d., wheelers and drawers 2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., fillers (shalehole and clayhole) 2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., wheelers and setters 2s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., dumper drivers, getters (shalehole and clayhole) 2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d., drivers of mechanical excavators and diggers 2s. 10\frac{1}{2}d., kilnfiremen and boiler firemen employed on continuous shift work 22s. 6d. a shift; women 18 years and over 1s. 10d.
the case of the ca	England and Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in the fireclay refractories industry	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for men 21 years and over, of 2½d. for women 18 and over, and of varying amounts for younger workers; flat increase to pieceworkers of the same amount for each clock hour worked as is payable to timeworkers employed at the same works. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—labourers 2s. 5½d. an hour, kilnburners and boiler firemen employed on continuous shift work 22s. 6d. a shift, maintenance men—rough fitters and rough bricklayers 2s. 7½d. an hour, rough blacksmiths and rough carpenters and joiners 2s. 8½d., mould makers (wood) 2s. 10½d., drivers of road vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 2s. 7½d., over 2 tons and up to and including 3½ tons 2s. 8½d., over 3½ tons but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 2s. 9½d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 2s. 10½d., youths and boys 1s. 3d. at 16 and under, rising to 2s. 3d. at 20; female workers 1s. 3d. at 16 and under, rising to 1s. 10d. at 18 and over.
	South-East England	do.	Workpeople employed in stock brick making	Increases of 1\frac{3}{4}d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1d. for women 18 years and over and youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 2d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: ablebodied adult male workers—labourers, earth-diggers, sorters (clamp) 2s. 5\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, sorters (kiln car), crowders, off bearers (hand or machine made) and temperers (hand or machine made) 2s. 6\frac{1}{4}d., setters and moulders (hand or machine made) 2s. 6\frac{3}{4}d., boiler firemen 2s. 6\frac{3}{4}d.; women 18 years and over 1s. 10d.
	England and Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in making sand-lime bricks	Increases of 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1d. for women 18 years and over and youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 2d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—autoclave (fillers and drawers) and stackers and loaders and all unspecified occupations 2s. 5\frac{3}{4}d. an hour, dumper drivers 2s. 6\frac{3}{4}d., drivers of excavators with a capacity of \frac{1}{2} yard and up to and including \frac{1}{2} yard 2s. 6\frac{3}{4}d., \frac{3}{4} yard up to and including 1 yard 2s. 7\frac{3}{4}d., above 1 yard 2s. 8\frac{3}{4}d., boilermen 2s. 7\frac{3}{4}d.; women 18 years and over 1s. 10d.
	Shropshire, Stafford- shire (other than Stoke-on-Trent), Warwickshire and Worcestershire	do.	Workpeople employed in the making of building and engineering bricks	Increases of 12d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1d. for women 18 years and over and youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 2d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—labourers 2s. 53d. an hour, wheelers (only) 2s. 61d., panmen and mill feeders 2s. 61d., wheelers and drawers 2s. 7d., fillers (shalehole and clayhole) 2s. 71d., wheelers and setters 2s. 71d., getters (shalehole and clayhole) 2s. 71d., setters (only), shot firers (shalehole and clayhole) 2s. 81d., drivers of mechanical excavators and diggers 2s. 103d.; women 18 years and over 1s. 10d.
	Southern Counties	do.	Workpeople employed in the making of building and engineering bricks (other than glazed bricks, stock bricks, Fletton bricks and sand-lime and cement bricks), roofing and flooring tiles (unglazed), terra-cotta (unglazed), agricultural drain pipes (unglazed), chimney pots and finials	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 1d. for women 18 years and over and youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 2d. for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—labourers 2s. 5½d. an hour, loco. and truck drivers 2s. 6½d., panmen, wheelers, getters and fillers 2s. 6½d., setters and drawers, wheelers and setters, wheelers and drawers 2s. 7½d., hand moulders—plain tiles 2s. 7½d., specials and square bricks 2s. 8½d., specials 2s. 8½d., operators of mechanical shovels, dragline and ladder excavators and diggers with a capacity up to ½ yard 2s. 7½d., over ½ yard and up to 1 yard 2s. 8½d., over 1 yard 2s. 9½d., kiln burners and boiler firemen employed on continuous shift work—8-hour shifts 22s. 6d., 10½-hour shifts 29s. 7d.; women 18 years and over 1s. 10d.
musical ni ba bas baseen i b meto ni Ve b	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 25 Aug.	Workpeople employed in making silica bricks	Increases of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour in minimum rates for adult male timeworkers, of 2d. for women 18 years and over, of 3d. for youths 19 and under 20, and of 2d. for other youths and for boys and girls. Minimum rates after change include: men 21 years and over—labourers 2s. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. an hour, hand moulders and kiln setters 2s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., machine operatives (breakers, grinding and grading machines, power driven brick machines and brick presses) 2s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., maintenance men—rough fitters and rough bricklayers 2s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., rough blacksmiths and rough carpenters and joiners 2s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., mould makers (wood) 2s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., kilnburners and boiler firemen on continuous shift work 22s. 6d. a shift, drivers of road vehicles of up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 2s. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., over 2 tons and up to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) tons 2s. 8\(\frac{2}{3}\)d., over 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) tons carrying capacity but gross laden weight not over 12 tons 2s. 9\(\frac{2}{3}\)d., over 12 tons gross laden weight 2s. 10\(\frac{2}{3}\)d.; women 18 years and over 1s. 10d.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants. and South Wales (certain firms)†	5 Aug.	Workpeople employed at coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9.3d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 2.18d. to 1s. 2.36d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0.975d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 6.975d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (10.64d. to 10.77d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4.65d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (7.09d. to 7.18d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Chemicals Manufacture	Great Britain	First full pay week following 28 July	Workers employed on continuous night work in the manufacture of heavy chemicals, and in the chemical manufacturing side of the plastics industry	Increase of 2\frac{3}{4}d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over.  Rates after change: London (within 15-miles radius from Charing Cross)  3s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour, other districts 3s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.\frac{8}{2}
	in the property of	do.	Workers employed on con- tinuous night work in the manufacture of chemical fertilizers	Increase of 2\frac{3}{4}d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 21 years and over.  Rates after change: London (within 15-miles radius from Charing Cross)  3s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. an hour, other districts, Class I firms 3s. 0\frac{1}{2}d., Class 2 2s. 11\frac{3}{4}d.\frac{3}{2}
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland	5 Aug.	Workpeople employed at blast- furnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other indus- tries	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased, by 1·3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9·3d. for shift rated workers) or by 0·18d. an hour (1s. 2·18d. to 1s. 2·36d. for hourly rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 0·975d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 6·975d.) or by 0·13d. an hour (10·64d. to 10·77d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0·65d. a shift (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4·65d.) or by 0·09d. an hour (7·09d. to 7·18d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
	West of Scotland	Pay period com- mencing nearest 5 Aug.	Workpeople employed at cer- tain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on main- tenance work	Flat-rate addition to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.

5 Aug.

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

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain*	6 Aug.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1·3d. a shif (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9·3d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0·975d (6s. 6d. to 6s. 6·975d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0·65d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4·65d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain:	5 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pit- men, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas pro- ducermen, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.3d. a shift (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9.3d. for shift rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 2.18d to 1s. 2.36d. for hourly rated workers) for men and women, by 0.975d. a shift (6s. 6d. to 6s. 6.975d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (10.64d. to 10.77d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. a shift (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4.65d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (7.09d. to 7.18d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain‡	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi- skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron pudd- ling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
der anstenning of at a set of at a set	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 hou (1s. 2·18d. to 1s. 2·36d.) for craftsmen, by 0·13d. (10·64d. to 10·77d. for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0·09d. (7·09d. to 7·18d.) for apprentice under 18.
	South-West Wales	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and car- penters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.3d. a shift (7s. 7d. to 7s. 8.3d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, b 0.875d. (5s. 1.25d. to 5s. 2.125d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and b 0.65d. (3s. 9.5d. to 3s. 10.15d.) for youths under 18.
	West of Scotland	Pay period beginning 27 Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.4c a shift (9s. 1.2d. to 9s. 2.6d.) for men, by 1.05d. (6s. 9.9d. to 6s. 10.95d for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. (4s. 6.6d. to 4s. 7.3d.) for boys under 18.
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Mon- mouthshire and Gloucestershire	5 Aug.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased† by 1.3d. a shit (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0.975d. (6s. 6d. to 6s. 6.975d.) for youths 18 and under 2 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0.65d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4.65d 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. 1d. to 9s. 2.16d.) for men, and by 0.58d. (4s. 6.5d. to 4s. 7.08d.) for youths and boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	6 Aug.	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 shi (8s. 8d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.9756 (6s. 6d. to 6s. 6.975d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and b 0.65d. (4s. 4d. to 4s. 4.65d.) for those under 18.
Engineering	Swansea, Llanelly, Port Talbot and Neath	do.	Workpeople employed in engineering works and foundries:— Timeworkers  Payment-by-results workers Shiftworkers	Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for adult workers, and of proportionate amoun for apprentices and juveniles. Minimum rates after change include craftsmen 3s. 3d. an hour, labourers 2s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d.  Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour for day-working employees in respect of the actual clock hours worked, with appropriate overtime gains.  Increase of 9s. 2d. a week of 44 hours for shiftworkers employed on timework or any form of payment by results.
Shuttle Making	Lancs. and Yorks.	10 Aug.	Men, apprentices and trainees	Increases of 2d. an hour in day-work rates for journeymen and trained 21 years and over, and of 1½d. for apprentices. Minimum day-work ra after change for journeymen 3s. 3d. an hour (3s. 4½d. in Yorkshire).
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture	Great Britain	8 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 3d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, and of 2d. for women 21 years or over and for younger workers. Generminimum time rates after change: Class A, men 21 years or over 2s. 10d an hour, women 21 or over 1s. 11d., Class B 2s. 8d., 1s. 10d., Class C 2s. 6d 1s. 9½d., Class D 2s. 5d., 1s. 8½d., male porters or labourers 20 and under 2 2s. 1d., 19 and under 20 1s. 11d., 18 and under 19 1s. 9½d., other maworkers 1s. 2d. at 16, rising to 2s. 0¾d. at 20 and under 21, other femal workers 1s. 1d. to 1s. 7d.§
Wool Textile	West of England	Beginning of first full pay period following 12 Aug.	Timeworkers	Increases of 7s. a week for adult male workers, of 4s. 9d. for adult femal workers, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimus time rates after change include: men 21 years and over—head overlooker and head tuners 137s. 3d. a week, loom tuners 124s. 6d. to 130s., according to experience, overlookers 124s. 6d., fully qualified maintenance worker 124s. 3d., Class A occupations 117s. 3d., Class B 114s., Class C 110s. 9d Class D (non-textile workers) 107s. 6d.; youths and boys 48s. at under 15 rising to 100s. 6d. at 20½ and under 21; women 18 years and over—Class 77s., Class B 73s. 3d., girls 46s. at under 15½, rising to 65s. 6d. at 17½ and under 18.
The section of the se	alone squares and and alone alone specific and alon	cour, fore l cour, fore l cour, fore case the section of the	Pieceworkers	Increases of 7s. a week for male workers, and 4s. 9d. for female workers, to be adjusted on group average earnings. Group average minimum rates after change: men, Class A 131s. 9d. a week, Class B 128s., Class C 123s weavers, Group A 133s. 4d., Group B 128s., Group C 123s.; women, Class 87s. 9d., Class B 84s. 6d., two-loom weavers, Group A 100s., Group 94s. 9d., Group C 84s. 6d.
	Scotland (various districts)	First full pay period following 20 Aug.	Adult workers	Increases of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in minimum weekly rates for timeworkers, and of 5 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., according to present earnings, for pieceworker Rates after change include: male workers 21 years or over—unskille labourers 106s. 9d. a week; semi-skilled (after 1 year's training) 109s. 10d. skilled (after 2 years) 115s. 6d.; after short apprenticeship of 3 year 123s. 8d.; after full apprenticeship of 4 years, spinners 127s. 10d., finishers, pattern weavers and fleece wool sorters for matchings 134s. 2d. tuners (10 looms or less) 136s. 1d.; ¶ assistant tuners, dyers and carde (ex-apprentice) 123s. 4d.; power loom weavers (2 ordinary looms) 127s. 10d. (1 ordinary loom) 109s. 10d.; female workers 18 years or over—unskille 72s. 10d.; semi-skilled (after 6 months' to 1 year's experience) 76s. 67s. 2d., according to occupation; after $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 years' apprenticeshing 1st. 11d. to 117s. 6d., according to occupation. Group minimum average piece rates continue to be 10 per cent. above the corresponding time rate for adult male semi-skilled operatives. 16 years 44 minimum time rate for adult male semi-skilled operatives.
	· Make the sector has been absoluted from the softs do as a superiori, the sector becomes and as a sector in the total and assets in the	edem et action of the control of the	bow a at Tothcomoused to the test of described to the test of t	minimum time rate for adult male semi-skilled operatives, 16 years 44 p cent., 17 years 55 per cent., 18 years 66 per cent., 19 years 77 per cen 20 years 88 per cent., 21 years 100 per cent. (after at least 1 year's mexperience); girls 15 years 36 per cent. of minimum time rate for adult female semi-skilled operatives, 16 years 44 per cent., 17 years 55 per cen 18 years 100 per cent. (after at least one year's mill experience).

<sup>\*</sup> The districts affected are the Northern, North Eastern and North Western Counties of England, North and East Midlands, North Staffordshire (Stoke-on-Trent), part of South Western counties and North and South Wales.

† 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 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.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

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

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

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 341 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

|| Principally Peebles, Galashiels, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn, Newtown St. Boswells, Alva, Keith and Oban.

Oban.

Spinners in charge of more than one pair of mules to receive additional responsibility pay of 3s. 6d. a week for each mule in excess of two, up to a maximum of three pairs; tuners to be paid 2s. a loom (on time rates) or 2s. plus 10 per cent. a loom (on piecework) for each loom above 10 in section.

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

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	First pay day in Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases* of 3s. a week for men, and of 2s. for women and juveniles.  Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 111s. 8d. a week; women 18 years and over, felt production processes 84s. 7d., cutting and stitching 76s. 4d.
Rope, Twine and Net Manufacture	Great Britain	8 Aug.	Timeworkers	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for male workers 21 years or over, of \(^3\)d. to 1\(^3\)d., according to age, for youths and boys, of 1\(^1\)d. for female workers 18 years or over, and of \(^3\)d. to 2\(^1\)d., according to age, for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over 2s. 3\(^1\)d. to 2s. 5\(^1\)d. an hour, according to occupation;
	the second		Pieceworkers	women 18 years or over 1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s. 7\frac{3}{4}d.\frac{1}{2}  Increases of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers, and of 1\frac{1}{2}d. for female workers; increases of varying amounts in general minimum piece rates for male workers employed in hand hackling. Piecework basis time rates after change include: male workers 2s. 4\frac{3}{4}d. to 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, according to occupation; female workers 1s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s. 8\frac{1}{4}d.\frac{1}{2}d.
	Northern Ireland	8 Aug.	Timeworkers	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, of \( \frac{3}{2} \text{d}. \) according to age and occupation, for youths and boys, of \( 1\frac{1}{2} \text{d}. \) for women 18 years or over and for doffers (irrespective of age), and of 1d. or \( 1\frac{1}{2} \text{d}. \) according to age, for girls. General minimum time rates after change include: male workers 21 years or over—Area A 2s. \( 3\frac{1}{2} \text{d}. \) to 2s. \( 5\frac{1}{2} \text{d}. \) an hour, according to occupation, Area B 2s. \( 3\text{d}. \) to 2s. \( 4\frac{1}{2} \text{d}. \) years or over (other than doffers)—Area A 1s. \( 5\text{d}. \) to 1s. \( 6\frac{1}{2} \text{d}. \), according to occupation, Area B 1s. \( 4\frac{1}{2} \text{d}. \) to 1s. \( 6\frac{1}{2} \text{d}. \), doffers
	becomed Anterny of a property of a family and a service an	es, perviso Smith rad St. 1: 123d. W. 1: 2d. m	Pieceworkers	(irrespective of age) 1s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 1s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.‡  Increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour in piecework basis time rates for male workers and 2d. for female workers in the net section of the trade, and of 2d. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., respectively, in other sections. Piecework basis time rates after change: male workers—Area A 2s. 5d. to 2s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, according to occupation, Area B 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. $5\frac{3}{4}$ d.; female workers—Area A 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d., Area B 1s. 5d. to 1s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d., doffers 1s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 1s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d.‡
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain	First pay day in Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus increased* from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. on time rates and on gross earnings of pieceworkers. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: males 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters, with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 120s. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 132s. 6d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 120s., 126s. 3d. or 132s. 6d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 years and over 112s. 6d.; females—card cutters with 18 months' experience and 18 years of age 67s. 6d., 19 years 76s. 3d., 20 years 86s. 3d., other female workers 18 years 63s. 9d., 19 years 68s. 9d., 20 years 75s.
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical pur- poses	Increase* of 7 per cent. (17 per cent. to 24 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.
Mantle and Costume Manufacture	Northern Ireland	3 Aug.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1½d. or 2d., according to age, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rates after change include: measure cutters with not less than 4 years' experience after 19 years 2s. 7½d. an hour, cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitters-up, passers, pressers and machinists with not less than 3 years' experience after 19
	linimum rates ofter 28, 350 c. 10 c.	asthree remarked to some sale and remarked at annual \$4 to annual at to	Women and girls	2s. 5\frac{1}{4}d., under-pressers and plain machinists with not less than 3 years' experience after 19 2s. 2d., other workers except learners 2s. 0\frac{1}{2}d.\\$ Increases of 2d. an hour in general minimum time rates for workers other than learners, and of 1\frac{1}{2}d. or 2d., according to age at commencement and period of learnership, for learners; increase of 2d. an hour in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change include: conveyor belt machinists 1s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. an hour, other workers except learners 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.\\$
Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household and Linen Piece Goods Manufacture	Northern Ireland	22 Aug.	Male workers operating Swiss embroidery machines	Increases of 1d., 1½d. or 2d. an hour, according to period of employment, in general minimum time rates, and of 5½d. in piecework basis time rates. Rates after change: general minimum time rates in Areas A and B—during first 6 months' of employment on Swiss embroidery machines 1s. an hour, during second 6 months 1s. 4½d., after 12 months 2s. 2d.; piecework basis time rates in Areas A and B—workers employed on single machines having 2 or 3 tiers 2s. 5½d. an hour, on single machines having 4 tiers or on any coupled machines 2s. 7½d.‡
"It and mater 21 "It and mater 21 "It other female "It other female "It of the mater "It of the mater "It of the mater "It of the service the service service the service service the service	to the second of	at a series at a s	Female workers	Increases of Id. or 1½d. an hour, according to period of employment, in general minimum time rates for workers 18 years or over, and of ½d. to 1½d., according to commencing age and period of employment, for learners and other workers under 18; increase of 1½d. an hour in piecework basis time rate; percentage addition to general minimum piece rates increased from 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. Rates after change include: general minimum time rates—workers (including clippers and menders) assisting on Swiss embroidery machines 1s. 5d. an hour, workers employed on stitching machines (other than Swiss embroidery machines), vice-folding, or hand smoothing 1s. 4d. (after 6 months' employment for workers commencing in the trade at or over 18 years of age), other workers 18 years or over except learners 1s. 4d.; piecework basis time rate 1s. 6d.‡
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley)	First pay day in Aug.	Timeworkers	Increases* of 4s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 41s. at 15, rising to 116s. at 21 and over, female workers 41s. at 15, rising to 84s. at 20 and over.
	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Rochdale and St.	First making-up day in July	Pieceworkers Shoe and slipper operatives	Increase* of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices, making a total addition of 62½ per cent. for male workers and 72½ per cent. for female workers. Increase* of 2½ per cent. (7½ to 10 per cent.) on basic wage rates.
Industries Ancillary to Boot and Shoe Manufacture.	Annes Great Britain (except Rossendale Valley)	First pay day in Aug.	Timeworkers	Increases* of 4s. a week in day wage rates for men 21 years and over, of 3s. for women 20 years and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum weekly rates after change: male workers 41s. at 15, rising to 116s. at 21 and over, female workers 41s. at 15, rising to 84s. at 20 and over.
Flour Milling	Great Britain (ex- cluding London)	13 Aug.	Pieceworkers Transport workers	Increase* of 5 per cent. on basic statement prices.  Increase of 8s. a week. Rates after change: drivers of mechanically driven vehicles up to and including 2 tons carrying capacity 115s. to 121s. a week, according to classification and grading of mill, over 2 tons and up to and including 8 tons 122s. to 130s. 6d., over 8 tons 129s. to 137s. 6d.; statutory attendants and mates 109s. to 121s.; horse carmen—pair horse 117s. or 121s., single horse 114s., 117s.
Corn Trade	Great Britain	First pay day following 20 Aug.	Transport workers	Increases of 7s. a week in minimum rates for adult drivers, statutory attendants and mates of "C" licensed vehicles, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum rates after change include: drivers 21 years and over of "C" licensed vehicles (other than drivers of steam wagons or tractors), London area 118s. to 133s. a week, according to carrying capacity of vehicles, Grade 1 areas 113s. to 128s., Grade 2 109s. to 124s., statutory attendants and mates (except mates on steam wagons) 115s., 112s., 108s.; drivers of steam wagons or tractors in the London area 125s. to 133s., according to carrying capacity of vehicle, mates 117s.

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

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 341 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 341 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases took effect under order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 383.

§ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 341 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

|| The industries concerned are cut sole, last and upper pattern, stiffener, toe puff, built heel and wood heel manufacturing and wood heel processing.

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

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Chesca of Workshops	Particulars of Change	
Baking	England and Wales	1 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	over, and of 1½d. for time rates after chang. Area B 2s. 9¼d., Gre hands 2s. 6d., 2s. 7d., mixers and ovenmen 2 2s. 4d., 2s. 5½d. of service, stokers 2s. or over 2s. 2d., 2s. 3d. 1½d. an hour above th forewomen 1s. 10½d., and despatch dept.) 1s. 10d., 1s. 10½d., con under 21 1s. 4¼d., 1s. 1s. 4¼d., other female charge hands (packing	r in general minimum time rates youths, boys, women and girls. e include: men—foremen Area ater London Area 2s. 9\frac{3}{4}\t., firs 2s. 7\frac{1}{4}\t., second hands, doughms. 5\frac{1}{2}\t., 2s. 6\frac{1}{2}\t., 2s. 7\t., confection, or 2s. 1\frac{3}{4}\t., 2s. 2\frac{3}{4}\t., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}\t., acc 2\frac{1}{2}\t., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}\t., acc 2\frac{1}{2}\t., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}\t., acc 2\frac{1}{4}\t., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}\t., acc 2\frac{1}{4}\t., 2s. 3\frac{1}{4}\t., charge hands (packing e appropriate age rate for other 1s. 11\frac{3}{4}\t., 2s. 0\frac{1}{4}\t., large hands 1s. 9\frac{1}{4}\t., 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}\t., 1s. 11\t., sin fectioners 21 or over 1s. 7\frac{3}{4}\t., 1s. 5\frac{1}{4}\t., 1s. 5\frac{1}{4}\t., 1s. 3\frac{1}{4}\t., 1s. 3\frac{1}{4}\t.	General minimum A 2s. 8½d. an hou thands and sing akers, confectioner or table hand ording to condition le workers 21 year and despatch dept workers; women-cother than packingle hands 1s. 8½d 9d., 1s. 9½d., 20 and 1s. 3½d., 1s. 7½d., 1s. 7½d., 1s. 7½d., 1s. 7½d.
	North Staffordshire	Pay day following 1 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	5s. 9d. for other work years or over—forem first hands 129s. 4½d., 121s. 8½d., workers ir over—forewomen 95s.	tes of 9s. 7d. a week for men 21 yeers. Minimum rates after changen confectioners and foremen basecond hands 127s. 5½d., confection unspecified occupations 114s. 0 10d., single hands 89s. 1½d., con	ge include: men 2 akers 138s. a wee oners or table hand \( \frac{1}{2} \)d.; women 21 \( \frac{1}{2} \)
	Northern Counties of England†	Second week in Aug.	Workpeople employed by co- operative societies	and over, and of 5s. 9d include: men 21 ye bakers 137s. a week, or table hands (at age women 21 years and	Ss. a week, according to occupation of all other workers. Minimulars and over—foremen confectifirst hands 128s., second hands 23) 120s., workers in unspecified over—forewomen 97s. 9d., single	m rates after changoners and foremed 126s., confectioned occupations 113s gle hands 88s. 90
	North-Eastern Counties of England†	Pay day in week com- mencing 2 July	Workpeople employed by co- operative societies	Increases of 10s. a weel 7s. 9d. for youths 18 ar and charge hands), o 6s. 9d. for younger w 21 years and over—for first hands 128s., sec workers in unspecified 97s. 9d., single hands	workers in unspecified occupation with minimum rates for men 21 and under 21 and women 18 and over 5 s. 9d. for forewomen and chorkers. Minimum rates after chorkers. Minimum rates after chord hands 126s., confectioners of occupations 113s.; women 21 ar 88s. 9d., confectioners 86s. 9d., wo	years and over, or (except forewome arge hands, and ange include: me bakers 137s. a wee r table hands 120 and over—forewome
to each caree as a control base of the care of the car	Midland Counties of England†	2 July	Workpeople employed by co- operative societies	5s. 9d. for all other w 21 years and over—1 133s. a week, Area B 126s., table hands an occupations 109s., 113 97s. 9d., single hands	ottes of 11s. a week for men 21 year corkers. Minimum rates after characteristics and forent 137s., first hands 124s., 128s., d confectioners 116s., 120s., wo bs.; women 21 years and over— 484s. 9d., 88s. 9d., confectioners	ange include: m nen bakers Area second hands 122 rkers in unspecifi forewomen 93s. 9
	Northern Ireland	27 Aug.	Men, youths and boys	Increases in general mir 7s. 3d. in Area B for of 5s. or 4s. 9d. for jo other workers 21 year to 4s. 3d. or 2s. to 4s. 21. General minimum payments": journey doughmakers, ovens apprentice bakers 40s. to 75s. 6d. or 69s. du	occupations 76s. 9d., 80s. 9d. a wind time rates of 7s. 6d. a windoughmakers, ovensmen and courneymen bakers, bakehouse labs and over, of 2s. 6d. for appren, according to age and area, for in time rates after change, includent bakers Area A 129s. a weeknen and confectionery mixers or 38s. 3d. during first year of a ring fifth year, bakehouse labours, other male workers 46s. or 49d, at 21 and over †	onfectionery mixe pourers, packers a tices, and of 2s. 3 other workers und sive of "addition c, Area B 122s. 9 136s. 6d., 130 apprenticeship, risi
Home Grown Timber Trade	England and Wales	First full pay week following 12 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in minimum r. 2d. (or 7s. 4d.) for yof for youths 15 to 17 an include: forest worke a week, mechanical c 21 years or over 109s. 84s. 4d. at 20, women 19 and over; sawm an hour, class B 2s. 2s. 6½d., 2s. 6d., cran a week at 15, rising to 19 years and over on class B 2s. 2d. women 2d. 2d.	ates of 2½d. an hour (or 9s. 2d. buths 18 to 20, and of 7½ per ce d for women and girls. Minimurs and hauliers in the woods—skillrivers 113s. 10d., loaders and 2d., youths and boys 46s. 9d. a and girls 53s. 9d. at 17, 61s. 10 (ill workers—skilled sawyers, claill d., other sawyers 2s. 9d., 2s. e drivers 2s. 8½d., 2s. 7d., youth 89s. 4d. class A, or 86s. 10d. cla machines (after 9 months), class en 19 years and over employed as, class A 55s. 4d. a week, class	nt. on existing ram rates after char mates after char lled fellers 122s. It other male work it 15 years, rising d. at 18, 75s. 3d. ss A mills 3s. 0; 7½d., mill labour is and boys 46s. 9 ss B, at 20; work A 2s. 4d. an hos labourers 1s. 94
Furniture Manufacture	Northern Ireland	First pay day following 2 June	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Supplementary cost-of-li supplementary cost-of- journeymen, of 2d. fo apprentices. Rates a current minimum tim mentary cost-of-living	ving sliding scale introduced, re- living allowances for each hour or journeywomen, and of propo- fter change for adult time wor e rate of 2s. 9d. an hour, plus allowance; journeywomen 1s. 9	r worked of 3d. rtional amounts rkers: journeyme 3d. an hour supp
Paper Box Making	Great Britain	24 Aug.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 13s., 15s. 6d minimum time rates f 8s. or 9s. for late entr workers; increase of minimum time rates a entrants after two year on carton cutting and Laube machines 137s. setters, or carton aut forme setters on fibre head stock keepers. s	y cost-of-living allowance.§ L, or 18s. a week, according to oc or men 21 years or over, other t ants, and of 3s. to 9s., according 14s. 6d. a week in piecework basis fter change include: men 21 years s' experience, employed in the ma creasing machines with fully auto 6d. a week, carton or rigid bo omatic glueing machinists 132s. packing case making, shear cutte ample makers, etc., 127s. 6d., o rate for workers of any age 117s.	than late entrants, to age, for young stime rate. Generally or over, and landacture of carto omatic feeders, or the die makers, for additionally die makers guillotine cutte ther workers 110s
	Traction of the control of the contr	conser that conserved are conserved as a conserved are conserved as a conserved are conserved as a conserved are conserved are conserved as a conserved are conserved as a conserved are conserved as a conserved are conserved are conserved as a conserved as a conserved are conserved as a conserved are conserved as a conserved as a conserved are conserved as a conserved are conserved as a c	Women and girls	Increases of 9s. 6d. a we or over, other than la 3s. to 7s. for girls und time rate. General nor over, and late entr	ate for workers of any age 11/s.   ek in general minimum time rates te entrants, of 7s. to 9s. 6d. for er 18; increase of 10s. 6d. a wee inimum time rate after change ants with appropriate experience or workers of any age 82s.	for women 18 ye late entrants, and k in piecework ba for women 18 ye
	Northern Ireland	24 Aug.	Male and female time workers	Increases of 15s, 6d, a v who have completed year and 13s, during age of 21 for other workers other than le of employment and age time rates after changing the trade after servi making or in charge and creasing machine employed as die mak as workers on (a) rot cutting, or (c) slitting 125s., other male wo first year of employed	week in general minimum time ra their period of learnership, of the second and subsequent year male workers except learners, or arners, and of varying amounts, e of entering the trade, for learners ge include: male workers (with ling a period of learnership) emplo of an automatic glueing machine, fitted with fully automatic feeders, forme setters, shear cutters, arary cutting, (b) scoring, when co and rewinding machine minders orkers 21 years or over except ment, 105s. thereafter; female	12s. during the fs after attaining f 9s. 6d. for fem according to per. General minim 2 years' experier yed on carton for or a carton cutter 127s. 6d. a we guillotine cutters, ombined with rot, head stock keep learners 90s. dur
			Female pieceworkers	learners 75s.‡	er (1s. 6d. to 1s. 8½d.) in piecew	

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 341 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

† These increases apply to workers employed by co-operative societies affiliated to the Northern, North-Eastern and Midland Sectional Wages Boards of the Co-operative Union Ltd.

‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland). See page 383.

§ The new supplementary cost-of-living allowance is related to a sliding scale based on the index of retail prices, the present allowance of 3d. an hour for men corresponding to an index figure of 117. Changes in the allowances are to be made quarterly in March, June, September and December, in accordance with the index figures published in the preceding months of January, April, July and October. The allowance is a separate payment to be made for all hours worked, and is not to be included for the purpose of calculating payment-by-result bonuses or additional payments for overtime.

| These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 383.

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

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain	24 Aug.	Men, youths and boys	Increases of 15s. or 20s. a week, according to occupation, in general minimum time rates for men 21 years or over, other than late entrants, of 9s. to 20s., according to occupation and period of employment, for late entrants, and of 3s. to 19s., according to age and occupation, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change include: men 21 years or over, and late entrants after two years' experience—machine tacklers 139s. a week, paper bag cutters or slitters 127s., hydraulic pressers, stock keepers, packers or despatchers 118s., other workers 112s.*
waster werens the tien presing a needs to first to be seed to seed as all the seed to be seed to the	of three but size was to absence of the size of the si	A Tomorphi The Line The Composite The Line The Line The Composite The Compo	Women and girls	Increases of 10s, a week in general minimum time rates for women 18 years or over, other than late entrants, of 7s. to 10s. for late entrants, and of 3s. to 7s, for girls under 18; increase of 15s. a week in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rate after change for women 18 years or over and late entrants with appropriate experience 78s. 6d. a week; piecework basis time rate for workers of all ages 86s, 6d.*
ser fills a week,	Great Britain	Pay day in week com- mencing 13 Aug. in respect of pay week for which payment is then made		Increases of 12s. 6d. a week in minimum grade rates for journeymen lithographic printers, of 10s. for qualified stone and plate preparers and men in the office printing machine section, of 8s. for adult female workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and learners; further increases of 10s. a week for male workers 18 years and over, and 7s. 6d for female workers 18 years and over, being the first payments of cost-of-living bonus under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. Minimum grade rates after change include: journeymen lithographic printers Grade 1A (London) 155s. a week, Grade 1 143s. 6d., Grade 2 140s. (Scotland 140s. 6d.); qualified stone and plate preparers and men in office printing machine section, Grade 1A 135s., Grade 1 121s. 6d., Grade 2 118s. 6d. (Scotland 120s.); women in charge of one machine (after two years' training period) 105s., 98s., 96s.
The court of the c	Scotland	Pay day of week ended 23 June	Workpeople employed in the production of morning and evening newspapers	Increases of 12s. 6d. or 10s. a week, according to occupation, in basic rates for adult male workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and learners; cost-of-living bonus introduced of 7s. a week for male workers 18 years or over. Minimum weekly rates after change: linotype operators, Grade 1 (Glasgow and Edinburgh) day work 170s. 9d., night work 183s. 6d., Grade 2 (Aberdeen, Greenock and Paisley) 168s. 3d., 180s., compositors and rotary machine minders, Grade 1 164s. 6d., 176s. 3d., Grade 2 161s., 172s. 9d., readers and upmakers, Grade 1 169s. 6d., 181s. 3d., Grade 2 166s., 177s. 9d., copyholders and general assistants, Grade 1 139s. 9d., 147s. 3d., Grade 2 136s. 3d., 143s. 9d., Class 1 workers (brake and tension hands), Grade 1 149s. 9d., 157s. 3d., Grade 2 146s. 3d., 153s. 9d., Class 2 workers (oilers, strikers and rewinder hands), Grade 1 145s. 9d., 153s. 3d., Grade 2 142s. 3d., 149s. 9d., Class 3 workers (flyreel and general hands) and general assistants (despatch dept.), Grade 1 139s. 9d., 147s. 3d., Grade 2 136s. 3d., 143s. 9d., plus 7s. a week cost-of-living bonus in each case.†
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	9 July	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers,‡ employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Increase of 8s. a week in minimum rates for adult workers; further increases of 10s. a week in cost-of-living bonus (36s. to 46s.) for workers 21 years and over, and of 6s. 8d. (24s. to 30s. 8d.) for those under 21.
	CARREST STATE OF THE STATE OF T	First pay day in Aug.	do.	Cost-of-living bonus increased   by 1s. a week (46s. to 47s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (30s. 8d. to 31s. 4d.) at under 21.
lending in 60 control of 60 co	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s, a week, and learners, employed in producing news- reels	Cost-of-living bonus increased   by 6d. a week (36s. to 36s. 6d.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (24s. to 24s. 4d.) at under 21.
Building	England and Wales	13 Aug.	Women	Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Rates after change: engaged on craft processes 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour, on other work 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Civil Engineering Construction	Great Britain	6 Aug.	Craftsmen	Rates of pay adopted as follows:—London super grade and Liverpool grade 3s. 3d. an hour, Class I districts (remainder of England, Wales and Scotland) 3s. 1½d.
Electricity Supply Undertakings	Great Britain	1 June¶	Workpeople employed in electricity supply undertakings, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 2d. an hour in schedule rates. Day rates after change include: fitters, London district 3s. 6½d. an hour, Provinces 3s. 2½d.; labourers 3s. 0½d., 2s. 8½d.
Goods Transport by Road	Great Britain	13 Aug.	Operating staff employed by the Road Haulage Executive	Increases in standard rates of pay for a 44-hour week of 7s. for workers 21 years and over, and of 2s. 6d. to 6s., according to age, for younger workers. Standard rates after change for adult workers include: drivers of motor vehicles of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, London 118s., Provinces 113s., over 1 ton and up to and including 5 tons 122s., 116s., over 5 tons and up to and including 8 tons 126s., 120s., over 8 tons and up to and including 12 tons 129s., 124s., over 12 tons 133s., 128s.; drivers of mobile cranes (general haulage) of a lifting capacity of 2½ to 3 tons 127s., 122s., over 3 tons and up to 5 tons 132s., 127s., over 5 tons and up to and including 10 tons 133s., 129s., over 10 tons and up to and including 16 tons 140s., 136s., abnormal indivisible loads—over 6 tons and up to and including 20 tons 146s., 142s., over 20 tons and up to and including 25 tons 151s., 147s., over 25 tons and up to and including 45 tons 156s., 152s., over 45 tons 181s., 177s.; drivers of mobile cranes (heavy haulage) of a lifting capacity of 2½ to 3 tons 132s., 128s., over 3 tons and up to 5 tons 137s. 133s., over 5 tons 142s., 138s.; mates, general haulage 115s., 112s.; mates, heavy haulage, London 117s. or 121s., according to carrying capacity of vehicle. Provinces 114s. or 118s.; drivers of steam wagons or tractors of 8 tons and under carrying capacity 125s., 120s., over 8 tons and up to and including 12 tons 129s., 124s., over 12 tons 133s., 128s.; steam wagon mates 117s., 114s.; furniture warehousing and removal workers—porters 113s., 110s. 6d., packers 115s., 112s. 6d., drivers/packers-in-charge 127s., 122s., depot foremen 135s., 132s., overseas furniture removal porters 116s., 113s. 6d., packers 121s., 118s. 6d., packers in charge 127s., 122s., depot foremen 135s., 132s.; horse cartage—drivers (leading and pair horse), teamsmen, horsekeepers and stand wagonmen 119s., 117s., loaders at docks 118s., 114s., checker foremen (pencels) 13s., 13os., assistant foremen (general haulage) assistant toekeer foremen (genera

\* These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 383.

† This change was the result of an agreement between the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society and the trade unions concerned. The agreement, which is to remain in operation for a period of 5 years from November, 1950, provides for the introduction of a cost-of-living bonus based on the index of retail prices. The bonus is to be calculated on the first pay day in January or July each year in accordance with the index figure in the May and November immediately preceding, and for each point rise or fall in the range above 114 the bonus is to be increased or decreased by 1s. a week for workers 18 years or over. The present bonus of 7s. corresponds with an index figure of 121.

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

§ These increases resulted from a revision of the cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements; for each rise or fall of one point in the index figure the bonus will in future be increased or decreased by 1s. a week for adults and 8d, for juveniles, instead of 6d, and 4d, respectively, as hitherto.

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

¶ This change was agreed in August with retrospective effect to the date shown.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

ering, upplies and more the Fost Office of the Fost	Cabulant.	Particulars of Change	Classes of Workpeople	Date from which Change took effect	District	Industry
Hide and Skin Market Trade  Men, youths and boys  Men and youths  Ment porters and humpers and or since the performed	kly rates after change stal Area on entry 110s., technicians (Class IIB), at 25 years, then by two 121s., then to 127s., at 21, rising to 132s. 38s., Provinces 116s. to stal Area on entry 147s., s. 6d., technical officers, 6s. at 25 years, then by 132s., then to 171s.; tal Area on entry 112s., 112s. 6d.; storemen, nerements to 126s. 6d., n Postal Area 127s. 6d., as 123s. 6d. to 139s. 6d., at 21, then by 4 annual Area 52s. at 16 years, ents to 105s., Provinces ades—garage assistants, rvice 117s. 6d., Provinces Area 112s. at 21 years, to 131s., Provinces 108s. cales for mechanics B; II, London Postal Area rovinces 135s. to 145s.	Revised scales of pay adopted, resulting in increases of a week, according to age and occupation. Weekly include: engineering grades—labourers, London Postal A after 1 year's service 112s., Provinces 106s., 108s., tech London Postal Area 113s. at 21 years, rising to 126s. at 25 annual increments to 134s., Provinces 109s. to 121 technicians (Class IIA), London Postal Area 120s. at at 25 years, then by two annual increments to 138s., 128s., then to 134s., technicians (Class I), London Postal A after 1 year's service 152s. 6d., Provinces 142s., 147s. 6d London Postal Area 123s. at 21 years, rising to 136s. a 8 annual increments to 178s., Provinces 119s., to 132 supplies grades—packers and porters, London Postal A after 1 year's service 116s. 6d., Provinces 108s., 112 London Postal Area 117s., rising by 3 annual increment Provinces 113s. to 122s. 6d., warehousemen, London Porising by 5 annual increments to 142s. 6d., Provinces 12: tellers, Provinces 44s. at 15 years, rising to 82s. at 21, increments to 94s., storewomen, London Postal Area rising to 88s. 6d. at 21, then by 5 annual increments 48s. to 84s. 6d., then to 101s.; motor transport grades-London Postal Area, on entry 113s., after 1 year's service 109s., 113s. 6d.; mechanics B, London Postal Area rising to 120s. at 25, then by 4 annual increments to 13 to 116s., then to 127s., mechanics A, 6s. above scales senior mechanics and mechanics in charge Grade III, L 140s., rising by 3 annual increments to 150s., Province	eering, supplies and motor transport grades employed by the Post Office	Livery a	Acres Briefer Co. Acres Briefer Co. Acres Briefer Brie	The state of the s
Wholesale Meat Distribution  Petroleum Distribution  Petroleum Distribution  Petroleum Distribution  Petroleum Distribution  United Kingdom  Workpeeple employed in wholesale meat Workpeeple employed in the beginning of the property of the	se 20 years and over, of der 18. Minimum rates skin classer in charge of e or less 142s. 6d., hide 6. 6d., labourers 20 years 16 and under, rising to	mechanics in charge Grade II, London Postal Area 161 Grade I, London Postal Area 172s., Provinces 166s. Increases in minimum rates of 8s. a week for workers 20 6s. for youths 18 or 19, and of 4s. 6d. for boys under 1 after change: yard foremen acting as hide and/or skin six or more men 147s. 6d. a week, in charge of five or and/or skin classers 137s. 6d., assistant cleaners 122s. 6d., and over 115s. 6d.; youths and boys 50s. 6d. at 16 at 97s. 6d. at 19; workers in the London area, within a		First pay day following		Hide and Skin
according to age, for youths. Minimum rates after, of vehicles of over 1,500 gallons carrying capacity, other areas 138s, 3d, (regular drivers of vehicles of under 137s, 6d, 128s, 9d, 120 certain skilled categories fitters, turners, electricians, installation mechanics, a week, other areas 143s, 6d, jabourers 124s, 9d, 12 lorceases in minimum rates of 14d, an hour for wom according to age, for girls, Minimum rates after, 24d, 4d, 2s, 3dd, labourers 12s, 3dd, 2s, 3dd, 1abourers 2s, 3dd, 2s, 3dd, 2s, 3dd, 3sistants 2s, 2dd, 2s, 1dd, 2s, 3dd, 3sistants 2s, 2dd, 2s, 1dd, 2s, 3dd, 3sistants 2s, 2dd, 2s, 3dd, 3sistants 2s, 2dd, 2s, 3dd, 3sistants 2sd, 2sd, 2s, 1dd, 1abourers 2sd, 2sd, 2sd, 2sd, 2sd, 2sd, 2sd, 2sd	pasic rates after change:	from Charing Cross, to receive 1d. an hour above these Increase of 7s. 6d. a week in basic rates. Minimum basic depots in "special areas" group 117s. 6d. a week, in group B 107s. 6d., group C 102s. 6d.	employed in wholesale meat depots  Workpeople employed in the distribution, handling and storage of petroleum pro- ducts, except those employed	Pay week beginning		Distribution Petroleum
Retail Bookselling and Stationery Distribution  Great Britain 20 Aug.  Shop managers and manageresses of 10s, a week in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s, 6d, for manageresses. Minimum remuneration of 7s, 6d, for manageresses. Minimum remuneration of 7s, 6d, for manageresses, London 117s, 6d, areas 125s.; shop managers, London area 135s, a week, Provincial A to areas 125s.; shop managers, London area 135s, as week in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s, 6d, a week in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s, 6d, a week in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s, 6d, at 24 or over, of 5s. for women 21 or over, at according to age, from 2s, to 5s, for women 21 or over, at according to age, from 2s, to 5s, for younger we workers entering the trade during the first twelve contents of the first twine at 18 years of 15s. doi: 10s. doi: 1	change include: drivers, London 143s. a week, of over 2,500 gallons to a carrying capacity and s (coach builders, motor etc.), London 148s. 3d. 20s.  aen, and of \( \frac{7}{3}d. \) or 1\( \frac{1}{4}d. \), package operatives	Increases in minimum rates of 10s, a week for men, and of according to age, for youths. Minimum rates after chang of vehicles of over 1,500 gallons carrying capacity, Lor other areas 138s. 3d. (regular drivers of vehicles of overeceive 3s. a week above these rates), of 1,500 gallons caunder 137s, 6d., 132s. 9d.; certain skilled categories (confitters, turners, electricians, installation mechanics, etc.), a week, other areas 143s. 6d., labourers 124s. 9d., 120s. Increases in minimum rates of 13d. an hour for women, a according to age, for girls. Minimum rates after characteristics, London 2s. 5d. an hour, other areas 2s. 4d., 2s. 4dd., 2s. 3dd., labourers 2s. 3dd. or 2s. 2dd., 2s. 2dd.	Men and youths	process to the control of the contro		and any animals and are
All other workers (except cleaners, messengers, deliverers, porters and transport workers)  All other workers deliverers, porters and transport workers (except cleaners, messengers, deliverers)  Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and porters  Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and transport workers covered and porters  Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and porters  Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and porters and porters  Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and porters and porters  Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and porters  Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and porters and porters and porters  Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and porters and porters and porters and porters  Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and porters and po	ation for shop managers, es after change: shop areas 131s., Provincial B	assistants 2s. 2\( \frac{8}{5} \)d. Increases of 10s. a week in statutory minimum remuneration and of 7s. 6d. for manageresses. Minimum rates at managers, London area 135s. a week, Provincial A areas areas 125s.; shop manageresses, London 117s. 6d., Provincial A areas 125s.		20 Aug.	Great Britain	and Stationery
Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and porters  Cleaners and porters  Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and porters  Clerical and other workers  Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and porters  Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and porters and porters  Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and porters and porters  Cleaners, messengers, deliverers and porters and porters and porters and cleaners, for so, for women 21 or over, and according to age, from 2s, to 5s, for younger we after change; male workers, London 32  Cleaners, messengers, delivers, and according to age, from 2s, to 5s, for younger we according to age, from 2s, to 5s, for younger we after change; male workers, London 32  Cleaners, messengers, deliver, of 5s, for younger we according to age, from 2s, to 5s, for younger we after change; male workers, London 32  Cleaners, messengers, for so, of according to age, from 2s, to 5s, for younger we according to age, from 2s, to 5s, for younger we according to age, from 2s, to 5s, for younger we after change; male workers, London 32  Cleaners, freaders and solve, for	nd of amounts varying, prkers. Minimum rates l. at under 16, rising to 113s. 6d., Provincial B 35s. to 90s., Provincial A nimum remuneration for its or over is to be 15 per	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum rem 21 years or over, of 5s. for women 21 or over, and of according to age, from 2s. to 5s. for younger workers after change: male workers, London area 40s. 6d. at 117s. 6d. at 24 or over, Provincial A areas 35s. to 113s areas 30s. 6d. to 107s. 6d.; female workers, London 35s. to 29s. 6d. to 86s., Provincial B 25s. to 80s. (The minimum workers entering the trade for the first time at 18 years or	cleaners, messengers, deliver- ers, porters and transport	A ST STATE OF STATE O	and the second of the second o	ed. ac.15 op erchance woulder of the control of the
Transport workers  Transport workers	remuneration for men nd of amounts varying, orkers. Minimum rates at under 16, rising to	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum rem 21 years or over, of 5s. for women 21 or over, and of according to age, from 2s. to 5s. for younger workers after change: male workers, London area 37s. at u 107s. 6d. at 24 or over, Provincial A areas 32s. to 103s	ers and porters	d da	INDIA COPIENT	Tal
Retail Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Distribution  Retail  Retail  Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery Confectionery Confectionery Confectionery Confectionery Confectionery Confectionery Confectionery Distribution  Retail  England and Wales  8 Aug. Shop managers and manager- esses  Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 9s. a value where the number of staff in the number is three, Provincial A areas 115s., 12 109s., 114s., 119s.; shop manageresses, London 89s. 85s., 90s., 95s., Provincial B 79s., 84s., 89s.‡ Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s	emuneration for drivers of 1 ton or less, and for cording to age, for those nicles of over 1 ton, and um rates after change: or less carrying capacity, a week at under 18 years, areas 59s. to 107s. 6d., I ages, of mechanically	areas 28s. to 97s. 6d.; female workers, London 32s. to 27s. to 76s., Provincial B 23s. to 70s.‡ Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum remun 21 years or over of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, of 3s. or 5s., according under 21, and of 7s. 6d. for drivers, all ages, of vehicles for drivers of two-horse drawn vehicles. Minimum redrivers of mechanically propelled vehicles of 1 ton or les and of one-horse drawn vehicles, London area 61s. a weel rising to 111s. 6d. at 21 or over, Provincial A areas Provincial B areas 55s. to 101s. 6d., drivers, all age	. Ale es exclusión	on the second		on palificated to the
Clerical and other workers   85s., 90s., 95s., Provincial B 79s., 84s., 89s.‡ Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s	Provincial A 111s. 6d., vehicles of over 2 tons f over 5 tons 123s. 6d., week for shop managers, tes after change: shop imber of staff employed s two, and 129s. where 10s., 125s., Provincial B	two-horse drawn vehicles, London 115s. 6d., Provir Provincial B 105s. 6d., of mechanically propelled vehic and up to 5 tons 119s. 6d., 115s. 6d., 109s. 6d., of ove 119s. 6d., 113s. 6d.‡  Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 9s. a week and of 7s. for shop manageresses. Minimum rates at managers, London area 119s. a week where the number is one or none, 124s. where the number of staff is two the number is three, Provincial A areas 115s., 120s.,		8 Aug.	England and Wales	Newsagency, Tobacco and Confectionery
newsvendors)  or 4s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys, a for girls. Minimum rates after change include: or over—male workers, London area 113s. 6d. a w 109s. 6d., Provincial B 103s. 6d., female workers clerks under 25, grade II clerks and all other v London 40s. 6d. at 15, rising to 107s. 6d. at 24 year	s. 6d. a week for male ers 21 or over, of 5s. 6d. and of 4s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. grade I clerks 25 years week, Provincial A areas 82s., 78s., 72s., grade I workers—male workers, rs or over, Provincial A	85s., 90s., 95s., Provincial B 79s., 84s., 89s.‡ Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. 6d. workers 21 years or over, of 5s. 6d. for female workers 21 or 4s. 6d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of for girls. Minimum rates after change include: grade or over—male workers, London area 113s. 6d. a week, 109s. 6d., Provincial B 103s. 6d., female workers 82s., clerks under 25, grade II clerks and all other worke London 40s. 6d. at 15, rising to 107s. 6d. at 24 years or	(except transport workers and	700 37.00 50		FINANCE CO.
Transport workers	s. 6d.; female workers 67s. 6d.; female workers 67s. 6d.; 6d. a week for drivers es of 1 ton or less, and or 4s. 6d., according to all ages, of mechanically wo-horse drawn vehicles. ically propelled vehicles drawn vehicles, London 107s. 6d. at 21 or over, B 56s. 6d. to 97s. 6d.; s of over 1 ton and up lrawn vehicles, London	37s. 6d. to 103s. 6d., Provincial B 34s. 6d. to 97s. 6d 35s. 6d. to 77s. 6d., 31s. 6d. to 73s. 6d., 28s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. Increases in statutory minimum remuneration of 7s. 6d. 21 years or over of mechanically propelled vehicles of for drivers of one-horse drawn vehicles, of 5s. 6d. or 4s age, for those under 21, and of 7s. 6d. for drivers, all ag propelled vehicles of over 1 ton and for drivers of two-ho Minimum rates after change: drivers of mechanically of 1 ton or less carrying capacity, and of one-horse draw area 62s. 6d. a week at under 18 years, rising to 107s. Provincial A areas 60s. 6d. to 103s. 6d., Provincial B 5d drivers, all ages, of mechanically propelled vehicles of to 2 tons carrying capacity, and of two-horse drawn 115s. 6d., Provincial B 105s. 6d.	Transport workers	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8		000 000 011 413

\* These increases are the result of an Award of the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal dated 7th August, 1951, and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
† This increase was agreed in July and had retrospective effect to the date shown.
‡ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 341 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

### Principal Changes in the Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Local Government Services	England and Wales	Beginning of first full pay period following 26 Aug.	Roadmen employed by County Councils	Increase of 7s. 4d. a week. Minimum basic rates after change: London area 117s. 4d. a week, Zone A areas 110s. 4d., Zone B areas 107s. 4d.*
Laundering	Great Britain	31 Aug.	Male workers (including transport workers), other than engineers and stokers	Increases of 1½d. an hour (5s. 7½d. a week) in general minimum time rates for workers 21 years or over, and of ¾d. to 1¼d., according to age, for younger workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over 2s. 3d. an hour or 101s. 3d. a week of 45 hours, youths and boys 11½d. an hour or 42s. 2d. a week at under 16 years, rising to 2s. an hour or 90s. a week at 20 and under 21.†
	O'S restant I present to the control of the control	Construction of the constr	Female workers, other than transport workers or those employed as substitutes for male workers	Increases of 1d. an hour (3s. 9d. a week) in general minimum time rates for workers 20 years or over, and of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. to 1d., according to age, for younger workers; increase of 1d. an hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.) in piecework basis time rate. General minimum time rates after change: women 20 years or over 1s. 6d. an hour or 67s. 6d. a week of 45 hours, girls 10d. an hour or 36s. 8d. a week at 15 years, rising to 1s. 4\( \frac{1}{2} \)d. an hour or 61s. 10\( \frac{1}{2} \)d. a week at 19 and under 20.\( \frac{1}{2} \)
	distribution of the control of the c	T Lines of Sea Friends of Con-	Female workers employed as substitutes for male workers including drivers	Increase of 1½d, an hour in general minimum time rates. Minimum time rates after change include: female workers who perform in full the duties actually or normally undertaken by adult male workers 2s. 3d. an hour.†
Hairdressing	Great Britain	24 Aug.	Managers, manageresses and chargehands	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers in gentlemen's saloons and for male workers in ladies' saloons, and of 5s. for female workers in ladies' saloons. Minimum rates after change: ladies' saloons—managers, London area 142s. 6d. a week, Provincial areas A and B 137s. 6d., manageresses 130s., 125s., chargehands, male 127s. 6d., 122s. 6d., female 115s., 110s.; gentlemen's saloons—managers and manageresses 137s. 6d., 132s. 6d., male and female chargehands 122s. 6d., 117s. 6d.;
	To the family of the second and the	a self to de self to d	Male and female operative hairdressers and apprentices	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for male and female operative hairdressers in gentlemen's saloons, of 7s. 6d. for male operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons after two years' employment, of 5s. for male operative hairdressers during first two years of employment and for female operative hairdressers in ladies' saloons, and of 2s., 3s. or 4s., according to period of employment, for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for operative hairdressers: ladies' saloons—London area 65s. a week in first year, 90s. in second year, and thereafter 117s. 6d. for male workers and 105s. for female workers, Provincial areas A and B 60s. first year, 85s. second year, and thereafter 112s. 6d. for male workers and 100s. for female workers; gentlemen's saloons—London area 82s. 6d. in first year and 112s. 6d. thereafter for male and female workers, Provincial areas A and B 77s. 6d. in first year, and 107s. 6d. thereafter.;
the control of the co	Fr 10/10/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20/20	TOWN A CANADA TO THE PARTY OF T	Clerks, receptionists, mani- curists, sales assistants, cashiers, clerical assistants and other workers	Increases of 7s. 6d. a week in statutory minimum remuneration for male workers 21 years or over, of 5s. 6d. for those 18 and under 21, of 4s. for those under 18, of 5s. for female workers 21 or over, of 4s. for those 18 and under 21, and of 3s. for those under 18. Minimum rates after change: clerks, receptionists and manicurists—male workers, London area 42s. a week at under 16 years, rising to 117s. 6d. at 25 or over, Provincial A area 37s. to 113s. 6d., Provincial B 34s. to 108s.; female workers 35s. to 86s. 6d., 30s. 6d. to 82s., 27s. to 76s.; sales assistants, cashiers, clerical assistants—male workers, London 42s. at under 16, rising to 111s. 6d. at 24 or over, Provincial A 37s. to 107s. 6d., Provincial B 34s. to 102s.; female workers 35s. to 82s., 30s. 6d. to 77s. 6d., 27s. to 71s. 6d.; other workers—male workers, London 41s. at under 16, rising to 103s. 6d. at 24 or over, Provincial A 36s. to 99s. 6d., Provincial B 33s. to 97s. 6d.; female workers 34s. to 77s., 29s. 6d. to 72s. 6d., 26s. to 66s. 6d.;

### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST

Linoleum and Felt Base Manufacture	South of England, Lancashire and Scotland	Beginning of first full pay week following	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 48 in Lancashire and 47 in other districts to 45.
	I To astable V bellege	1 Aug	ero to 1970 to 2000 IE	

\* This increase was the result of a decision of the National Joint Council for County Council Roadmen, and applies to those authorities affiliated to the constituent Regional Councils. It does not apply to the County Councils of Cheshire, Durham, Lancashire, Middlesex, Warwickshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, nor to workpeople within the scope of the Glamorganshire Regional Council.

† These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 383.

‡ These increases took effect under an Order issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 341 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

# 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 Worker	
1947 June December	::	100 103	100 103	100 106	100 103	
June	::	105	107	108	106	
December		107	109	110	107	
June		108	111	112	109	
December		109	112	113	109	
June		109	113	114	110	
December		113	116	118	114	
January February March April May	::	115 115 116 117 117	118 118 119 120 121	119 120 121 122 123	115 116 117 118 118	
June	::	118	122	124	119	
July		119	124	126	120	
August		119	124	126	120	

# Industrial Disputes

### DISPUTES IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work\* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 139. In addition, 12 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved, during August, in these 151 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 22,000. The aggregate number of working days lost at the establishments concerned, during August, was about 73,000.

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

Lind Property Very Te		r of Stoppa ress in Mo	Number of Workers	Aggregate Number of	
Industry Group	Started before begin- ning of Month	Started in Month	Total	involved in all Stop- pages in progress in Month	Working Days lost in all Stop- pages in progress in Month
Coal Mining Engineering	2 2	86	88 5	11,700 1,800	23,000 24,000
Building and Con- tracting	2	6	8	700	3,000
All remaining indus- tries and services	6	44	50	8,100	23,000
Total, August, 1951	12	139	151	22,300	73,000
Total, July, 1951	9	103	112	17,200	42,000
Total, August, 1950	9	97	106	18,400	53,000

Of the total of 73,000 days lost in August, 61,000 were lost by 20,800 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 17,100 were directly involved and 3,700 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 August also included 12,000 days lost by 1,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Of 135 stoppages of work, owing to disputes, which ended during August, 57, directly involving 6,000 workers, lasted not more than one day; 32, directly involving 4,500 workers, lasted two days; 21, directly involving 1,700 workers, lasted three days; 15, directly involving 1,400 workers, lasted four to six days; and 10, directly involving 3,100 workers, lasted over six days.

Of the 139 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in August, 23, directly involving 5,200 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 57, directly involving 5,100 workers, on other wage questions; 3, directly involving 400 workers, on questions as to working hours; 16, directly involving 2,500 workers on questions respecting the employment of particular 2,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 38, directly involving 2,400 workers, on other

questions respecting working arrangements; and one, directly involving 1,000 workers, on questions of trade union principle. One stoppage, directly involving 500 workers, was in support of workers involved in another dispute.

### DISPUTES IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1951 AND 1950

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

rol. 1791 house	Januar	y to Augus	t, 1951	Januar	y to Augus	st, 1950
Industry Group	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days los in all Stoppage in progress
Agriculture, For- estry, Fishing Coal Mining	706	88,500†	254,000	3 609	3,800 98,000†	43,000 322,000
Other Mining and Quarrying Treatment of	4	100	§	1	‡	§
Non-metalli- ferous Mining Products	9	700	1,000	3	100	1,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades Metal Manufac-	3	300	2,000	2	1,000	6,000
ture Shipbuilding and	24 65	3,400 6,000	13,000	23	6,100 9,500	37,000 36,000
Ship Repairing Engineering Vehicles	57 47	18,400 38,500	92,000 211,000	46 34	12,000 18,600	41,000 86,000
Other Metal Industries Textiles	19	1,800 2,100	8,000 8,000	14	1,000 700	6,000 3,000
Leather, etc Clothing Food, Drink and	- <sub>7</sub>	2,000	2,000	1 8	100 700	1,000 3,000
Tobacco Manufactures of Wood and Cork	12	5,500 1,200	19,000	6	700 1,800	17,000 15,000
Paper and Printing Other Manufac-	5	300	1,000	6	3,700	7,000
turing Industries Building and Contracting	68	1,200 15,500	4,000 59,000	52	1,200 11,900	2,000 54,000
Gas, Electricity and Water Transport, etc	4 62	2,500 83,800†	61,000 554,000	2 43	900 27,200†	11,000 143,000
Distributive Trades Other Services	12 23	1,700 2,700	5,000 7,000	7 12	6,400 1,600	40,000 17,000
Total	1,148	276,200†	1,335,000	936	207,000†	891,000

The number of days lost in the period January to August through stoppages which began in that period was 1,328,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 275,900. In addition, 7,000 days were lost at the beginning of 1951 by 300 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous

### PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING AUGUST

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Number of	oximate of Workers olved	Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result	
ST + LANE AND MILE OF STATE OF	Directly	In- directly	Began	Ended	or, and the index digities express on 445 consistent express compare	of prieds rule to about 11 per of to the nearch whole members, with 141 at 17th Pay.	
COAL MINING:— Blacksmiths, wheelwrights, electricians, fitters, boilermen, bricklayers, carpenters and other colliery craftsmen—Warwickshire (various collieries)	930	tim cont	21 Aug.	1 Sept.	Dissatisfaction with wages under National Craftsmen's Agreement	Work resumed on advice of trade union officials.	
Engineers, mechanics, erectors, labourers and other workers employed in the erection and maintenance of lifts and escalators—London (various firms)	1,370		8 Aug.	29 Aug.	In support of a claim for an increase in wages	Work resumed under conditions existing prior to stoppage.	
BUILDING AND CONTRACTING:— Electricians, electricians' mates and labourers employed on the construction of an atomic energy establishment—Sellafield (one firm)	240	Union (	31 July	8 Aug.	In support of a claim for payment of "abnormal conditions" money to men handling armoured cables	Work resumed under conditions existing prior to stoppage.	

\* 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

† Some workers, largely in the coal mining and transport industries, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1951 was approximately 75,000, the same as in the corresponding period in 1950, while for transport the net numbers were approximately 65,000 in 1951 and 25,000 in 1950. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 240,000 and 175,000.

§ Less than 500.

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

# U.K. Index of Retail Prices

FIGURES FOR 14th AUGUST, 1951

At 14th August the retail prices index was 127 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 126 at 17th July and with 113 at 15th August, 1950. The principal increases in prices during the month were those for meat and meat products, but these were offset by seasonal reductions in the prices of potatoes and apples. There were also small increases in the prices of many articles of clothing, furniture, household textiles and appliances, and there was a rise in the charges for admission to cinemas.

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

The following Table shows the indices at 14th August, 1951, for each of the main groups of items and for all the groups combined,

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:—

14th August, 1951		WEIGHT
140 (139.7)		348
. 104 (103.9)		88
. 143 (142.7)		97
. 128 (127.8)	· vehicle	65
s 138 (137·6)		71
. 132 (132·1)	Grischen.	35
. 120 (120.3)	10. 10	79
. 107 (106.8)		217
127 (127.0)		1,000
	14th August, 1951 . 140 (139·7) . 104 (103·9) . 143 (142·7) . 128 (127·8) s 138 (137·6) . 132 (132·1) . 120 (120·3) . 107 (106·8)	14th August, 1951  . 140 (139·7) 104 (103·9) 143 (142·7) 128 (127·8) s 138 (137·6) 132 (132·1) 120 (120·3) 107 (106·8)

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 and for any other purpose, therefore, the figures should be used to the nearest whole number.

Between 17th July and 14th August there were substantial increases in the prices of beef, mutton, lamb, and other meat, including liver, pork, corned beef and sausages, and smaller increases in the average prices of some kinds of fish and in the average price of oranges. There was also a rise in the average level of prices for vegetables other than potatoes. The effect of these increases on the index for food prices, however, was more than offset by seasonal reductions in the prices of potatoes and apples and a small fall in the average price of rabbits. The increases in the prices of meat and meat products, including canned meat, followed increases in the maximum permitted prices, which came followed the introduction of maximum permitted prices, which came into operation on 22nd July. The fall in the average price of potatoes followed the introduction of maximum permitted prices for the 1951 crop as from 1st August. The net effect of these changes on the food group as a whole was very slight and there was no change in the index figure, when expressed to the nearest whole number, which remained 140 at 14th August.

Increases were reported, during the month under review, in the prices of most of the articles of clothing included in the index. The most important of these increases were those for men's footwear, boys' shoes, children's underclothing, women's outer clothing, particularly overcoats, women's vests, men's suits and cotton clothing material. For the clothing group as a whole the level of prices rose by about 1½ per cent. and the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 143 at 14th August, compared with 141 at 17th July.

### **Household Durable Goods**

During the month under review increases were reported in the prices of many articles of furniture and appliances and in the prices of sheets, towels and curtain material. There were also small increases in the average prices of household buckets, kettles, brooms, brushes and a number of other articles. For the household durable goods group as a whole the level of prices rose by about 2 per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure was 138 at 14th August, compared with 135 at 17th July

Between 17th July and 14th August there was a rise in the average price of household soap, following an increase of ½d. a lb. in the maximum permitted price, which came into operation on 5th August. There were also small increases in the average prices of soda and some polishes and in the index for periodicals. For the miscellaneous goods group as a whole the rise in the level of prices was less than one-half of 1 per cent. and at 14th August the index figure, expressed to the nearest whole number, was 132, the same figure as at 17th July.

In the group covering services the principal change was an increase in the charges for admission to cinemas. There were also small increases in laundry charges in many areas and in some areas small increases in charges for other services. For the services group as a whole the level of charges rose by about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure at 14th August was 120, compared with 117 at 17th July.

In the three remaining groups covering rent and rates, fuel and light, and drink and tobacco, respectively, 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, 128 and 107, 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	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	
	All items												
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	104 109 113 117	106 109 113 118	106 109 113 119	108 109 114 121	108 111 114 124	100 110 111 114 125	101 108 111 114 126	100 108 111 113 127	101 108 112 114	101 108 112 115	103 109 112 116	104 109 113 116	
						Fo	od						
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	104 108 120 127	108 109 121 127	109 108 121 128	109 108 122 131	108 114 125 135	100 113 115 123 136	101 108 116 122 140	99 107 116 121 140	100 107 117 122	101 108 119 125	103 108 119 125	103 108 120 125	

A full description of the method of construction and calculation of the index, "Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation," is obtainable, price 6d. net (7½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at the addresses shown on page 385 of this GAZETTE.

# Retail Prices Overseas

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

Country		Base of Index* and Month for which Index Figure is given	Index Figure	Rise (+) or Fall (-) of Index Figure (in Index Points) compared with					
	indicates to respect	fildex Figure is given	estimos b. 86	Month before	Year before				
	European Countries								
	Denmark All Items Finland	1935 = 100 July, 1951 Aug., 1938–July, 1939	213	+ 5†	+ 25				
	All Items	= 100 July, 1951 (end)	1,067‡ 1,169‡	+ 5 + 4	+133 + 7				
	France Food, Paris Germany (British and	1938 = 100" June, 1951	2,235	- 29	+377				
	Germany (British and United States Zones) All Items Food	1938 = 100 July, 1951	167 179	Nil - 1	+ 18 + 26				
	Italy (Large towns) All Items Food	1938 = 1 June, 1951	53·94 64·12		+ 5·71 + 5·24				
	Netherlands (Medium and small towns) All Items* Food	1949 = 100 July, 1951 (middle)	122 126	+ 1 + 3	+ 14 + 16				
	Other Countries  Canada All Items	1935-39 = 100 July, 1951 (beginning) July, 1933-June, 1934	187·6 249·7	+ 3·5 + 9·9	+ 20·1 + 35·4				
	All Items Food	= 100 June, 1951 1948 = 100	337 407	+ 2 + 4	+ 25 + 27				
	All Items Food	May, 1951	154·5 144·7	+ 4·8 + 4·3	+ 28·2 + 23·0				
	South Africa, Union (9 urban areas) All Items	1938 = 100 April, 1951	168·8 180·0	+ 1.3 + 1.4	+ 11·6 + 12·3				
	United States All Items Food	1935–39 = 100§ June, 1951 (middle)	185·2 226·9	- 0·2 - 0·5	+ 15·0 + 23·8				
		THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, NAMED	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO				

<sup>\*</sup> 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 the Netherlands (food, clothing, house-rent, cleaning, and household, ste articles)

# MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

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Industrial Diseases		 	 	 	381	Industrial Rehabilitation				381
Business Training for Ex-Regul	ars	 	 	 	381					

# 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 August was 121, compared with 141 (revised figure) in the previous month and 140 (revised figure) in August, 1950. In the case of seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom, 12 fatal accidents were reported in August, compared with 8 in the previous month and 13 in August, 1950. Detailed figures for separate industries are given below for August 1951.

Mines and Quarries*	3	Factories—continued	
Under Coal Mines Act:	STORO!	Electrical Stations	2
TT- 1 1	34	O.1 . T 1	2
	2	Works and Places up	
Motolliforana Minas	033 D8	SS. 105, 107, 108, FACTO	NDEK
0	4		ORIES
Quarries	4	ACT, 1937 Docks, Wharves, Quays	
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	40	and China	7
TOTAL, MINES & QUARRIES	40	and Ships Building Operations	17
	10.31	Works of Engineering	17
Factories	NAME OF	Construction	3
	Section .	Warehouses	1
Clay, Stone, Cement, Pot-	100	warehouses	1
tery and Glass	6	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	70
Chemicals, Oils, Soap, etc.	1	TOTAL, FACTORIES ACT	10
Metal Extracting and		Railway Service	
Refining Metal Conversion and	1		
		Brakesmen, Goods Guards	
Founding (including Rolling Mills and Tube	PARTY.	Engine Drivers, Motor-	
Molsing)	0	men Firemen	i
Making)	8	Guarda (Passangar)	1
Engineering, Locomotive Building, Boilermaking,		Guards (Passenger) Labourers	
etc	1	Mechanics	
Railway and Tramway	1	Permanent Way Men	7
Carriages, Motor and		Domtons	,
Other Vehicles and Air-		Shunters	i
craft Manufacture	1	Other Grades	2
Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades	4	Contractors' Servants	
Other Metal Trades	2	Servants	
Cotton	1	TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	11
Wool, Worsted, Shoddy	200	OTLERNED THE PROPERTY OF	
Other Textile Manufacture		Total (excluding Seamen)	121
Textile Printing, Bleaching		THE PARTY OF THE P	
and Dyeing	4	Seamen	
Tanning, Currying, etc	1	Trading Vessels	11
Food and Drink	3	Fishing Vessels	1
General Woodwork and		2 2011111g ( 000010	BEST
Furniture	2	TOTAL, SEAMEN	12
Furniture Paper, Printing, etc	5		SHALL OF
Rubber Trades		Total (including Seamen)	133
Gas Works	2	and the Tree test to the	-
	SERVICE STATE		

# Industrial Diseases

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

below.		olsoming) Act, 1920, are shown
I. Cases		I. Cases—continued
Lead Poisoning		<b>Epitheliomatous Ulceration</b>
Operatives engaged in:		(Skin Cancer)
Smelting of Metals		Pitch 11
Paint and Colour Works		Tar 3 Oil 2
Paint used in Other Industries	B Q	Oil 2
Other Industries	1	TOTAL 16
The state of the s		The second secon
TOTAL	2	COLUMN DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP
Other Poisoning	500	Chrome Ulceration
Carbon Bisulphide Poison-		Manuf. of Bichromates 2
ing	1	Chromium Plating 9
Aniline Poisoning	1	Other Industries
Toxic Jaundice	1	TOTAL 11
TOTAL	3	101AL 11
bonso the line and old to in		Total, Cases 33
Anthrax		Zollowing 29th August, 1951.
Handling and Sorting of		
Hides and Skins	1	II. Deaths
TOTAL	1	Nil.
bushed bus mentoling		and the control of the control of

<sup>\*</sup> For mines and quarries, weekly returns are furnished and the figures cover the 5 weeks ended 1st September, 1951, in comparison with the 4 weeks ended 28th July, 1951, and the 5 weeks ended 2nd September, 1950.
† Deaths comprise all fatal cases reported during the month; they have also been included (as cases) in the same or previous returns.

# Business Training for Ex-Regulars

The figures given below relate to applications for training under the Scheme of Business Training for Ex-Regulars which was started about the end of February, 1949. The figures show the position as at the 31st August, 1951, and are in continuation of those published in the May issue of this GAZETTE (page 215).

mber		applications received	1,347
,,		applicants found ineligible	242
,,	,,	applicants found eligible	920
,,	,,	cases in which eligibility had not been	
		determined	6
,,		applicants selected for training	496
,,	,,	applications withdrawn at various	
		stages	376

The results of training of candidates were reviewed at the end of August, 1951, and showed that of 410 candidates who had been given training in the three-month theoretical courses held during the period from April, 1949, to July, 1951, only 9 were awaiting placing into industry, either into courses of practical training with firms or directly into employment. In addition, 30 candidates who applied for practical training only had been accepted by firms for various periods of training with the object of being absorbed into employment on completion of training. into employment on completion of training.

# Vocational and Disabled Training

The statistics of the Vocational and Disabled Training Schemes given below relate to the four weeks ended 23rd July, 1951.

The number of applicants admitted to training during the period was 487, and 3,601 persons were in training at the end of the period. The latter figure included 3,011 males and 590 females; of the total 2,597 were disabled persons. During the period 441 trainees were placed in employment. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

的研究的 Billiam y	Males	Females	Total
Applicants admitted to training during period:	Det mill	Cabilly A. I	ner ben
Able-bodied	97 295	42 53	139 348
Total	392	95	487
Number of persons in training at end of period at:			
Government Training Centres—		69 33	
Able-bodied	642	70	712
Disabled	1,283	131	1,414
Technical and Commercial Colleges—		MAN DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	
Able-bodied	70	64	134
Disabled	271	186	457
Employers' Establishments— Able-bodied	100		
Disabled	102	56	158
n distribution of the state of	223	3	226
Voluntary Organisations	420	80	500
Voluntary Organisations	420	80	500
Total	3,011	590	3,601
Trainees placed in employment during	3 34 34		
Able-bodied	147	18	165
Disabled	234	42	276
THE RESIDENCE AND ASSESSED FOR THE PERSON OF			2/0
Total	381	60	441

From the beginning of the Vocational Training Scheme on 2nd July, 1945, up to 23rd July, 1951, the number of trainees placed in employment was 97,397, of whom 87,851 were males and 9,546 were females.

# Industrial Rehabilitation

The statistics given below show the numbers of men and women admitted to courses at the Industrial Rehabilitation Units operated by the Ministry of Labour and National Service during the four weeks ended 20th August, the numbers in attendance at the end of, and the numbers who completed courses during, the period

d out little to be below.	Men	Women	Total
Persons admitted to courses during period Persons in attendance at courses at end of	571	57	628
period	1,086 521	117 43	1,203 564

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

c., articles). † The index is quarterly and comparison is with the previous quarter. ‡ Figure supplied by Labour Attaché. § As from January, 1950, the index figures incorporate certain adjustments.

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### **Conditions of Employment and National** Arbitration Orders, 1940 to 1950, and **Industrial Disputes Order, 1951**

The Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940 to 1950, S.R. & O. 1940 No. 1305; 1941 No. 1884; 1942 Nos. 1073 and 2673; 1944 No. 1437, and S.I. 1950 No. 1309, were revoked by the Industrial Disputes Order, S.I. 1951 No. 1376, which came into operation on 14th August, 1951 (see last month's GAZETTE, page 309).

### **National Arbitration Tribunal Awards**

During the period 1st to 13th August, the National Arbitration Tribunal issued nine awards,\* Nos. 1711 to 1719, all of which related to individual employers.

### **Industrial Disputes Tribunal Awards**

During the period 14th to 31st August, the Industrial Disputes Tribunal issued six awards\*, Nos. 1 to 6. Two of the awards are summarised below; the others related to individual employers.

Award No. 3 (24th August).—Parties: Employers represented on the Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council of the Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Industry in England and Wales, and members of the trade unions represented on the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: That the "Better Conditions" clause of the Working Agreement of 17th January, 1944, made between the two sides of the Joint Industrial Council shall obtain regarding Saturday overtime rates in the London district. Award: The Tribunal found that the claim had not been established.

Award No. 6 (31st August).—Parties: Local Authorities represented by the Employers' Side of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Services (Manual Workers), and members of the trade unions constituting the Trade Union Side of the Council in their employment. Claim: That the basic rates of all grades covered by the National Council shall be increased by 2d. an hour, and that the rates of weapen weekers he increased by 2d. an hour, and that the rates of women workers be increased proportionately Award: The Tribunal found in favour of the claim except as regards workers employed in civic restaurants and the school meals service. The Tribunal recommended that the parties should enter into negotiations forthwith on the rates of wages of the latter workers.

### National Arbitration Tribunal (Northern Ireland) Awards

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

### Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

During August the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 157 to 159,\* which are summarised below.

During August the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal issued three awards, Nos. 157 to 159,\* which are summarised below.

Award No. 157 (7th August).—Parties: The Post Office Engineering Union and the Post Office. Claim: For revision of scales of pay with retrospective effect for engineering, motor transport and supplies grades. Award: The Tribunal awarded (a) revised scales or rates of pay as follows:—Main Engineering Grades: labourer, London, on entry 110s., after one year's service 112s., Provinces 106s., 108s.; technician (Class IIB), London 113s. at 21 years rising to 126s. at 25 years, then by annual increments of 4s. to 134s., Provinces 109s. to 121s. then to 127s.; technician (Class IIA), London 120s. at 21 years rising to 132s. at 25 years then to 138s., Provinces 116s. to 128s. then to 134s.; technician (Class I), London, on entry 147s., after one year's service 152s. 6d., Provinces 142s., 147s. 6d.; technical officer, London 123s. at 21 years rising to 136s. at 25 years then by annual increments to 178s., Provinces 119s. to 132s. then to 171s. Motor Transport Grades: labourer (M.T.), London, on entry 110s., after one year's service 112s., Provinces 106s., 108s.; garage assistant, London, on entry 113s., after one year's service 117s. 6d., Provinces 109s., 113s. 6d.; mechanic B, London 112s. at 21 years rising to 120s. at 25 years, then by annual increments to 131s., Provinces 108s. to 116s. then to 127s.; mechanic A, London 118s. at 21 years rising to 126s. at 25 years, then by annual increments to 131s., Provinces 135s. to 145s.; mechanic-in-charge Grade II, London 161s., Provinces 155s.; mechanic-in-charge Grade II, London 161s., Provinces 155s.; mechanic-in-charge Grade II, London 172s., Provinces 166s. Supplies Grades: watchmen, London, on entry 117s., then by annual increments to 126s. 6d., Provinces 113s. to 122s. 6d.; warehouseman, London, on entry 127s. 6d., then by annual increments to 126s. 6d., Provinces 113s. 6d.; storewoman,

London 52s. at 16 years rising to 88s. 6d. at 21 years, then by annual increments to 105s., Provinces 48s. to 84s. 6d., then to 101s.; teller, Provinces 44s. to 94s.; (b) the "corresponding points" principle should be applied in the assimilation to the new scales of existing staff; (c) effect should be given to the award from 1st June, 1951, except that payment for overtime and extra duty allowance should be adjusted as from the beginning of the first full pay week following 7th August 1951 first full pay week following 7th August, 1951.

Award No. 158 (14th August).—Parties: The Society of Civil Servants and National Savings Committee. Claim: That the salary scale of Assistant Commissioners of National Savings should be:—£500 by £30 to £865 with a special increase of £65 at the end of five years' service in the grade (subject to the maximum of the scale not being exceeded); normal provincial differentiation rates to apply. Award: The Tribunal found and so awarded that the claim as stated had not been established.

Award No. 159 (31st August).—Parties: The Institution of Professional Civil Servants and the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Claim: That the salary scales (London male) of Operations Officers, Ministry of Civil Aviation, be increased with retrospective effect. Award: The Tribunal awarded that, as from 1st September, 1950, the salary scales of Operations Officers should be:—Grade I, £1,050 by £40 to £1,275; Grade II, £775 by £30 to £1,000; Grade III, £560 (at age 26) by £25 to £725.

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

### **Industrial Court Awards**

During August the Industrial Court issued 4 awards, Nos. 2335 to 2338, which are summarised below.

Award No. 2335 (1st August).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Govern-Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: That all adult women employed in Ministry of Supply canteens should receive an increase of 8s. 6d. a week with effect from the beginning of the pay week after 13th November, 1950; that all male workers employed in Ministry of Supply canteens should be paid on the basis of the minimum rate of the establishment in which they are employed with effect from the beginning of the pay week containing 13th November, 1950. Award: The Court found against the claim but awarded that as from 1st January, 1951, all adult women concerned in the claim should receive an increase of 6s. a week and that all male porters employed in the canteens should receive an increase of 7s. a week.

Award No. 2336 (21st August).—Parties: Fleetwood Trawler Officers' Guild and Fleetwood Fishing Vessel Owners' Association Ltd. Claim: To determine whether or not trip money be paid to Fleetwood skippers on remunerative trips only. Award: The Court awarded that a system of trip money for skippers should be introduced at Fleetwood, the amount and method of ascertainment to be the subject of negotiations between the Parties.

Award No. 2337 (22nd August).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments. Claim: To determine a difference between the Parties concerning the basis of payment for shiftworking stokers employed at the Admiralty Storage Depot, Risley. Award: The Court found and so awarded that certain errors made in the method of calculation of the wages of the workers concerned did not justify the claim of the Trade Union Side of the Council and that the rates of pay and conditions of employment applicable to stokers employed at the Admiralty Storage Depot, Risley, should continue to be those normally applicable from time to time to stokers similarly employed in other Admiralty "local rated"

Award No. 2338 (29th August).—Parties: Trade Union Side and Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Industrial Establishments. Claim: That the rate of pay for the male adult unskilled labourers employed in Government Industrial Establishments in the London area which are covered by the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council be substantially increased. Award: The Court found, and so awarded, that the rate of pay of the workers concerned should be 114s. a week; effect to be given to the award as from the beginning of the first full pay period following 29th August, 1951.

### Single Arbitrators and ad hoc Boards of Arbitration

During August four awards, one of which related to a dispute reported under the Conditions of Employment and National Arbitration Orders, 1940–1950, were issued by Single Arbitrators appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. In one other case the Arbitrator was assisted by Assessors nominated by the Union and the Company respectively. All the awards related to individual undertakings.

Ministry of Labour Gazette. September, 1951

### Wages Councils Acts, 1945-1948

### Notices of Proposal

During August 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 Shoe Repairing Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal D.(102), dated 14th August, for fixing revised guaranteed and general minimum time rates and general minimum piece rates for male and female workers.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Wages Council (Great Britain).— Proposal R.B.(37), dated 17th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers, and time rates per log hour for male workers

Baking Wages Council (England and Wales).—Proposal B.K.(45), dated 21st August, for revised provisions for the allowance of holidays and payment of holiday remuneration.

Flax and Hemp Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal F.H.(69), dated 24th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female

Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain).—Proposal K.D.(41), dated 28th August, for fixing revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female

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 August 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 Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1429 (P.(50)), dated 3rd August and effective from 24th August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rates for female workers.—See page 376.

The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1430 (B.(48)), dated 3rd August and effective from 24th August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 375.

The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1501 (W.(67)), dated 14th August and effective from 31st August. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.—See page 378.

The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1550 (M.D.(64)), dated 23rd August and effective from 9th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1551, dated 23rd August and effective from 12th September. This Order prescribes revised statutory minimum remuneration for male and female workers.

The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951: S.I. 1951 No. 1608 (R.U.(36)), dated 31st August and effective from 17th September. This Order prescribes revised general minimum time rates for male and female workers in relation to whom the Council operates.

# Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland),

### **Notices of Proposal**

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

General Waste Materials Reclamation Wages Council (Northern Ireland).—Proposal N.I.W.R. (N.38), dated 31st August, relating to the fixing of revised general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rate for male 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 August 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 Rope, Twine and Net Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (N.I.R. (N.56)), dated 1st August, and effective from 8th August. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for male and female workers.

The Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (N.I.H.H.G. (N.108)), dated 8th August, and effective from 22nd August. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates and piece work basis time rates for formula workers, and certain male workers, and general minimum. ale workers and certain male workers and general minimum

The Paper Box Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1951 (N.I.B. (N.47)), dated 15th August, and effective from 24th August. This Order prescribes increases in general minimum time rates for male and female workers and piece work basis time rate and general minimum piece rates for female workers.

The Baking Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (Amendment) (No. 3) and (No. 4) Orders, 1951 (N.I.Bk. (N.144 and 145)), dated 20th August, and effective from 27th August. These Orders prescribe increases in general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male 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 decisionst are final.

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

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

Recent decisions of general interest are set out below.

### Decision No. R(I) 49/51 (30th July)

Section 7 (1) of National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946: Whether claimant's accident arose out of and in course of her employment: Claimant, a resident cook, slipped in her bedroom to which she had retired after finishing work for day: Commissioner holds that, as she was still subject to her employer's orders and required to sleep on his premises, she was still in course of her employment and accident arose out of that employment: Claim allowed.

" My decision is that the accident which occurred to the claimant on 8th December, 1950, arose out of and in the course of the claimant's employment.

"The claimant was employed as a resident cook. At 10 p.m. on 8th December, 1950, she slipped on a mat in her bedroom in her

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 385,

† Selected decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 385.

employer's house and fractured a wrist. She had retired to her bedroom after she had finished her work for the day. But she was still subject to her employer's orders and I do not think that in the case of a resident domestic servant she can be regarded as outside case of a resident domestic servant she can be regarded as outside the sphere of her employment, or as if her hours of employment had come to an end, merely because, so far as she was aware, she would be called upon to perform no further duties that evening. She was required to sleep on the premises as part of her employment. As was pointed out by Lord Dunedin in Davidson & Co. v. M'Rob 10 B.W.C.C.673 at p.691, it is a natural incident connected with the work of a resident domestic servant that she should not only take her meals but that she should rest and sleep. The case would be different if she had left her employer's house temporarily for her

"The claimant was, I think, at the time of her accident in the course of her employment and it arose out of it. This view seems to me to be consistent with Decisions C.I.83/49 (reported) and C.W.I. 70/50 (not reported). I allow the claimant's appeal."

### Decision No. R(U) 16/51 (31st July)

Decision No. R(U) 16/51 (31st July)

Regulation 2 (1) (b) (ii) of S.I. 1950 No. 1220: Whether claimant could reasonably expect to obtain in her current off-season substantial amount of employment: Claimant, seasonal worker on the land, claimed unemployment benefit on 4th November, 1950, when her off-season began: She was under obligation to resume work on 22nd April, 1951, for owner of tied cottage which she occupied: On 30th March, 1951, Mr. B. small holder and publican wrote to say that he would be employing claimant on his land and in the public house from then until 22nd April, 1951, and that he would have employed her from first week in March but for bad weather: Commissioner holds that fact that claimant did obtain employment in her off-season is prima facie evidence that she could reasonably have expected to obtain such employment, and that there is nothing in this case to displace this prima facie evidence: Claim allowed.

"My decision is that the claim for unemployment benefit is

"The claimant is a land worker. She was employed on land work from 18th August to 11th November, 1948, 26th April to 2nd September, 1949, 12th September to 7th October, 1949, and 24th April to 20th November, 1950 (with the exception apparently of some days between 3rd and 20th November).

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote \* in second column on page 385.

"On 4th November, 1950, she claimed unemployment benefit; her claim was disallowed by the local insurance officer on the ground that she was a seasonal worker within the meaning of the National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [S.I. National Insurance (Seasonal Workers) Regulations, 1950 [5.1. 1950 No. 1220] (hereinafter called 'the regulations') and that she had not proved either that in her current off-season, which was from 4th November, 1950, to 22nd April, 1951, she had had a substantial amount of employment before the date of the claim or that she could, or could reasonably expect to obtain in her current off-season a substantial amount of employment. This decision was given on Form L.T.104. Part 4 of the form provides for two grounds for disallowance which are set out in two consecutive paragraphs. The first paragraph is to the effect that the tive paragraphs. The first paragraph is to the effect that the claimant has failed to sign the register as required by regulation 2(1) (a) of the regulations. The local insurance officer crossed out this paragraph and left the ground set out in the second of the two paragraphs as his sole ground for disallowance. This ground is that the claimant had not proved that she can or could reasonably expect to obtain in the current off-season a substantial amount of employment. The insurance officer did record in paragraph 2 of Part 3 of the form that claimant when unemployed failed to sign the register during certain periods and under 'claimant's explanathe local insurance officer entered 'unemployed failed to Nevertheless by the above-mentioned deletion the insurance officer must be taken not to have based his decision on failure to register. The local tribunal upheld the insurance officer's decision on the second ground but also found that the claimant satisfied the condition as to registration. There appears to have been no evidence before them on this point and the insurance officer now concerned with the appeal submits that the claimant failed to satisfy the condition as to registration (which is contained in regulation 2(1) (a)). However in view of the form in which the local insurance officer's decision is given and the fact that the question of registration was apparently not discussed before the local tribunal I do not think it would be right to consider that question in connection with the present appeal.

"In view of the above-mentioned record of employment it seems reasonably clear that the claimant was at all material times a seasonal worker and she has not disputed this view. The claim for unemployment benefit was made on and in respect of 4th November, 1950, and the question for decision is whether the claimant could then obtain or reasonably expect to obtain a substantial amount of employment between that date and 22nd April, 1951. On the latter date her on-season would have begun and on 4th November, 1950, she was under an engagement to resume work as a land worker with the owner of the tied cottage in which she lives. She did in fact obtain some work between 4th and 20th November, 1950. The exact duration of this employment does not appear to be stated. The local tribunal record that when she came before them on 13th February, 1951, the claimant informed them that she was about to begin employment with a small holder and publican—'cabbage cutting and assisting in work at the public house'. She expected to start work in a day or two, there was no definite contract; then she would return to her normal

"The local tribunal adjourned the hearing for one month in order that the claimant might supply more satisfactory evidence of the arrangements made with Mr. B., the above-mentioned small holder and publican. On 30th March, 1951, Mr. B. wrote to the local insurance officer that he would have employed the claimant the first week in March but the weather had been so terrible, but he would be employing her from now on until she went to Mr. W. her normal employer. The adjourned hearing was held on 2nd April. The claimant attended, but there is no mention of the letter from Mr. B. in the evidence recorded by the tribunal. They record that the claimant had had no work in the current off-season to date. It is difficult to reconcile this statement with the local insurance officer's statements on Form L.T. 104 that the current off-season began on 4th November and that the claimant had been employed up to 20th November. The tribunal recorded no grounds of decision or finding; their decision being simply 'appeal disallowed'.

"The case turns upon whether the arrangement between the claimant and Mr. B. is material to the question whether the claimant could obtain, or reasonably expect to obtain a substantial amount of employment during her current off-season. Mr. B. March but for bad weather. I think that if it can be held that on 4th November, 1950, the claimant could reasonably have expected that an employer would engage her from 5th March or thereabouts the fact that this engagement would have been subject to the weather permitting work would not have prevented it constituting a reasonable expectation of employment from that date. It would then follow that on 4th November, 1950, the claimant could have reasonably expected an amount of employment amounting to more than one quarter of the current off-season. This off-season would have contained 170 days (including Sundays) and employment from 5th March to 22nd April would be more than a quarter of this period. In fact the claimant only began work on 2nd April so that unless she can take into account the period during which she would have been employed but for the bad weather, her total period of employment even assuming that she worked from 5th to 20th November would not have amounted to a quarter of the current

"The insurance officer now concerned with the case contends that the claimant had no reasonable expectation of a substantial amount of employment in her off-season but he fixed the period of the current off-season as from 4th November, 1950, to 4th March, 1951. This is inconsistent with the local insurance officer's decision and I do not think it is in accordance with the evidence. The current off-season must be determined by the claimant's record of employment and according to this she would not normally begin work until fairly late in April and I see no sufficient reason for disagreeing with the date taken by the local insurance officer.

The question therefore is whether it can be said that on 4th November, 1950, she could reasonably expect to obtain a substantial amount of employment before 22nd April, 1951. It may be said that on 4th November, 1950, she did not know that she would be offered employment in March, 1951, and that therefore what offered employment in March, 1951, and that therefore what happened in fact afterwards cannot be any evidence of what could have been expected on 4th November. The determining authority, however, must decide every case on the evidence available at the time the case comes before them, and in my opinion what in fact has happened is *prima facie* evidence of what could reasonably have been expected to happen. On investigation this evidence may turn out to be of no weight because it may be shown that what happened was so exceptional that no reasonable person could have expected it at the material time. There is no suggestion of have expected it at the material time. There is no suggestion of this sort in the present case; the employment appears to have been mainly land work which was the claimant's regular occupation and there is no suggestion that it was improbable that Mr. B. would want some assistance of this kind in the early spring. The fact that the claimant did not happen to know in November of this that the claimant did not happen to know in November of this possibility is a matter no doubt to be weighed but the question is whether on 4th November a reasonable person who possessed all the available information would think that the claimant had a reasonable chance of obtaining some employment in the current off-season. The fact that she did obtain such employment is as I have said *prima facie* evidence that she could reasonably have expected to obtain such work. There is nothing in this case to displace this prima facie evidence.

One may test the validity of this approach to the question by considering a case in which a claimant had claimed at the beginning of the off-season that she had well founded expectations of obtaining work. If her appeal from the local insurance officer's disallowance had come before the local tribunal some weeks or months later and it were then proved that the claimant had tried without success to obtain work during the intervening period this fact would surely be rightly regarded as evidence confirming the insurance officer's view that at the date of his decision she could not reasonably expect to obtain employment. The appeal of the association is allowed."

### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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

previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each Instrument, etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

The Paper Bag Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1429; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 3rd August; The Paper Box Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1430; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 3rd August; The Laundry Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1501; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 14th August; The Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) Wages Regulation Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1550; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 23rd August; The Retail Furnishing and Allied Trades Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1551; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), dated 23rd August; The Rubber Manufacturing Wages Council (Great Britain) Wages Regulation (Amendment) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1608; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 31st August. These Regulations were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Wages Councils Act, 1945.—See page 383.

The National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1951

The National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1411; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made on 2nd August by the Minister of National Insurance, in conjunction with the Treasury, under the National Insurance Act, 1946.—

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Prescribed Diseases) Amendment (No. 4) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1542), made on 22nd August by the Minister of National Insurance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.—See page 356.

(i) The National Insurance (Overlapping Benefits) Provisional Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1605; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 31st August; (ii) The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Benefit) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1606; price 4d. net, 51d. post free), dated 31st August. These Regulations were made (i) by the National 31st August. These Regulations were made (i) by the National Insurance Joint Authority in conjunction with the Treasury and (ii) the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, as amended by the National Insurance Act, 1951.—See page 356.

The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1541), dated 22nd August; The National Assistance (Charges for Accommodation) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1580 (S.83)), dated 25th August. These Regulations, which came into operation

25th August. These Regulations, which came into operation on 3rd September, were made by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland under the National Assistance Act, 1948. They increase the minimum amount which a person

accompanied by a child is required to pay in respect of the child for accommodation provided under the Act.

The Police Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1424), dated 3rd August; The Police (Women) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1425), dated 3rd August; The Police (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1492 (S.79)), dated 3rd August; The Police (Women) (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1493 (S.80)), dated 3rd August; The Police (Women) (Scotland) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951

\* See footnote \* in second column on page 385.

No. 1506 (S.81)), dated 14th August; The Police (Scotland) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1507 (S.82)), dated 14th August. These Regulations were made by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs and the Secretary of State for Scotland

of State for Home Affairs and the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Police Act, 1919.—See page 354.

The Fire Services (Ranks and Conditions of Service) (No. 3) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1375), dated 31st July; The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1473 (S.78)), dated 6th August. These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st and 16th August respectively, were made by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs and the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Fire Services Act, 1947. They provide for an increase of £25 a year in the rate of pay of specified officers.

The National Health Service (Remuneration and Conditions of Service) (Scotland) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1465 (S.76)), made on 7th August by the Secretary of State for Scotland under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. These Regulations,

National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. These Regulations, which came into operation on 13th August, provide for the determination of the remuneration and other conditions of service of officers employed by hospital authorities in the National Health Service.

The Shops (Extension of Period of Emergency) Order, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1391), made on 1st August by His Majesty in Council

(S.I. 1951 No. 1391), made on 1st August by His Majesty in Council under the Shops Act, 1950. This Order extends for one year, until 10th December, 1952, the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, relating to general closing hours in the winter months (see the issue of this Gazette for December, 1950, page 410).

The Herring Industry Scheme, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1478; price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), made on 10th August by the Secretaries of State concerned with the sea fishing industry in Scotland and Northern Ireland, and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Minister of Food, under the White Fish and Herring Industries Act, 1948.—See page 356.

The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) Rules, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1401; price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), made on 2nd August by the Lord High Chancellor under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) Act, 1951, and the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920. These Rules prescribe the procedure to be followed on Act, 1920. These Rules prescribe the procedure to be followed on an application to the Court under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) Act, 1951, whether by a

Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) Act, 1951, whether by a creditor or by a person claiming protection under the Act (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 312).

(i) The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests (Business Premises) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1402; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 2nd August. (ii) The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Industrial Assurance, etc., Policies Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1407; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 2nd August; (iii) The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Friendly Society Life Policies) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1408; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 2nd August; (iv) The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Notification of Standard Rent) Regulations, 1951 (S.I. 1951 No. 1587), dated 28th August. These Regulations were made (i) by the Lord High Chancellor, (ii) with the approval of the Treasury, by the Industrial Assurance Commissioner, (iii) with the approval of the Treasury, by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and (iv) by the Minister by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and (iv) by the Minister of Local Government and Planning, under the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces (Protection of Civil Interests) Act, 1951. These Regulations prescribe the form of procedure to be followed under the relative sections of the Act.

(Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1951 No. 136; price 7d. net, 8½d. post free), made on 27th July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, with the consent of the Ministry of Finance, under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Act (Northern Ireland), 1951. These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st August, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue

the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the Issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 272).

The National Insurance (Classification) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 117; price 1d. net, 2½d. post free), made on 19th June by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance, under the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946. These Regulations, which came into operation on 25th June, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issue of this GAZETTE for July, page 272).

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment

The National Assistance (Determination of Need) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 137; price 1d. net, 2½d. post free), made on 14th July by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the National Assistance Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations, which came into operation on 3rd September, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations, and the property of the corresponding Regulations.

into operation on 3rd September, are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see last month's GAZETTE, page 315).

The Ulster Transport Authority (Terms and Conditions of Employment) (Northern Ireland) (No. 2) Regulations, 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 132; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), made on 25th June by the Ministry of Commerce under the Transport Act (Northern Ireland), 1948. These Regulations, which came into operation on 25th July, provide for the establishment of machinery for the settlement by negotiation of terms and conditions of employment of the shop staffs (excluding building trade operatives) employed by the Ulster Transport Authority.

transport Authority.

The Training College Teachers (Salaries and Allowances) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951 (S.R. & O. 1951 No. 134), made on 18th July by the Ministry of Education, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, under the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1947 and earlier legislation. These Regulations, which have effect as from 1st April, 1951, deal with salary scales and allowances for the salary scales and allowances are salary to the salary scales and allowances for the salary scales and allowances are salary to the salary scales and allowances for the salary scales and allowances are salary to the salary scales and allowances for the salary scales are salary to the salary scales and allowances for the salary scales and allowances are salary to the salary scales and allowances for the salary scales and allowances for the salary scales and allowances are salary to full-time lecturers and senior lecturers employed in recognised training colleges.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED\*

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

Accidents.—How they happen and how to prevent them at Factories, Docks, Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction. Vol. 8 (New Series) July, 1951. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 9d. (10½d.).

Careers.—Insurance, Careers for Men and Women Series No. 7. (Revised January, 1951). Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 4d. (5\d.).

Economic Co-operation.—Eleventh Report on Operations under the Economic Co-operation Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America covering the first calendar quarter of 1951. Cmd. 8331. Price 6d. (7½d.).

Electricity.—Electricity Regulations. Memorandum by the Senior Electrical Inspector of Factories. Fourth Edition, 1951. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 3s. (3s. 2d.).

Ministry of Labour and National Service.—Annual Report for the year 1950. Cmd. 8338. Ministry of Labour and National Service. Price 6s. (6s. 3d.)—See page 351.

Ministry of Works.—Annual Report for 1950. Cmd. 8306. Ministry of Works. Price 1s. 6d. (1s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.).

Scientific Policy.—Fourth Annual Report of the Advisory Council of Scientific Policy 1950–51. July, 1951. Cmd. 8299. Price 9d. (10 ld.).

National Insurance.—Draft of the National Insurance (Mariners) Amendment Regulations, 1951. Report of National Insurance Advisory Committee. H.C. 226. Ministry of National Insurance. Price 3d. (4½d.).—See page 356.

Staffs in Government Departments.—Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st July, 1951. Cmd. 8345. Treasury. Price 3d. (4½d.).

Welfare.—Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons other than the Blind and Partially-Sighted. National Assistance Act, 1948. Circular 32/51. Ministry of Health. Price 9d. (10½d.).

Youth Leaders.—The Recruitment and Training of Youth Leaders and Community Centre Wardens. Second Report of the National Advisory Council on the Training and Supply of Teachers. Ministry of Education. Price 6d. (7½d.).

### **FACTORY FORMS**

The undermentioned Factory Forms have been issued or reprinted since the previous list was published in the June issue of this GAZETTE (page 265) and may be purchased at the prices shown.\* The prices in brackets include postage.

Title and Price

Safety of Machine Tools and Other Plant. No. 4. Guillotines and Shears. December, 1950. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.). Memorandum on Carbon Monoxide Poisoning. January, 1951. Price 2s. 7d. (2s. 8½d.).

Memorandum on Safety Measures Required in the use of Acetylene Gas and in Oxy-Acetylene Processes in Factories. Revised April, 1951. Price 6d. (7½d.).

Safety Precautions in the Installation and use of Laundry Machinery and Plant. Price 2d. (3½d.).

Building (Safety, Health & Welfare) Regulations, 1948. Certificate of Exemption No. 2 (Special Winches) June, 1951.

\* 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 below or through any bookseller.

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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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